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PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

LEAVENWORTH DOUGLAS AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

...KANSAS...

Containing Portraits, Biographies and Genealogies of well known Citizens of the Past and Present

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Together with Portraits and Biographies of all the Presidents of the United States

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CHAPMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHICAGO
1899

PREFACE

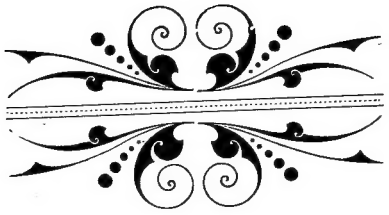
THE greatest of English historians, MACAULAY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea, the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD of this county has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble state, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how that many in the pride and strength of young manhood left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work, and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written, and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to the biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men could never be found, though repeated calls were made at their residences or places of business.

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING CO.

December, 1899.



PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES

OF THE

PRESIDENTS

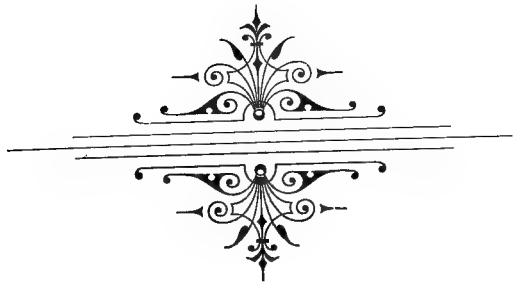
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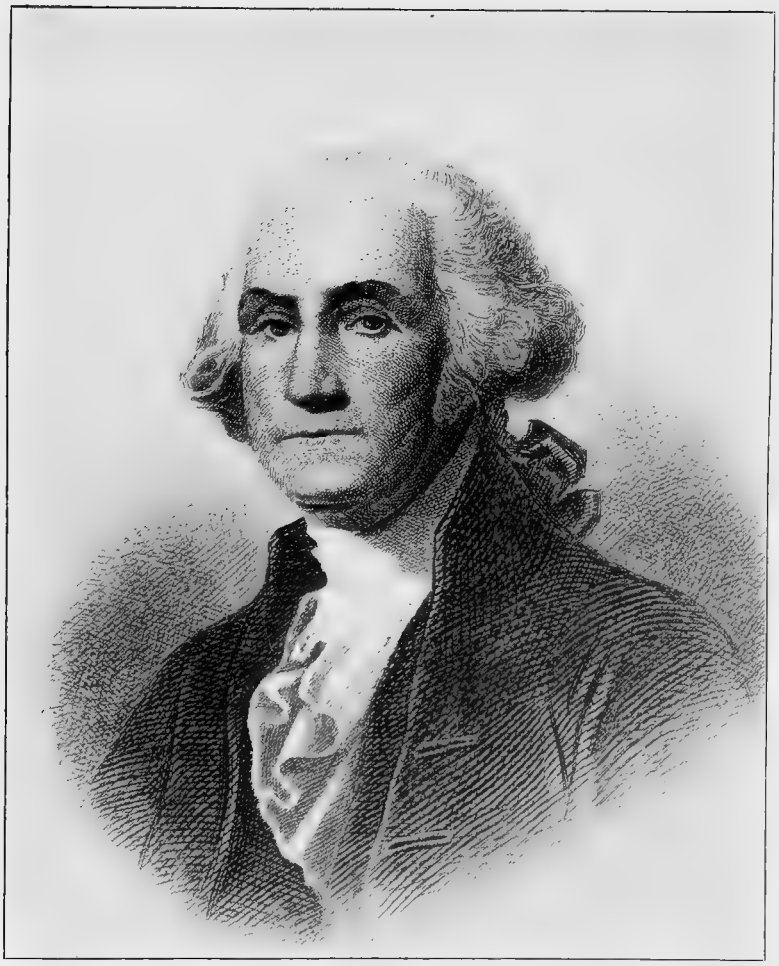
UNITED STATES



PRESIDENTS







GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE Father of our Country was born in Westmoreland County, Va., February 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner, and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Potomac, afterwards known as Mt. Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instruction in mathematics. His spelling was rather defective. Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was fourteen years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only nineteen years of age, he was appointed Adjutant, with the rank of Major, in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter, who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mt. Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as Adjutant-General. Shortly after this a very perilous mission, which others had refused, was assigned him and accepted. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie, in northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was about six hundred miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The trip was a perilous one, and several times he nearly lost his life, but he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of three hundred men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Maj. Washington was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took

a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as "Braddock's defeat," Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor.

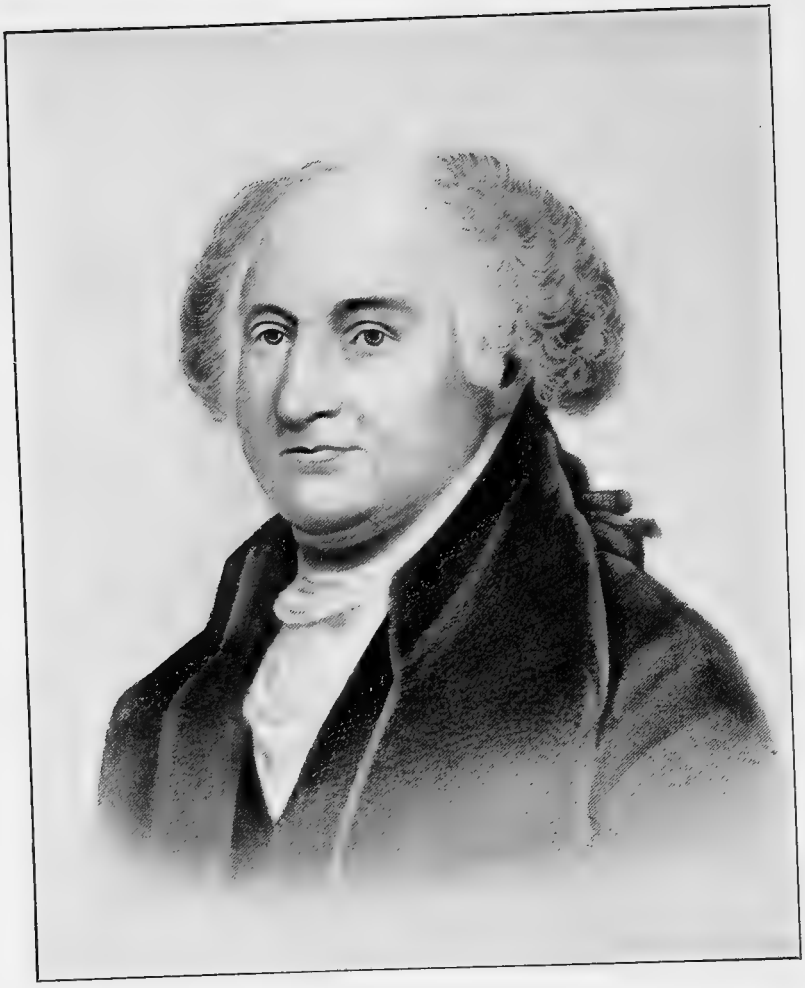
Having been for five years in the military service, and having vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Ft. Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces, "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all!" It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought, and among the first acts of this congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the Colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses, and expect congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage; and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On December 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the army to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mt. Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected President, and at the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On March 4, 1797, at the expiration of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the army, but he chose his subordinate officers and left them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command, he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12 he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the 14th. On the 18th his body was borne with military honors to its final resting-place, and interred in the family vault at Mt. Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

In person, Washington was unusually tall, erect and well proportioned, and his muscular strength was great. His features were of a beausiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and was ever serious without being dull.



JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy) Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, October 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father, who was a farmer of limited means, also engaged in the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school at Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession, but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils, of diabolical malice, and Calvinistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained a practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, in 1765, the attempt at parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolutions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Legislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three-days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife, which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The Fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost to maintain this declaration and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph,

although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France, and to co-operate with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britain, as soon as the British cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposals. He sailed for France in November, and from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

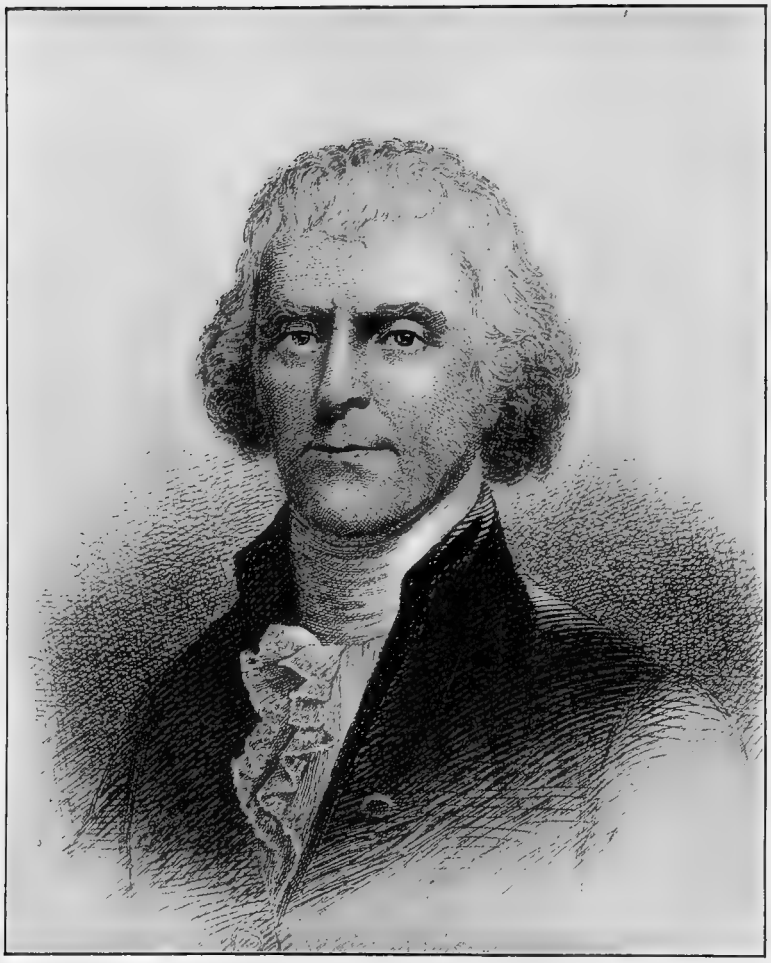
Finally, a treaty of peace with England was signed, January 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated, he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot, he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustrious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice-President. Again, at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice-President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

While Mr. Adams was Vice-President the great French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point that he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen, led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhorred the class of atheist philosophers who, he claimed, caused it. On the other hand, Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and the two powerful parties were thus soon organized, with Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England, and Jefferson leading the other in sympathy with France.

The Fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half-century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the Fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "Independence forever!" When the day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes, it is the glorious Fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all!" In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When fourteen years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial court, and it was the abode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then seventeen years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and going much into gay society; yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachable in his morals. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained impulse, he discarded his old companions and pursuits, and often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, and a like excellence in philosophy and the languages.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly, and distinguished himself by his energy and acuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance in the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy, and highly accomplished young widow.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer Tarleton sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned January 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice-President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron

Burr as Vice-President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, George Clinton being elected Vice-President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second administration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquillity and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice-Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our south-western frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This was generally supposed to have been a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

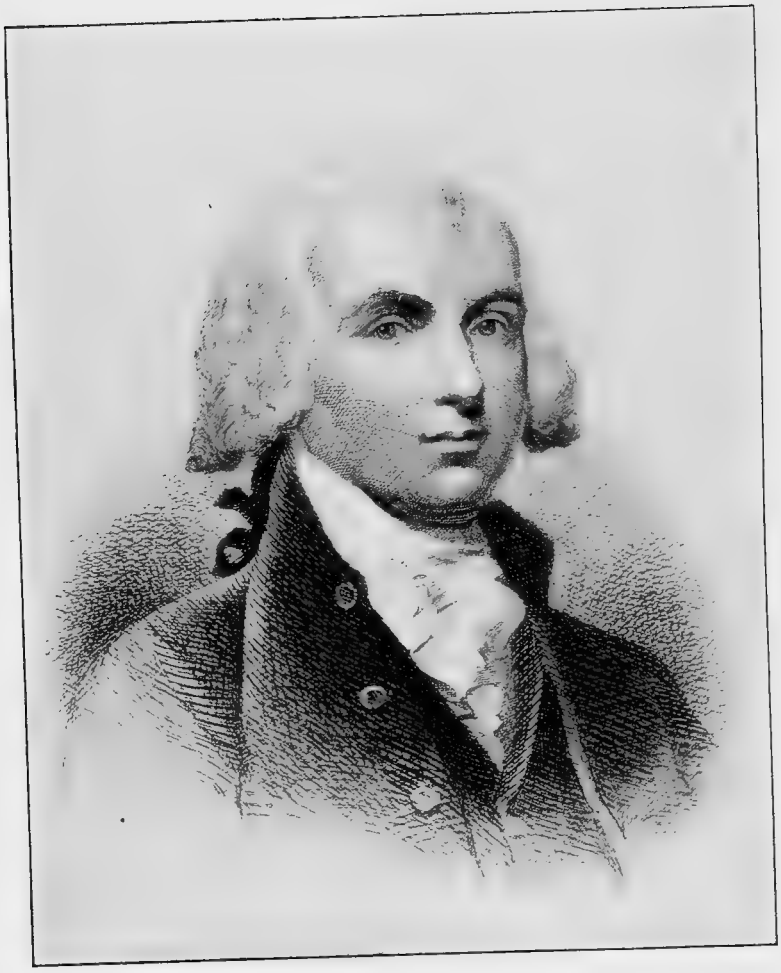
In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years he had been continually before the public, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bade farewell forever to public life and retired to Monticello, his famous country home, which, next to Mt. Vernon, was the most distinguished residence in the land.

The Fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks' duration and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

On the 2d of July the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him the day of the month, and on being told it was the 3d of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day—the birth-day of a nation—the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious, to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record of his life.

Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country, and now hand in hand they departed. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair, originally red, in after life became white and silvery, his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage, and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic, and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernible the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.



JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but fifteen years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called Montpelier, in Orange County, Va. It was but twenty-five miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello, and the closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of eighteen he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most imprudent zeal, allowing himself for months but three hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, but with a character of utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning, which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work as a statesman.

In the spring of 1776, when twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council, and their appreciation of his intellectual, social and moral worth contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them. For three years he continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, and no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of the Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washing-

ton was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote of eighty-one to seventy-nine, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected, we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was elected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but at length it triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probaby no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as did Mrs. Madison.

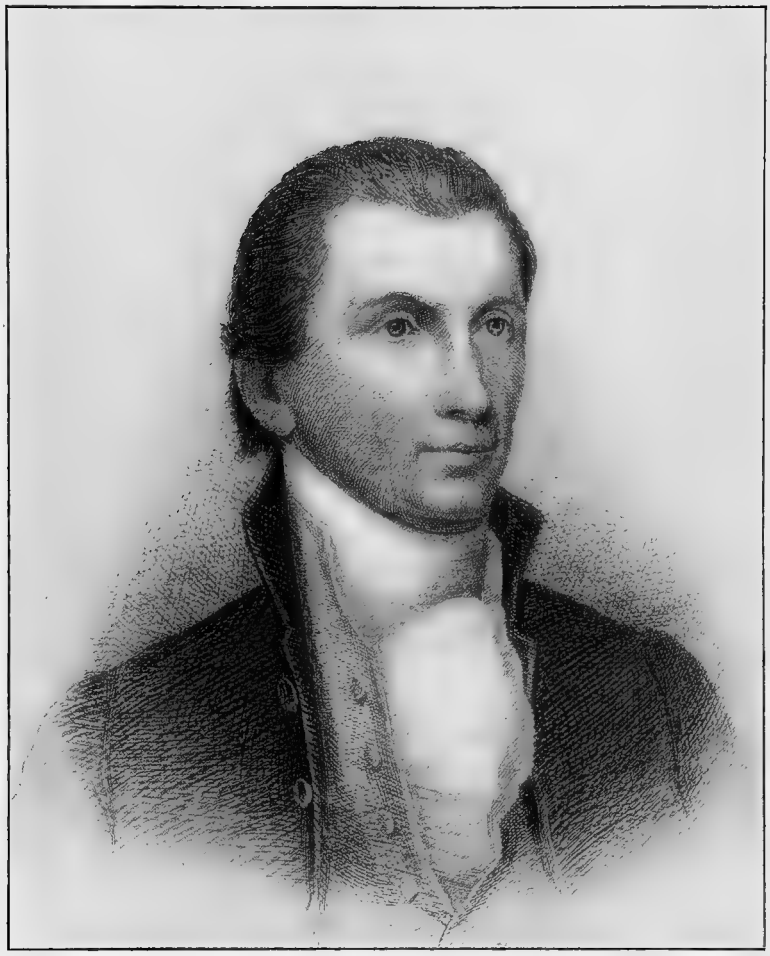
Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war. British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to upon the ocean by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects, orders them down the ship's side into his boat, and places them on the gundeck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

The Emperor of Russia offered his services as mediator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on February 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, at the age of eighty-five years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.



JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland County, Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of his nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When he was seventeen years old, and in process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress, assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britain, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence. Had he been born ten years before, it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in, and the Tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die in her strife for liberty. Firmly, yet sadly, he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harlem Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted to be captain of infantry, and, having recovered from his wounds, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion by becoming an officer on the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aide-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed, owing to the exhausted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued with considerable ardor the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag, but on the invasion of the enemy served as a volunteer during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782 he was elected from King George County a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow-citizens at twenty-three years of age, and having at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation which were afterward employed with unremitting energy for the public good, he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition, secured its adoption. In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held for

four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The differences which now separated them lay in the fact that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant; while the Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

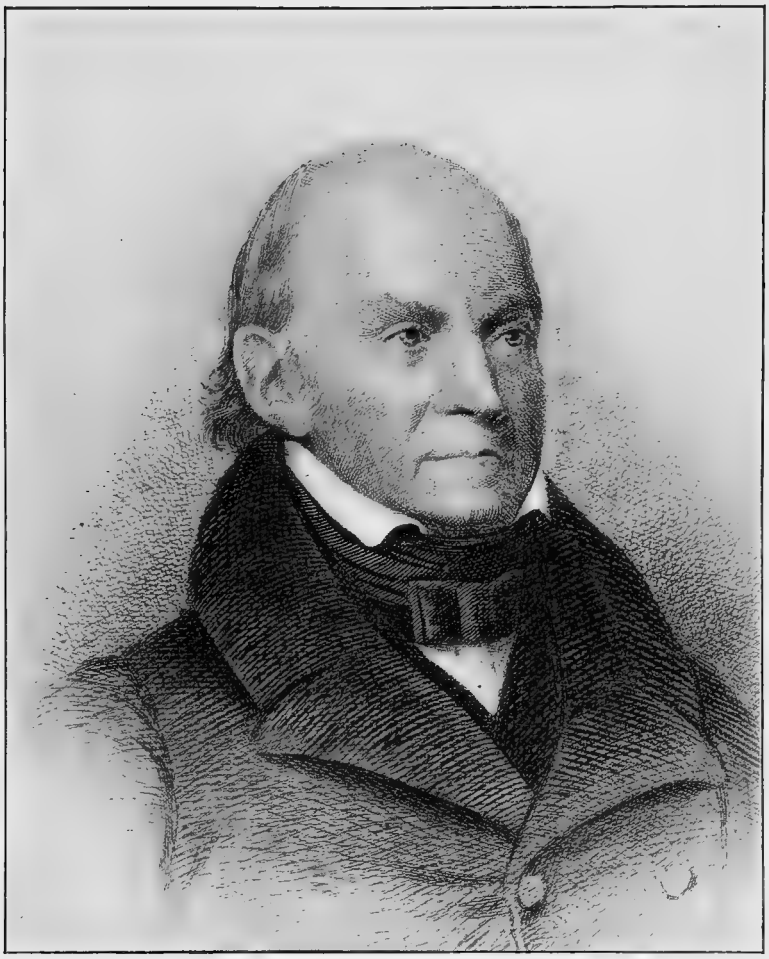
Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggles for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured. Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature, and Washington, who could appreciate such a character, showed his calm, serene, almost divine, greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstration.

Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's administration. At the election held the previous autumn, Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, he was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States, the Missouri Compromise, and the famous "Monroe doctrine." This doctrine was enunciated by him in 1823, and was as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and that "we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

At the end of his second term, Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing out upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe, through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a-half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself to study with great diligence for six months, and then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of ennobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland, through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at The Hague. Then, in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintances with the most distinguished men on the continent, examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings, and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplation of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America to finish his education.

Upon leaving Harvard College at the age of twenty, he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington Resident Minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay & Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britain. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to The Hague.

In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady, to whom he had been previously engaged—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, a daughter of Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined. He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797, where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience placed

him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams Minister to St. Petersburgh. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked at Boston in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

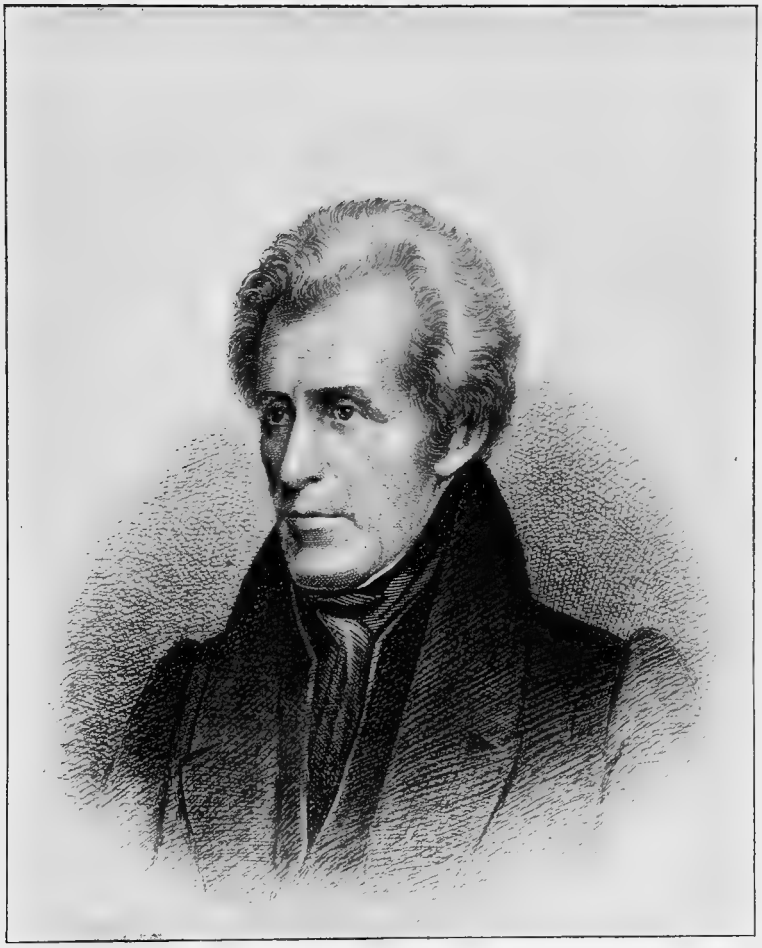
On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign, and party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams eighty-four; William H. Crawford forty-one; and Henry Clay thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright and patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected Representative in Congress. For seventeen years, or until his death, he occupied the post as Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the Old Man Eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "This is the end of earth;" then after a moment's pause he added, "I am content." These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."



ANDREW JACKSON.

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ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were poor emigrants from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly, and there was but very little in his character made visible which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school, and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed solicitor for the Western District of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with "Sharp Knife."

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse, he rode to Philadelphia, where Congress then held its sessions, a distance of about eight hundred miles.

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party, and Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France, and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's administration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the War of 1812 with Great Britain commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to de-

scend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez, and after a delay of several weeks there without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comfort of his soldiers, won for him golden opinions, and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas Benton for a remark that gentleman made about his taking part as second in a duel in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering, news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayettesville, Ala.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Ft. Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March, 1814. The bend of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breastwork of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample supply of arms, were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullets struck their heads as they swam. Nearly every one of the nine hundred warriors was killed. A few, probably, in the night swam the river and escaped. This ended the war.

This closing of the Creek War enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians. No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue. Immediately he was appointed Major-General.

Late in August, with an army of two thousand men on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson went to Mobile. A British fleet went from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans, and the battle of New Orleans, which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was twenty-six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but in 1824 he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country—applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life were those of a devoted Christian man.



MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., December 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft, fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half-way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbordered or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the Bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village, he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican parties was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights, though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing reputation led him after six years of practice to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years, constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the Bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, a victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's administration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right

of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue, and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, and in the same year he took a seat in the convention to revise the Constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. In the Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action, how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion, and how to organize a political army which would secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. By these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Webster, and secured results which few then thought could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, a he returned home, apparently untroubled. La he was nominated Vice-President in the place Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jacks and with smiles for all and frowns for none, took his place at the head of that Senate which l refused to confirm his nomination as ambassad

His rejection by the Senate roused all the z of President Jackson in behalf of his repudia favorite; and this, probably, more than any otl cause secured his elevation to the chair of t Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, M Van Buren received the Democratic nominati to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the Uni States. He was elected by a handsome majori to the delight of the retiring President. "Leavi New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Part "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presider was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as thou the Constitution had conferred upon him the pov to appoint a successor."

His administration was filled with exciti events. The insurrection in Canada, whi threatened to involve this country in war w England, the agitation of the slavery questi and finally the great commercial panic whi spread over the country, all were trials of his w dom. The financial distress was attributed the management of the Democratic party, a brought the President into such disfavor that failed of re-election, and on the 4th of Mar 1841, he retired from the presidency.

With the exception of being nominated for t Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats in 18 Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate ur his death. He had ever been a prudent man, frugal habits, and, living within his income, h now fortunately a competence for his declini years. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, still exerted a powerful influence upon the polit of the country. From this time until his dea on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eigh years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman leisure, of culture and wealth, enjoying in healthy old age probably far more happiness th he had before experienced amid the stormy scer of his active life.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

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WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., February 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of Speaker.

Mr. Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son William Henry, of course, enjoyed in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission as Ensign from President Washington. He was then but nineteen years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aide to Gen. Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress, and Harrison was chosen to fill that position. In the spring of 1800 the Northwestern Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory northwest of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called "the Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison, then twenty-seven years of age, was appointed by John Adams Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the then rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson, and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his administration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash; and the third was a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers of the Shawnee tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "the Crouching Panther;" the other Olliwacheca, or "the Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagac-

ity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indians as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town, three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square and slept upon their arms. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aides by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning, with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English, and their war-whoop was accompanied by a shower of bullets.

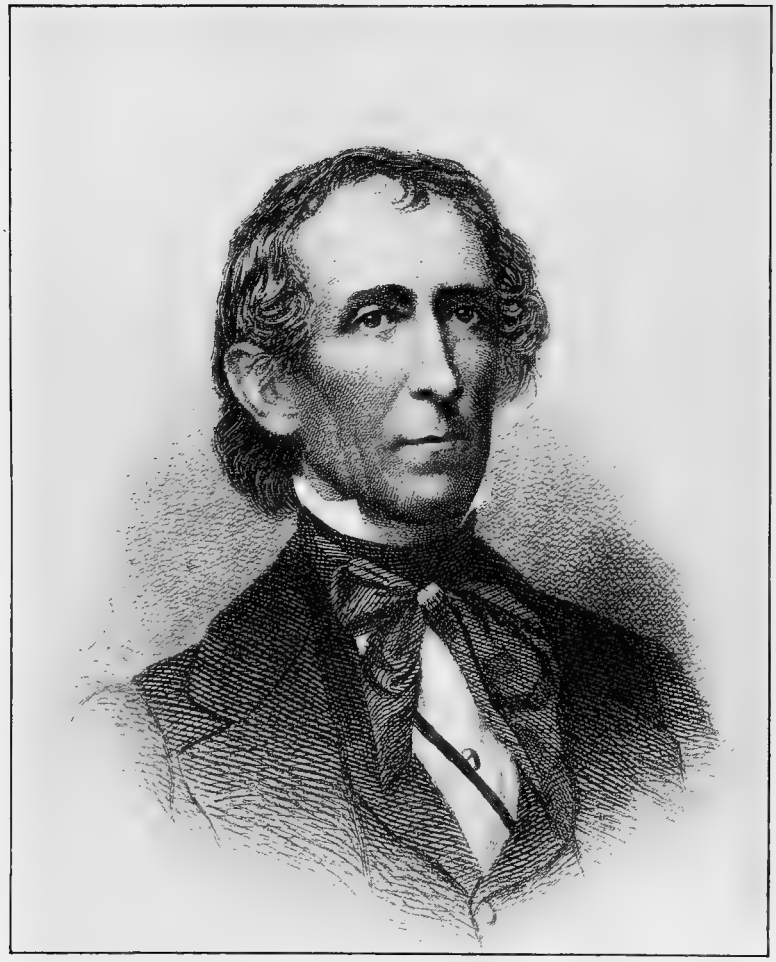
The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim, and Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned, when they made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet and swept everything before them, completely routing the foe.

Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British, descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force, but with their savage allies rushing like wolves from the forest, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. Gen. Hull had made an ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Army, with orders to retake Detroit and to protect the frontiers. It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage, but he was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the responsibilities.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member, and whenever he spoke it was with a force of reason and power of eloquence which arrested the attention of all the members.

In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential Electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States Senate. In 1836 his friends brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice-Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election, but his triumph was signal.

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness died, on the 4th of April, just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.



JOHN TYLER.

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JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, and was born in Charles City County, Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a Member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Government, and a protective tariff; advocating a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles City County to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus constantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes Governor of his native State. His administration was a signally successful one, and his popularity secured his re-election.

John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, and spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the Democratic party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six, and his career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder, and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the cultivation of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children, and he again took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the southern Whigs he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg in 1839 to nominate a President. The majority of votes were given to Gen Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, which wished

for Henry Clay. To conciliate the southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice-President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the North; but the Vice-President has very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President and, in reality, a Democratic Vice-President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice-President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. Hastening from Williamsburg to Washington, on the 6th of April he was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counselors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats, and recommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

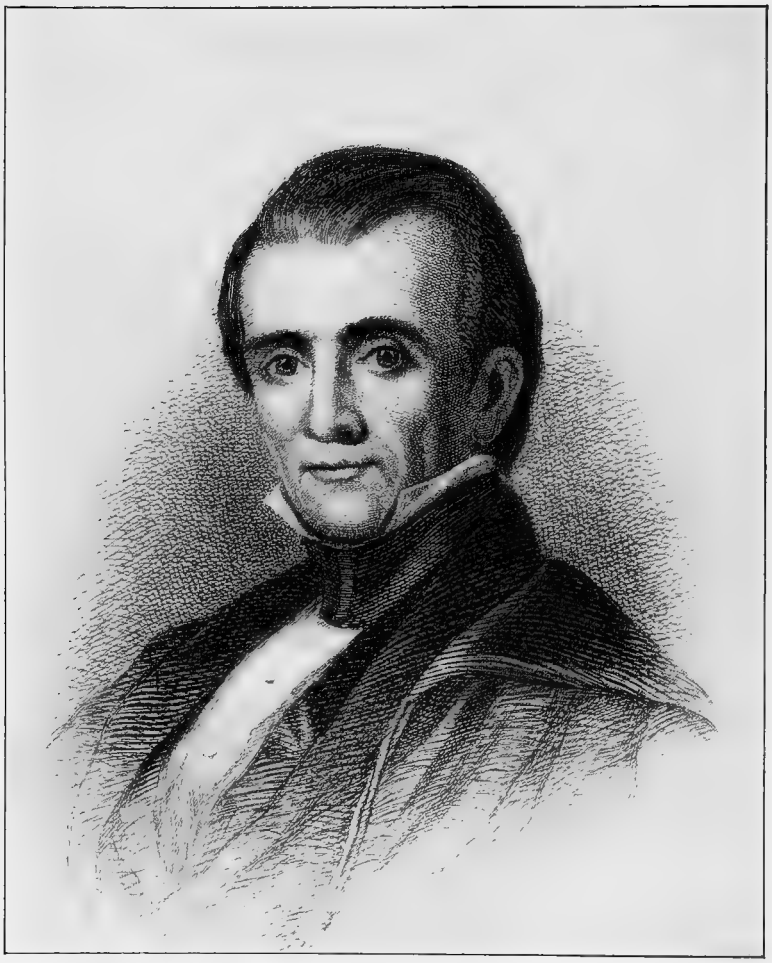
The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler was at an end.

Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, President Tyler retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. The remainder of his days were passed mainly in the retirement of his beautiful home—Sherwood Forest, Charles City County, Va. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington in 1842; and in June, 1844, he was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

When the great Rebellion rose, which the State Rights and nullifying doctrines of John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress, and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.

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JAMES K. POLK.

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JAMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburgh County, N. C., November 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735. In 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk family, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here, in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury County, they erected their log huts and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth, until he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of strong common sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life James developed a taste for reading, and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail, and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when, at his earnest solicitation, his father removed him and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his studies, and in less than two and a-half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

Mr. Polk graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. His health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation, he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the "Hermitage," but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican and James K. adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which gave him hosts of friends. In 1823, he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee, and gave his strong influence toward the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford County, Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and the satisfaction he gave his constituents may be inferred

from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, or until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous, and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House. Strong passions were roused and stormy scenes were witnessed, but he performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on October 14, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841 his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas exerted its influence upon Congress, and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican Minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the mean time, Gen. Taylor was sent with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was first sent to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks. The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by his administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans in every encounter were hopelessly slaughtered. The day of judgment alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

"To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right; there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war we expended twenty thousand lives and more than $100,000,000. Of this money $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor, and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had always been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquillity and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi, and he contracted the disease, dying on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.



ZACHARY TAYLOR.

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ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of November, 1784, in Orange County, Va. His father, Col. Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father, with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character. He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians, who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him a commission as Lieutenant in the United States army, and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Ft. Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison, on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken company of infantry, numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large nnmbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared; the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war-whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but, in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no imagination can conceive, the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning this awful conflict continued, when the savages, baffled at every point and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this gallant defense, was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Maj. Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness to Ft. Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no intellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on. Gradually he rose to the rank of Colonel. In the Black Hawk War, which re-

sulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col. Taylor took a subordinate, but a brave and efficient, part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defense of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region, and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government, and as a reward he was elevated to the high rank of Brigadier-General by brevet, and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the Peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Ft. Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased near Baton Rouge. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of Major-General by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it, declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics, that for forty years he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen, who had been long years in the public service, found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste, remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,—Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was at times sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy; expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died, on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people, and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.



MILLARD FILLMORE.

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MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and, owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of a high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831, having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished promise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended, were very imperfect institutions, and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy—intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred iufluences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small village, where some enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate, and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory, and thus gradually there was enkindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,—Judge Walter Wood,—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him, and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to lend him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy who loiters through university halls and then enters a law office is by no means as well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, quiet region, his practice, of course, was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of

adorning any station she might be called to fill,—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention, and he was invited to enter into partnership, under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the Bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly of the State of New York, as a Representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature; still the testimony comes from all parties that his courtesy, ability and integrity won, to a very unusual degree, the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. He entered that troubled arena in the most tumultuous hours of our national history, when the great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits was raging.

His term of two years closed, and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was re-elected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a Representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State. In the year 1847, when he had attained the age of forty-seven years, he was elected Comptroller of the State. His labors at the Bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land as a candidate for the presidency. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-President. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State; nevertheless, he had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did all in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, he, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who with his own strong arm hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity, of strong, though uncultivated, mind, and was an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian woman.

Franklin, who was the sixth of eight children, was a remarkably bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play-ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman, always speaking kind words, and doing kind deeds, with a peculiar, unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar, and in body and mind a finely developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied—it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the fascinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837, being then but thirty-three years old, he was elected to the Senate, taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States; but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time, declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called

Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, R I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican War, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval, and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was to be an irrepressible conflict between them, and that this nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did everything he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able to acceptably serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce returned to his home in Concord. His three children were all dead, his last surviving child having been killed before his eyes in a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world without wife or child.

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally toward the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his towns-people were often gladdened by his material bounty.



JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies, in Franklin County, Pa., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin home stood was called Stony Batter. His father was a native of the north of Ireland, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his own strong arms. Five years afterward he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the Bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831 he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan Minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, and gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making reprisals against France to enforce the payment of our claims against that country, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails. As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received, and that the reply should be returned that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress," said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists."

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the

conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into Texas was a declaration of war. No candid man can read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement.

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1850, which included the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national Democratic Convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received one hundred and fourteen electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received one hundred and seventy-four, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,340,618 for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4, 1857, the latter was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his three-score years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered. He could not, with his long-avowed principles, consistently oppose the State Rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the Republic. He therefore did nothing.

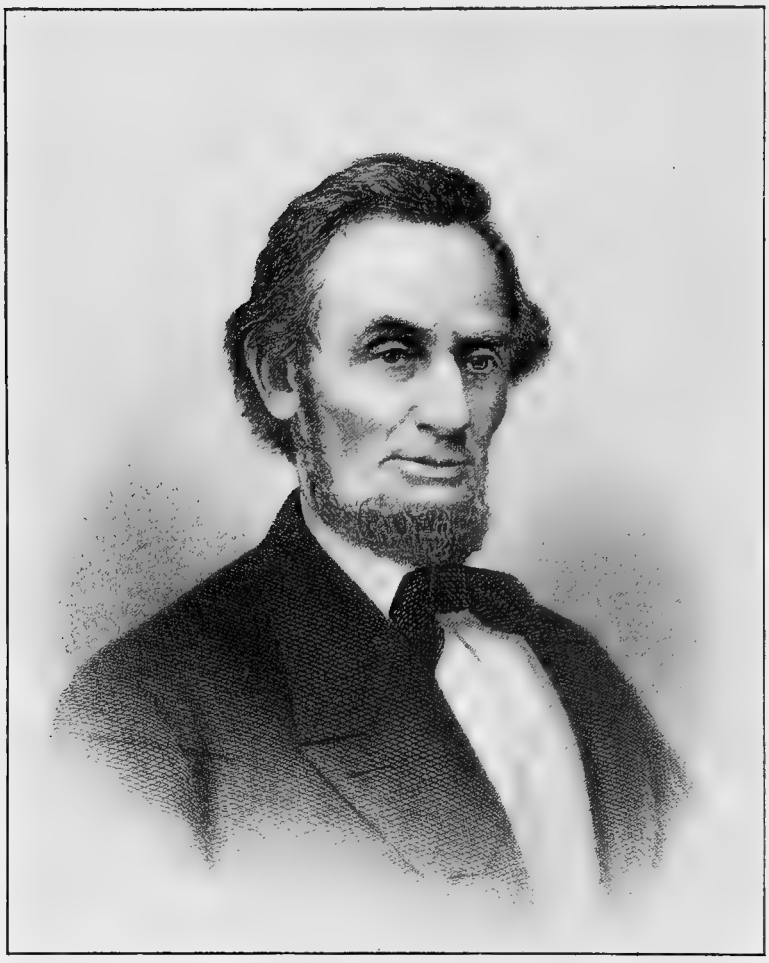
The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard-bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared that if he were elected and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them as they retired the National Capitol at Washington and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited that the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw, from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword-hilt, he exclaimed: "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860, nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Ft. Sumter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered, and our custom-houses and post-offices were appropriated by the rebels.

The energy of the rebels and the imbecility of our Executive were alike marvelous. The nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness. At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends can not recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the Rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12, 1809. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, and while still a young man, he was working one day in a field, when an Indian stealthily approached and killed him. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, and the father of President Abraham Lincoln, was four years of age at his father's death.

When twenty-eight years old, Thomas Lincoln built a log cabin, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, but doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. "All that I am, or hope to be," exclaimed the grateful son, "I owe to my angel-mother." When he was eight years of age, his father sold his cabin and small farm and moved to Indiana, where two years later his mother died.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered, and Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon County, Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log cabin, and worked quite diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adventure the latter were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care.

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk War, he enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and, although only twenty-three years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem. His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there, ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature and was elected. Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back, and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled, he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great

that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

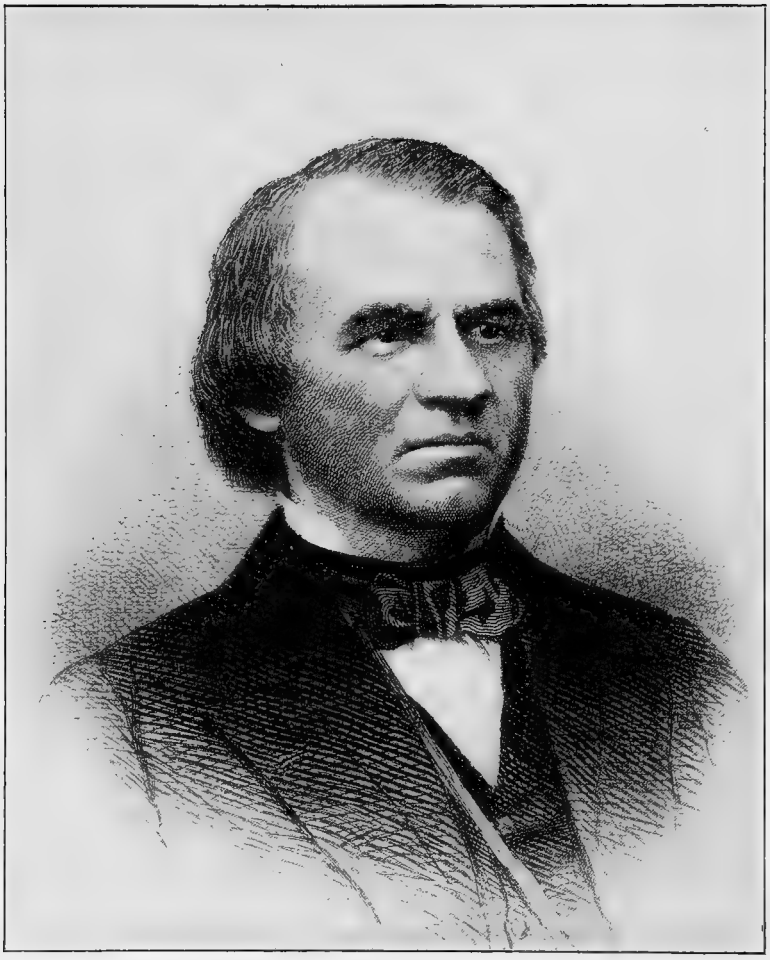
In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twenty-five thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot.

Election day came, and Mr. Lincoln received one hundred and eighty electoral votes out of two hundred and three cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way, making speeches. The whole journey was fraught with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterward brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged upon his arrival to "get up a row," and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten, and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions; but during no other administration had the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to his lot. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Ford's Theatre. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindliness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play, an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brain. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the Savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its Father.



ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally lost his life, while heroically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner, pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him Alderman, and in 1830 elected him Mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs, identifying himself with the working-class, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the Legislature, gave his support to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a Member of Congress, and by successive elections held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished ability, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating, however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essen-

tial features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of that State. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and in the most violent opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress, and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it in everything possible to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of "High crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the *not guilty* side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied with enthusiasm, unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On January 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee United States Senator in the Forty-fourth Congess, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, he was stricken with paralysis, which rendered him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was held at Greenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect.



ULYSSES S. GRANT.

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ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after, his father moved to Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a solid, sensible young man, of fair ability, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated about the middle in his class, and was sent as Lieutenant of Infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he passed in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship.

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Ft. Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. But life was wearisome in those wilds, and he resigned his commission and returned to the States. Having married, he entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo., but having little skill as a farmer, and finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Ft. Sumter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said: "Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too."

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their Captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for fifteen years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled, their banner fell, and the Stars and Stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy

with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Ft. Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Ft. Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and technical measures put the Union army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defense. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle-field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened with closely-packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive, and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

At the Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and two hundred and fourteen out of two hundred and ninety-four electoral votes.

The National Convention of the Republican party, which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, two hundred and ninety-two electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States.

He was the most prominent candidate before the Republican National Convention in 1880 for a renomination for President. He went to New York and embarked in the brokerage business under the firm name of Grant & Ward. The latter proved a villain, wrecked Grant's fortune, and for larceny was sent to the penitentiary. The General was attacked with cancer in the throat, but suffered in his stoic-like manner, never complaining. He was re-instated as General of the Army, and retired by Congress. The cancer soon finished its deadly work, and July 23, 1885, the nation went in mourning over the death of the illustrious General.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

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RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son, Rutherford Hayes, the father of President Hayes, was born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best families of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal, yet open-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn of mind, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he chose to undertake. He was a member of the church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the War of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day, when there were no canals, steamers, or railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes decided to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son of whom we write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl, whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Rutherford was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which were marked traits of his character.

His uncle, Sardis Birchard, took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home;

but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the Bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marriage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of City Solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the Bar was among the first. But the news of the attack on Ft. Sumter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also breveted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times.

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after the election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen. Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat, and in 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard, long contest was chosen President, and was inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1877. He served his full term, not, however, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average one. The remaining years of his life were passed quietly in his Ohio home, where he passed away January 17, 1893.



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

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JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry, and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but who had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard-working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children, Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father died from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indebted to his brother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family together. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood; neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, but this his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. He remained at this work but a short time, when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years. He then entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the mean time, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which body he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. Soon "exhausting Hiram," and needing a higher education, in the fall of 1854 he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian, or Disciples, Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be.

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage, November 11, 1858, with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the Bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the Old Flag. He received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Infantry August 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the able rebel officer, Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds, and President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 10, 1862; and "as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army." He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the general court martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was next ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff." The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the rank of Major-General.

Without an effort on his part, Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862, from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered Congress he was the youngest member in that body. There he remained by successive re-elections until he was elected President, in 1880. Of his labors in Congress, Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in Congress, or discussed before a tribunal of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

Upon January 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the United States Senate, and on the 8th of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people. By the 1st of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration, and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard around the world." Never before in the history of the nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing taught the country and the world one of the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away September 19, 1883, at Elberon, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly before. The world wept at his death, as it rarely ever had done on the death of any other great and noble man.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

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CHESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vt., on the 5th day of October, 1830, and was the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with $500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. After being admitted to the Bar, he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. Gen. Arthur soon after married the daughter of Lieut. Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney-General of that State to assist in an appeal. William M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the people, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Conor here espoused the cause of the slaveholders, but he, too, was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by Gen. Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. Gen. Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of $500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons, and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

Gen. Arthur was a delegate to the convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Gov. Morgan, of that State, appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector-General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Govern-

ment during the war. At the end of Gov. Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, as each of the gentlemen composing it was an able lawyer, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not, indeed, one of national extent.

Mr. Arthur always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, November 21, 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and he held the office until July 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for his respective candidate that was before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President, and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came, and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly-chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized nations were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has ever been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly godlike. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and, be it said to his credit, that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice-President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, September 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the fact that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and whom he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and to still further embarass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances, President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands, and, as embarrassing as was the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, acting so wisely that but few criticized his administration. He served the nation well and faithfully until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life, carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself. One year later he was called to his final rest.



STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND.

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STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., and in a little two-and-a-half-story white house, which is still standing to characteristically mark the humble birthplace of one of America's great men, in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, N. Y., in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last-mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the good, old-fashioned way, and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys—in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of fourteen years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school, and expressed a most emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid $50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive $100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a High School. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of five or six hundred people, fifteen miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of under-teacher in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his calling in life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to the city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? Whatever

put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herd-keeper, at $50 a year, while he could look around. One day soon afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library, receiving as wages the sum of $3 or $4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and although the first winter was a memorably severe one, his shoes were out of repair, and as for his overcoat he had none; yet he was, nevertheless, prompt and regular. On the first day of his service there, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him, with a bang that made the dust fly, saying "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie County, N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to bringing about certain reforms in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as in that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions, which were ferreted out and magnified during his Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The New York *Sun* afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-tried Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885.

The silver question precipitated a controversy between those who were in favor of the continuance of silver coinage and those who were opposed, Mr. Cleveland answering for the latter, even before his inauguration.

On June 2, 1886, President Cleveland married Frances, daughter of his deceased friend and partner, Oscar Folsom, of the Buffalo Bar. In the campaign of 1888, President Cleveland was renominated by his party, but the Republican candidate, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, was victorious. In the nomination of 1892 these two candidates for the highest position in the gift of the people were again pitted against each other, and in the ensuing election President Cleveland was victorious by an overwhelming majority. Since the close of his second term, he has resided in Princeton, N. J.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President, is the descendant of one of the historical families of this country. The first known head of the family was Maj.-Gen. Harrison, one of Oliver Cromwell's trusted followers and fighters. In the zenith of Cromwell's power it became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I., and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king. He subsequently paid for this with his life, being hung October 13, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the next of the family that appears in history is Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and after whom he was named. Benjamin Harrison was a member of the Continental Congress during the years 1774, 1775 and 1776, and was one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was three times elected Governor of Virginia.

Gen. William Henry Harrison, the son of the distinguished patriot of the Revolution, after a successful career as a soldier during the War of 1812, and with a clean record as Governor of the Northwestern Territory, was elected President of the United States in 1840. His career was cut short by death within one month after his inauguration.

President Harrison was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 20, 1833. His life up to the time of his graduation from Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, was the uneventful one of a country lad of a family of small means. His father was able to give him a good education, and nothing more. He became engaged while at college to the daughter of Dr. Scott, Principal of a female school at Oxford. After graduating, he determined to enter upon the study of law. He went to Cincinnati and there read law for two years. At the expiration of that time young Harrison received the only inheritance of his life—his aunt, dying, left him a lot valued at $800. He regarded this legacy as a fortune, and decided to get married at once, take this money and go to some Eastern town and begin the practice of law. He sold his lot, and, with the money in his pocket, he started out with his young wife to fight for a place in the world. He decided to go to Indianapolis, which was even at that time a town of promise. He met with slight encouragement at first, making scarcely anything the first year. He worked diligently, applying himself closely to his calling, built up an extensive practice and took a leading rank in the legal profession.

In 1860, Mr. Harrison was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He can-

vassed the State thoroughly, and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1862 he raised the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, and was chosen its Colonel. His regiment was composed of the rawest material, but Col. Harrison employed all his time at first in mastering military tactics and drilling his men, and when he came to move toward the East with Sherman, his regiment was one of the best drilled and organized in the army. At Resaca he especially distinguished himself, and for his bravery at Peachtree Creek he was made a Brigadier-General, Gen. Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

During the absence of Gen. Harrison in the field, the Supreme Court declared the office of Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment until the fall of 1864 he had taken no leave of absence, but having been nominated that year for the same office, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time made a brilliant canvass of the State, and was elected for another term. He then started to rejoin Sherman, but on the way was stricken down with scarlet fever, and after a most trying attack made his way to the front in time to participate in the closing incidents of the war.

In 1868 Gen. Harrison declined a re-election as Reporter, and resumed the practice of law. In 1876 he was a candidate for Governor. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign he made won for him a national reputation, and he was much sought after, especially in the East, to make speeches. In 1880, as usual, he took an active part in the campaign, and was elected to the United States Senate. Here he served for six years, and was known as one of the ablest men, best lawyers and strongest debaters in that body. With the expiration of his senatorial term he returned to the practice of his profession, becoming the head of one of the strongest firms in the State.

The political campaign of 1888 was one of the most memorable in the history of our country. The convention which assembled in Chicago in June and named Mr. Harrison as the chief standard-bearer of the Republican party was great in every particular, and on this account, and the attitude it assumed upon the vital questions of the day, chief among which was the tariff, awoke a deep interest in the campaign throughout the nation. Shortly after the nomination, delegations began to visit Mr. Harrison at Indianapolis, his home. This movement became popular, and from all sections of the country societies, clubs and delegations journeyed thither to pay their respects to the distinguished statesman.

Mr. Harrison spoke daily all through the summer and autumn to these visiting delegations, and so varied, masterly, and eloquent were his speeches that they at once placed him in the foremost rank of American orators and statesmen. Elected by a handsome majority, he served his country faithfully and well, and in 1892 was nominated for re-election; but the people demanded a change and he was defeated by his predecessor in office, Grover Cleveland.

On account of his eloquence as a speaker and his power as a debater, Gen. Harrison was called upon at an early age to take part in the discussion of the great questions that then began to agitate the country. He was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and was matched against some of the most eminent Democratic speakers of his State. No man who felt the touch of his blade desired to be pitted with him again. With all his eloquence as an orator he never spoke for oratorical effect, but his words always went like bullets to the mark. He is purely American in his ideas, and is a splendid type of the American statesman. Gifted with quick perception, a logical mind and a ready tongue, he is one of the most distinguished impromptu speakers in the nation. Many of these speeches sparkled with the rarest eloquence and contained arguments of great weight, and many of his terse statements have already become aphorisms. Original in thought, precise in logic, terse in statement, yet withal faultless in eloquence, he is recognized as the sound statesman and brilliant orator of the day. By his first wife, Caroline (Scott) Harrison, he had a son and daughter. In 1896 he married Mrs. Mary (Scott) Dimmick, and they, with their daughter, reside in Indianapolis, Ind., where he has made his home since early manhood.



WILLIAM McKINLEY.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, who was inaugurated President of the United States in 1897, was born in Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843. The family of which he is a member originated in the west of Scotland, and from there removed to the north of Ireland. According to the family tradition, James and William McKinley emigrated to this country from Ireland and founded the two branches of the family in the United States, one settling in the north, the other in the south. At the time of their arrival, James was twelve years of age. He settled in York County, Pa., where he married and spent his remaining years.

David, son of James, and the great-grandfather of William McKinley, was born May 16, 1755, and three times enlisted in the service of the colonies during the Revolutionary War, serving seven months after his first enlistment in June, 1776, spending six months at the front in 1777, and again in the following year serving eight months. December 19, 1780, he married Sarah Gray, who was born May 10, 1760, and died October 6, 1814. For fifteen years he lived in Westmoreland County, Pa., and thence removed to Mercer County. One year after the death of his first wife he married Eleanor McLean and about the same time settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, but afterward made his home in Crawford County, where he died August 8, 1840.

James, grandfather of William McKinley, was born September 19, 1783, married Mary (or "Polly") Rose, and with his family moved to New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1809. Their eldest son, William, Sr., was born in Mercer County, Pa., November 15, 1807, and in 1827 married Nancy Allison, a woman of noble and strong character and consistent Christian life. For some years he was engaged as manager of iron furnaces at different places. From Niles he removed to Poland, because of the educational advantages offered by Poland Academy. In 1869 he established his home in Canton, and here he died November 24, 1892. His widow lives at the family residence in Canton; and with her are her daughter, Miss Helen, and two orphan grandchildren.

Of the family of nine children, William, Jr., who was seventh in order of birth, was born during the residence of his parents at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843. His boyhood years were spent in that place and Poland, where he studied in the academy. At the age of seventeen he entered Allegheny College, but illness caused his return to Poland, and on his recovery he did not return to college, but taught a country school. At the opening of the Civil War, though only eighteen years of age, he immediately wanted to enlist. As soon as he could overcome the objections of his mother, he enlisted, in May of 1861, as a private in Company E, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. The regiment was commanded by Col. W. S. Rosecrans, who afterward, as general, led his forces on many a bloody battle field, and the first major was Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward President of the United States. As a gallant soldier Mr. McKinley soon won promotion, serving for a time as commissary sergeant, later was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant for gallantry at Antietam, and then won his way upward until, at the close of the war, he was promoted to major by brevet. July 26, 1865, after more than four years of hard service, he was mustered out with his regiment.

With Judge Charles E. Glidden, of Mahoning County, Mr. McKinley began the study of law, which he afterward carried on in the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. Beginning the practice of his profession in Canton, he soon became prominently known among the able attorneys of the city. His

first connection with political affairs was in 1869, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark County, and this office he held for two years. In 1876 he was nominated for Congressional honors and was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, afterward by successive re-elections serving for fourteen years. In March of 1890 he introduced the celebrated McKinley tariff bill, which was passed and became a law. In the following year, 1891, he was elected governor of Ohio, and two years afterward was re-elected to that high office, which he filled in such a manner as to command the respect not only of his own party—the Republican—but his political opponents as well. The connection of his name with the tariff bill and his prominence in the Republican party, together with his force and eloquence as a speaker, brought him into national fame. In the campaign of 1892, for a period of more than three months, he traveled over a territory extending from New York to Nebraska, making speeches in the interest of the Republican platform. Those who heard him speak, whether friends or opponents of his political opinions, cannot but have admired his logical reasoning, breadth of intellect, eloquence of speech and modesty of demeanor. During the campaign of 1894 he made three hundred and seventy-one speeches and visited over three hundred towns, within a period of two months, addressing perhaps two million people.

The tariff issue and all the intricate questions of public revenue that are interwoven with it, constitute the most complicated problems with which a statesman has to deal. To master them in every detail requires an intellect of the highest order. That Major McKinley thoroughly understands these questions is admitted by all who have investigated his official utterances on the subject, beginning with the speech on the Wood tariff bill, delivered in the house of representatives April 15, 1878, and closing with his speech in favor of the tariff bill of 1890, which as chairman of the ways and means committee he reported to the house and which was subsequently passed and is known throughout the world as the McKinley tariff bill of 1890. He opposed the Wood bill because of a conviction that the proposed measure would, if enacted, prove a public calamity. For the same reason, in 1882, he advocated a friendly revision of the tariff by a tariff commission, to be authorized by congress and appointed by the president. In 1884 he opposed the Morrison horizontal bill, which he denounced as ambiguous for a great public statute, and in 1888 he led the forces in the fight against the Mills tariff bill.

As governor of Ohio, his policy was conservative. He aimed to give to the public institutions the benefit of the service of the best man of the state, and at all times upheld the legitimate rights of the workingmen. Recognizing the fact that the problem of taxation needed regulation, in his messages of 1892, 1893 and 1894, he urged the legislature that a remedy be applied. In 1892 he recommended legislation for the safety and comfort of steam railroad employes, and the following year urged the furnishing of automatic couplers and air-brakes for all railroad cars used in the state.

When, in 1896, the Republican party, in convention assembled at St. Louis, selected a man to represent their principles in the highest office within the gift of the American people, it was not a surprise to the public that the choice fell upon Major McKinley. The campaign that followed was one of the most exciting in the history of the country since the period of reconstruction. Especial interest centered in the fact that the point at issue seemed, not, as in former days, free trade or protection, but whether or not the government should declare for the free coinage of silver. This question divided the voters of the country upon somewhat different lines than the old-time principles of the Republican and Democratic parties and thus made the campaign a memorable one. The supporters of the gold standard maintained that silver monometallism would precipitate a panic and permanently injure the business interests of the country, and the people, by a large majority, supported these principles.

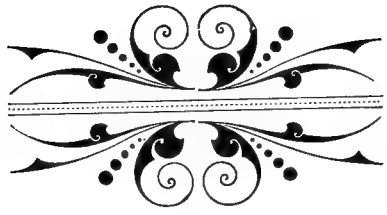
January 25, 1871, Major McKinley was united in marriage with Miss Ida Saxton, who was born in June, 1847, the daughter of James A. Saxton. Their two children died in 1874, within a short time of each other, one at the age of three years and the other in infancy.

LEAVENWORTH

DOUGLAS and

FRANKLIN COUNTIES

....KANSAS....



INTRODUCTORY

BIOGRAPHY alone can justly represent the progress of local history and portray with accuracy the relation of men to events. It is the only means of perpetuating the lives and deeds of those men to whom the advancement of a city or county and the enlightenment of its people are due. The compilers of this work have striven to honor, not only men of present prominence, but also, as far as possible, those who in years gone by labored to promote the welfare of their community. The following sketches have been prepared from the standpoint of no man's prejudice, but with an impartial aim to render justice to progressive and public-spirited citizens and to collect personal records that will be of value to generations yet to come.

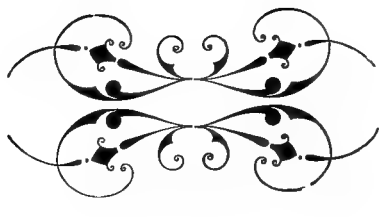
To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to preserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory have been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of their great rulers. The exhumations made by the archæologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks was for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and character of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating a full history—immutable in that it is almost unlimited in extent and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing.

To the present generation, however, we are indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history, through the coming ages.

The scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left. The monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by a record of this kind.

To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits; for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who know them are gone; to do this we are ashamed only to publish to the world the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.





Very truly yours
C. Robinson



Sara T. D. Robinson

BIOGRAPHICAL

HON. CHARLES ROBINSON, M. D., first governor of Kansas. Of the many men who were attracted to Kansas during the days of its early struggles, there is none whose name is more indissolubly associated with its history than that of Charles Robinson, and certainly there is none whose memory is more worthy of perpetuation in the annals of the state. He was born in Hardwick, Mass., July 21, 1818, a descendant of Rev. John Robinson, the illustrious pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers. From his parents, Jonathan and Huldah (Woodward) Robinson, he inherited superior intelligence and originality of thought. The opposition to slavery, which was one of his marked characteristics, came to him from his father, who as early as 1840 broke off from party affiliations and became associated with the champions of liberty, who gathered under the standard of James G. Birney. Ever afterward he was outspoken in his belief that the institution of slavery was in violation to all of God's laws. He was not spared to see the colored race made free (for he died in 1860), but his life was one of the many that lent its influence toward securing that great end. The mother, too, possessed great force of character, combined with a gentle, mild disposition, and while the care for the physical well-being of her six sons and four daughters consumed much of her time, she gave careful thought also to their mental training and implanted in their hearts principles of honor and integrity. She was spared to an advanced age, dying in 1869, surrounded by and ministered to by her family, in whose success her happiness was consummated.

When a boy Charles Robinson was a student in select and private schools, and Hopkins and Amherst Academies, and subsequently attended Amherst College for two years. He was obliged to leave college on account of trouble with his eyes, and he walked forty miles to Keene, N. H., to consult a celebrated oculist, Dr. Twichell. While his eyes were being treated he became so impressed with the greatness of the medical profession that he determined to take it for his life work. Accordingly he entered Dr. Twichell's office as a student, and after a year with him entered the office of Dr. Gridley, of Amherst, with whom he gained considerable practical experience. He attended medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and Pittsfield, Mass., receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter place in 1843. During the same year he succeeded Dr. Garrett at Belchertown, Mass., which at that time was a prosperous and aristocratic town. From the first he was successful in his profession, but constant attention to his professional duties undermined his health and forced him to relinquish his practice. In 1845 he removed to Springfield, where he and the famous author, Dr. J. G. Holland, opened a hospital. While residing in that city, January 17, 1846, his first wife, Sarah (Adams) Robinson, died; the two children born of their marriage died in infancy. At the solicitation of his brother Cyrus he removed to Fitchburg, Mass., and continued to practice there until failing health demanded a complete change of climate.

When the first news was received of the discovery of gold in California, a party of fifty men from Boston and Roxbury (the first from Massachusetts) decided to seek the far west. He ac-

companied them as physician for a colony. They arrived in Kansas City April 10, 1849, and on the 10th of May started from that town, with ox and mule teams, following the Kansas River route. On the next day, while he was riding ahead of his party, he ascended Mount Oread (named after Oread school in the east). There he paused, viewing with liveliest interest and admiration the beautiful landscape that lay stretched before him, forming what is now the southwestern part of the city of Lawrence. In his journal he wrote that if the land were open to settlement he would go no further. However, he pursued his way toward the setting sun, little dreaming that, in later years, the reading of the journal in which this sentiment was written should have caused the Emigrant Aid Society to select him as its leader, to return to this very spot and labor for the success of the free-state party here.

After a weary but uneventful journey the party reached Sacramento August 17, 1849. After experimenting as a miner for two weeks Dr. Robinson became interested in a restaurant, in which business he was successful until he lost all by the Sacramento River flood. He also published the Miners' and Settlers' *Tribune* until elected to the legislature. During the controversy between the speculators and squatters on the Sutter claim he upheld the rights of the squatters, and this brought upon him the revengeful enmity of the speculators, by whom he was shot through the body a little below the heart, but owing to his vigorous constitution he soon recovered and was thrown into a prison ship. While there he was elected to the legislature, in which he served for one term, meantime forming the acquaintance of John C. Fremont, whose election to the United States senate he favored, but which was not accomplished. July 1, 1851, he left San Francisco for the east. On the night of the 4th the ship "Union" was wrecked after being out three days. The passengers, provisions and gold dust were saved by means of the life boats, in which they were taken to a barren rock, on the coast eighty miles south of San Diego. There they remained two weeks, then went to San Diego, where they embarked on board ship. They landed on the shore at the mouth of a dry ravine. They formed a company of forty men, of which the doctor was second in command, and they guarded the gold dust in relays of ten. Captain Day and Dr. Robinson stopped at Acapulco for the purpose of seeing the American consul and arranging to get the proper papers for salvage in New York and Philadelphia. The ship proceeded on its course and left Captain Day and the doctor to take another ship two weeks later. He was also delayed two weeks at Aspinwall, on the east side of the isthmus, making nearly two months on the way. At the isthmus Dr. Robinson was employed as physician by the steamer "Crescent," which had on board a large number of sick laborers from the Panama Railroad, then in process of construction. The steamer reached Havana on the day of the execution of Lopez. Arriving at Belchertown, September 9, 1851, the next year he began the publication of the Fitchburg *News*, an anti-slavery paper, which he conducted for two years, but, having frequent calls for professional service, he sold his paper and re-entered the profession.

On the repeal of the Missouri compromise Dr. Robinson was sent to Kansas, June 28, 1854, to prepare the way for northern settlers. For this work his experience in California admirably qualified him. The subsequent portion of his life was a part of the history of Kansas. He became the real leader of the free-state forces. His position made his life in daily peril from pro-slavery men, and more than once he narrowly escaped. At one time when going east on a boat he became involved in a controversy with Gens. Joe Shelby and Donaldson, but he was so determined in the stand he took, the men had not the courage to kill him, as they had planned. In 1855 the free-state men were driven from the polls. He was one of the first to repudiate the authority of the bogus laws and was chosen delegate to the convention which met at Topeka to formulate new laws and a state government. From May 11 to September 11, 1856, he was held a prisoner near Lecompton, charged with treason. During what was known as the Wakarusa war, in November, 1855, when Lawrence was besieged by eleven

hundred pro-slavery men and there were only six hundred men to defend it, he was chosen major-general of the forces and assisted in the defense of the city.

On the adoption of the free-state constitution Dr. Robinson was chosen governor of the proposed state. The legislature met twice in 1856. On the adoption of the Wyandotte constitution he was elected governor of Kansas, and when the state was admitted to the Union, January 29, 1861, he assumed the duties of office, holding the position until January, 1863. The position was a most trying one. The progress of the Civil war, the hostility of Indians, the strife between different elements of the citizenship, made the governor's office no sinecure. It would have been impossible for a man to fill the position without making enemies; in fact, any man of force of character and great will power always meets with opposition, and Governor Robinson was no exception to the rule. But he allowed no criticism to deter him, when once his mind was resolved upon a certain course of action he believed to be just and right. To his faithful work amidst the most trying circumstances, and in the face of greatest danger to life, he pursued his way, undaunted by threats, undismayed by hardships. His retirement from the gubernatorial chair did not mean his retirement from public life. The people appreciated his worth as an official. In 1864 he was elected to the state senate, and two years later was honored by re-election. Later he was made a member of the house of representatives.

Throughout his entire life Governor Robinson was interested in educational matters. On coming to Kansas he organized the first free school and paid the teacher, Edward Fitch, who opened a school in January, 1855, in the rear room of the Emigrant Aid Building on the banks of the Kansas River, at the north end of Massachusetts street, Lawrence. The next teacher was Miss Kate Kellogg, who came as one of the family in March, 1855, remaining here until she returned east in September of that year to marry Dr. Temple. Shortly after his arrival here Governor Robinson pre-empted a claim to the tract where he had stood, some years before, en route to California. From that unimproved stretch of ground he evolved a beautiful homestead "Oak Ridge," comprising sixteen hundred acres. He located the first site of a college where the original structure of the Kansas State University stands. To the founding of the college he gave nineteen acres and his wife twenty-one acres, and afterward they donated gifts of money, besides assisting in other ways. For years before his death he was a regent of the university, and his will provided that, at the death of his wife, their beautiful homestead should become the property of the institution in which they were so deeply interested.

For some years Governor Robinson was interested in railroad enterprises, and was a director of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. During the latter part of his life he gave some time to literary work, and wrote a complete account of the condition of Kansas during the '50s, which he published under the title of "The Kansas Conflict." It is a work replete with facts and showing a thorough knowledge of the condition of the state during the most troubled period of its history. As an addition to the history of that period it is invaluable. While he was a Whig and Republican in early manhood, in later life he became independent, and during the famous campaign of 1872 supported Horace Greeley, of whom he was a warm admirer. His life was prolonged to an advanced age. He died August 17, 1894, having lived to see the wonderful progress of the state and its advancement of material wealth and educational resources. His life is ended, its record complete. He who reads it may emulate with eagerness the strict integrity, the force of will, the adherence to principle and the lofty honor that leaves the pages of the life record untarnished and undimmed.

MRS. SARA T. D. LAWRENCE ROBINSON is a member of a family that has furnished many distinguished men to our country. Among these may be mentioned Hon. Abbott Lawrence, minister to England; Hon. Amos

A. Lawrence, in whose honor the city of Lawrence, Kans., was named, and who donated $10,000 to the State University at its opening; and Hon. Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, and one of the most prominent educators in the land. Benjamin Lawrence, a native of Windsor, Conn., became a pioneer of Middlebury, Vt., where his subsequent life was spent. His two sons, Myron and Edwin, were successful attorneys, the latter being for thirteen years judge of the district court in Washtenaw County, Mich. The former, who was born in Middlebury May 18, 1799, graduated from the college in that city, and then studied law with M. A. K. Doolittle, a graduate of Yale. He made his home in the residence of Mr. Doolittle, and there met Miss Clarissa Dwight, a teacher, who was boarding with Mr. Doolittle's family, and whom he married in 1824. On his admission to the bar he began to practice at Northampton, Mass., where his ability soon placed him in the front rank of attorneys. Recognizing his fitness for public office, his fellow-citizens frequently chose him to represent them in offices of trust and honor. For several terms he was a member of the Massachusetts state senate, of which body he was president from 1838 to 1840. During twenty-seven years of his life he was either representative or senator. His career in the lower and upper house was one that reflected the highest credit upon his moral worth and his extensive knowledge. With the broad vision of a statesman he looked forward to the future, and advocated measures that would have not merely a present, but a future, bearing on the welfare of the state. In his advocacy of temperance principles he was steadfast. Both by precept and by example he gave his influence for prohibition. In 1852, when the temperance issue was in the ascendency, he was nominated for governor, but, his health being poor, he declined the nomination. Had he been able to make the race there is every reason to believe that he would have been elected. He was a member of the Congregational Church, adhering to the religion of his forefathers. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons. In political belief he favored the Whig party. He was a warm personal friend and great admirer of Daniel Webster, and two weeks after that great statesman passed away he answered his death summons, November 7, 1852.

The wife of Senator Lawrence was born in Belchertown, Mass., a daughter of Col. Henry Dwight, and a descendant of the old family of that name, for years prominent among the Pilgrims at Dedham, Mass. Colonel Dwight, a native of Warren, Mass., was a man of great prominence and blameless life, and during the Revolutionary war commanded a regiment as colonel. Mrs. Lawrence was educated in Hopkins and Deerfield Academies, and a ladies' boarding school at Hartford, Conn. Not only was she a woman of splendid education, but of great executive force as well, and in the town where she made her home her position was very high. She was born November 25, 1799, and died August 21, 1869, leaving a son and two daughters. The son, Mark D., who was a merchant, died in Philadelphia August 23, 1884. One of the daughters, Sophia Dwight, became the wife of Samuel Goddard, and died in Massachusetts March 15, 1893.

The only surviving member of the family is Mrs. Robinson. She bore the maiden name of Sara Tappan Doolittle Lawrence. Her education, which was thorough, she acquired in the Belchertown classical school, Miss Smith's private school and New Salem Academy. At her father's home in Belchertown, October 30, 1851, she was united in marriage to Dr. Charles Robinson, whose helpmate and companion she remained until his death. Like him, she was brave and fearless, hence was fitted for life in the west during its dark days. When her husband was arrested at Lexington, Mo., and taken to Lecompton to be tried for treason by the pro-slavery party, she went east, carrying the official proceedings of the congressional committee of investigation, and safely delivered them to the proper parties. From there she joined her husband in prison, and remained with him until he was released. Her knowledge of early life in Kansas and her literary ability qualify her for work as an author, and her work, "Kansas, Its

Exterior and Interior," is one of the most complete of its kind ever published. It was published in 1856, with nine editions of one thousand each, and a revised edition was published in 1899, with appendix. As a descriptive work it is unsurpassed, and the detailed accounts of the character of the new territory and the struggles of the free-state men possess an undying interest for all who love the state.

WELLINGTON Y. LEONARD, M. D., a leading physician of Lawrence and coroner of Douglas County, was born in Troy, Miami County, Ohio, October 5, 1834, a son of James W. and Julia (Renshaw) Leonard, natives respectively of Rutland, Vt., and Philadelphia, Pa. His grandfather, Joseph Leonard, who was a member of a pioneer family of New England, spent his entire life in Vermont, with the exception of the period of his service in the Revolutionary war; his wife passed away in Massachusetts when within six months of one hundred years old. For some years James W. Leonard was foreman of large iron works in Phoenixville, Pa., but in 1834 settled in Troy, Ohio, and for some time cultivated a farm near that village. In 1851 he removed to Albion, Ind., where he continued farm pursuits until his death, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, who was of Scotch descent and a woman of estimable character, died at sixty-four years. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom attained mature years and two are now living.

The education of Dr. Leonard was begun in Troy public schools and further prosecuted in the college of Xenia, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1856. Later he taught two terms of school and in 1858 began to study medicine under Dr. D. W. C. Denney, of Albion, Ind. The following year he entered Jefferson Medical College, where he carried on his studies for two years. Returning to Albion, he formed a partnership with Dr. Denney, with whom he remained until the latter entered the army. In 1862 he matriculated in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in 1863, with the degree of M. D. In 1865 he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, and the following year was given the degree of M. D. by that institution. Afterward he frequently returned to Rush for the purpose of conducting post-graduate work. The continuous practice of his profession in Albion in the course of time undermined his health and he felt the need of a change of climate and surroundings. For this reason in 1883 he came to Lawrence and here he carried on a drug business, starting the City drug store, as a member of the firm of Leonard & Hamlin. At the same time he also gave some attention to practice. In April, 1898, he sold the store in order that he might devote himself exclusively to professional work.

In Phoenixville, Pa., Dr. Leonard married Miss Sarah A. Place, who was born there and received an academic education. They are the parents of four children, namely: E. W., who is a business man in Kansas City; J. R., editor of the Strong *City Derrick*, at Strong, Kans.; O. P., a merchant tailor in Lawrence; and Ella M., at home.

During his residence in Indiana Dr. Leonard was for eight years surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Politically he has always been a Republican. On that ticket, in 1893, he was nominated for county coroner and received a good majority at the election. In 1895 and 1897 he was re-elected, his third term to expire in January, 1900. Fraternally he is a Mason, identified with Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M. He is identified with the Lawrence Medical Society, and prior to his removal west was active in the work of the American Medical Association. In religion he is a member of the Baptist Church, and is serving upon the board of trustees of the same.

HON. H. MILES MOORE. The life of General Moore has been inseparably associated with the history of Kansas. Full of incidents, stirring and exciting, it possesses that

interest which attaches to all lives presenting the spectacle of a man who stands for a principle, and who, alike in prosperous and in adverse environments, preserves the independence of thought and action and the patriotic spirit characteristic of a true son of the land of the free. From boyhood a believer in the Declaration of Independence, and firm in his adherence to the truth that "all men are created free and equal," he saw that the system of slavery was a menace to our country, and therefore gave his whole being to secure its overthrow. When Kansas was the theater of deepest interest and the fate of the state regarding slavery was at a critical point, he came here, and from that time afterward he was vitally connected with the free-state movement. In politics, first an ardent Whig and later a Democrat, he held to the maxim that "He serves his party best who serves his country best," and with him partyism was absorbed in patriotism. More than once his close connection with the anti-slavery cause brought him in peril of his life. Often he was shot at by those who realized that his death would be of advantage to the pro-slavery movement. Three times, during the days of border warfare, he was taken by enemies and led out to be hanged, but each time his connection with the Masonic fraternity saved his life. Those were perilous days for the prominent men of Kansas, and none perhaps was in greater danger than he. Through perils, seen and unseen, he walked from day to day, until finally the crisis was passed, and Kansas, no longer the "bleeding state," could turn its attention to the development of farms and fields, to the improvement of cities and towns.

The Moore family was first represented in America by several brothers from Ireland. Miles Moore, a grandson of one of these original emigrants, was the son of a colonel in the war of 1812, and was himself a man of patriotic spirit. He engaged in the mercantile business at Brockport, N. Y., where he died at thirty-one years of age. In Monroe County, that state, he married Irene Smith, who was born in Connecticut, and who, like himself, died in the prime of life. There were only two children born of the union, and one of these died in infancy. The other, who forms the subject of this article, was born in Brockport September 2, 1826, and was reared in the home of his grandfather, Deacon Levi Smith, a veteran of the war of 1812 and the son of a Revolutionary soldier.

When nineteen years of age H. Miles Moore graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., with the degree of A. B. He then traveled for a year, after which he studied law with Selden & Jewett, of Clarkson, N. Y., and later with C. M. Lee and L. Farrar, of Rochester, that state. While in the latter city he was a member of the Rochester Union Grays, nearly all of whom attempted to enlist in the Mexican war, but, the desired quota having been obtained, they were rejected. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward went south, where he owned interests. In a previous trip in the south he had purchased land in Louisiana, and returning to that state he engaged in the practice of law, and also took charge of his plantation. After having made a visit to Weston, Mo., in the fall of 1849 he decided to locate in that place, and the spring of the following year found him a resident there. He opened a law office, engaged in practice, and also had charge of the editorial work of the Weston *Reporter*.

The excitement incident to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill spread throughout the country, and both slavery supporters and opponents were induced to come to Kansas. In June, 1854, Mr. Moore came to the then territory. He belonged to what might be termed the "fighting" element of his party, hence he brought upon himself the enmity of southern sympathizers, but, on the other hand, he won the esteem of anti-slavery men, among whom he soon wielded great influence. Three times he was elected attorney-general of Kansas conditional upon its admission to the Union as a state. He was a member of the first territorial legislature in 1857, and was afterward again chosen to serve in this position, besides one term later in the state legislature. He also served as city attorney for six years, and as United States commissioner and assistant United States attorney.

General Moore was a member of the original town company of Leavenworth, and, as its secretary, he drew up the first paper organizing the same. This he still has in his possession, together with many other relics of those pioneer days. The company consisted of thirty members, three of whom (himself one of the three) were chosen to select a name for the new town. He selected the name Leavenworth, in honor of the fort near by. The others preferred the name of Douglas, but he was successful in securing the name he desired. The lots comprising the original plat of the town were bought at a cost of $24,000, each of these lots having a government patent. Adjacent property was sold in blocks, after which the town company was disbanded and the partnership dissolved. The first governor, A. J. Reeder, promised to locate the capital here, but failed to keep his promise. The neighboring towns in the county were settled by hard-working, persevering men, who gave this section the high reputation it has since retained.

With that typical western man, General Lane, our subject was always in deepest sympathy. In 1861 he served as judge advocate, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on General Lane's staff, after which he was transferred to the Fifth Kansas Regiment as acting colonel. During a part of the war he was appointed and served as commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, his commission coming from Abraham Lincoln. Prior to the Rebellion he served as colonel, and later was general, of the free state army organization. Since the close of the war he has engaged in the practice of law, and held various offices. He has maintained a deep interest in every movement for the upbuilding of Leavenworth, which he has seen grow from a few inhabitants to its present large population. Active in educational work he served as a member of the school board for many years, and did all within his power to promote the interests of the public schools. He has also been generous in contributions to religious enterprises and philanthropic movements, and is active in the work of the Episcopal Church, to which he belongs. In the early days he became identified with the State Historical Society, and has since acted as one of its trustees. During his residence in Weston he was made a Mason, and is now connected with Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of Kansas Commandery of the Military Order of Loyal Legion, and Custer Post No. 2, G. A. R., in which he has served as a department aide.

In Madison, Wis., General Moore married Harriet E. Van Valkenburg, of New York, a descendant of Dutch ancestry. While visiting in Lockport, N. Y., she was thrown from a carriage and fatally injured, dying soon afterward. His second marriage took place in Leavenworth September 15, 1857, and united him with Miss Linnie F. Kehoe, who was born at Laurel Hill, Fairfax County, Va., and was reared in Washington, D. C., graduating from Georgetown Convent. The two children born of the first marriage are deceased. Of the second marriage one child is now living, Harry Miles Moore, who is engaged in the drug business at Galena, Kans.

As one of the pioneers of Leavenworth, the name of General Moore deserves to be placed in the archives of history; but still more is he deserving of remembrance when we consider his long and active connection with movements for the development of the city. Personally he is a man of decided and inflexible traits of mind, as his past history proves. Possessing a strong mind and determined will, he has, under every circumstance, had the courage of his convictions, and has never deviated from the course his conscience mapped out for him. He is a fine conversationalist, with the courtesy and agreeable manners that make him popular with all. Well informed along all lines, he is especially familiar with local history, and whenever questions arise regarding facts in the history of early days, he is always referred to as an authority. With the thoughtfulness of a man who looks into the future he has carefully preserved letters, journals, papers, etc., together with his personal recollections in writing, concerning those eventful days when the fate of Kansas trembled in the balance. These data, if compiled and published, would fill a volume, and would form an important addition to the history of that period.

HON. THOMAS CARNEY, second governor of Kansas, was intimately identified with the history of this commonwealth during the exciting days prior to and during the Civil war. In fact, for some years his life history was the history of the state itself, so inseparably was he associated with public measures. An ardent supporter of Republican principles and a man of great patriotism, he did all within his power to promote the interests of his party, his state and his country, in each of which he attained distinction.

In Delaware County, Ohio, Mr. Carney was born August, 20, 1824. When he was four years of age his father, James Carney, died, leaving the widowed mother, poor, and with four small children. For this reason, his opportunities were meagre; in fact, he had none except such as he made for himself. His early life was spent in the hardest kind of work, after he was old enough to be of assistance on the farm. From the time he was eleven until he left home, he was the teamster of the family, and conveyed the products of the farm to Newark, thirty-six miles distant, using as a means of transportation a yoke of oxen. When nineteen years of age, with $3.50 in his possession and buoyed by the hope of youth, he left the home farm. He attended school in Berkshire, Ohio, for six months, meantime working for his board. Afterward he secured employment in a retail dry-goods house in Columbus, where he remained for two years, then became clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house in Cincinnati. While with the retail firm he received $50 and his board the first year and $100 and board the second year. He remained in Cincinnati for twelve years, but his health became impaired by his close attention to business, his success as a member of the firm of Carney, Swift & Co., having been secured only at the expense of his physical strength.

Realizing that he must seek another climate, in 1857 Mr. Carney visited the west. In the spring of 1858 he commenced business in Leavenworth, Kans., where, in partnership with Thomas C. Stevens, he opened the first exclusively wholesale house in the city and founded a business that for years was of immense value to local interests. On the retirement of Mr. Stevens in 1866, the firm name was changed to Carney, Fenlon & Co. Two years later the firm established the house of E. Fenlon & Co., in St. Louis, which business later merged into the house of Carney, Garrett, Fenlon & Co., and later was changed to Carney, Fenlon & Co. The subsequent retirement of Mr. Fenlon caused another change in the business, which was afterward conducted by Mr. Carney alone until it was sold. He also started the wholesale shoe house of Carney, Storer & Co., which firm in 1873 was dissolved, and succeeded by Thomas Carney & Co. In 1875 the business was sold and the one to whom its success was due retired, in a measure, from participation in business affairs.

The connection of Mr. Carney with affairs of state dates from the fall of 1861, when he was elected to the lower house of the legislature. September 17, 1862, when the Republicans met in state convention, he was nominated for governor, and on the 4th of November was elected, receiving ten thousand and ninety votes, about twice the number received by his opponent. January 12, 1863, he took his seat as governor, and from that time until the close of his term he gave his undivided attention to public affairs. He found the state in a discouraging condition. It was utterly without credit, and without means to carry on its government or protect its citizens from guerillas, Indians and the calamities incident to war. Along the eastern and southern borders the confederates hovered, while on the west were murderous bands of Indians. The life of every settler was in peril. The general government, immersed in civil war, had no time to devote to the welfare of a remote state. Hence, the welfare of the people devolved entirely upon the governor. Finding that he would be obliged to depend upon his own resources, he investigated the situation thoroughly. The state had no money, no arms and no ammunition, but this did not discourage him. On visiting the menaced regions he found that the people were beginning to seek places of greater safety, and he foresaw the probability that the region would become a desert, unless decisive steps were immediately

taken. He raised a force of one hundred and fifty men and employed them as a patrol along the border, so that no hostile movement could be made without detection and the people would thus have time to rally to the necessary points for defense. The patrol was hired by the governor and paid out of his private means, he giving $1 a day for a man and horse, the United States government furnishing the rations. He put the men in the field and kept them there, at a cost to himself of more than $10,000. At the same time he was a captain in the home guard and often on duty in that capacity. Through his patrol he preserved the border from invasion, but, at a later period, he was notified by the commander of the federal forces to abolish the patrol, as the regular troops would be able to care for the safety of the state. He carried out the order, and within three days Quantrell made his raid into Kansas, Lawrence was in ashes and one hundred and eighty persons were foully murdered. During the existence of the patrol, the arrangements were such that the different members could speak with each other every hour, but the militia were scattered in squads over a distance of twenty-five miles, and when Quantrell marched into Kansas, he easily escaped their notice. He moved stealthily. No one knew of his approach except one man who lived along the line of march. He saw the guerillas, mounted a horse and hurried toward Lawrence to warn the inhabitants, but his horse fell and the rider's neck was broken. Thus the sole witness of the invasion was silenced. It is worthy of mention, as showing the governor's generous disposition, that he made a gift of $500 to the widow of this man, and he also gave $1,000 for the relief of the people of Lawrence.

The entire official career of Governor Carney was a stormy one. Occurring, as it did, at a time when the nation was rent asunder by internal strife, when the state itself was a financial and political wreck, the situation called for a man of great discretion, foresight, energy and force of character. That he met the demands of the situation is recognized by all. Through his instrumentality the state was placed upon a firm basis financially. He sacrificed himself for the interests of the state, and gave generously of time, of means and of influence, to promote the prosperity of the commonwealth. During the first year of his administration, the house accepted the grant of congress giving land for the agricultural college and located said college at Manhattan, Riley County; also provided for the establishment of an asylum for insane at Osawatomie, for the building of a penitentiary at Leavenworth, the establishment of a state normal school at Emporia, and the Kansas State University at Lawrence (to which he made a personal contribution of $5,000). December 10, 1863, a brick building on Kansas avenue, Topeka, was leased to the state for a temporary capitol. During 1864 the house appointed commissioners to locate a blind asylum in Wyandotte County, and a deaf and dumb asylum in Olathe; grand juries were abolished and a bureau of immigration established.

January 9, 1865, Governor Carney retired from the chair of chief executive, in which he was succeeded by Samuel J. Crawford. June 4, 1866, he was elected a director in the Kansas City, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad Company, of which James H. Lane was first, and William Sturges the second president. In 1865 and 1866 he served as mayor of Leavenworth, during which time he was interested in and contributed toward the building of the railroads here. He was interested in the organization of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, of which he officiated as a director for several years. With other enterprises, both local and state, he continued to be identified, and, while giving much time and thought to private business affairs, nevertheless found opportunity to identify himself with every project for the public welfare and advancement. His death, the result of apoplexy, occurred July 28, 1888, in the town of which he had long been an honored citizen and to whose development he had contributed perhaps as much as any of its prominent pioneers. His name is inseparably associated with the history of the state he loved so well. Those who watched his official career, amid all the perplexities of war times, when great responsibilities were thrust upon him, under the

most adverse and trying circumstances, agreed that he proved himself to be equal to every emergency, the man for the place; and, whatever may have been individual opinions as to his decisions and actions, it was the verdict of all that his administration was the means of establishing the credit of the state upon a sound financial basis and advancing its educational and general interests in a manner most gratifying to every loyal citizen.

During his residence in Ohio, Governor Carney married Miss Rebecca Ann Canaday, who was born in Kenton, that state, and died in Leavenworth, September 25, 1895. They were the parents of five sons, namely: Edwin L.; William W., both of Leavenworth; Harry C., of Butte, Mont.; Charles T., of Meeker, Colo.; and Frank, who died in infancy.

GEN. EDWARD RUSSELL. The life history of General Russell was closely connected with the history of Kansas from a very early period of its development and progress. Of stanch patriotic principles, he was ever loyal to the Union, and during the exciting days prior to the war he stood firm in his allegiance to the government. Every reformatory movement enlisted his sympathies and his co-operation; he was a stalwart friend of civil service and other reforms, to all of which he gave his firm allegiance. Descended from Puritan ancestors (one of whose descendants, ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts, was his own cousin), he inherited qualities that contributed to his success in life. His life was brought to a close August 14, 1898, with a rounded completeness that comes to few lives, and he was followed to his grave by the esteem of hosts of friends and personal associates.

Capt. Daniel Russell, who was of English and Scotch descent, served as a captain in the Revolutionary war and was disabled while at the front. Returning to Massachusetts, he settled on a farm near Boston and there remained until death. His son, David Moore Russell, was born in New Hampshire, and there married Mary Flint, who was born in the suburbs of Boston. Mr. Russell was a son of Moore Russell and grandson of Peltier Russell, both of whom served in the Revolution, the latter as an officer. While David M. Russell was living at Plymouth, N. H., his son, Edward, was born, February 9, 1833. Two years later the family settled in Gainesville, Sumter County, Ala., prior to the removal of the Choctaw Indians to their present reservation in the Indian Territory. The father became a large land owner in Alabama and Mississippi, and gave his attention to the management of his vast estates. He also owned large interests in copper mines in Michigan. The war coming on he lost all of his fortune, and the cares and excitement occasioned by the distressing condition of affairs caused his death in 1864. His wife died in Alabama in 1875. They had only two children, both sons, the younger of whom, David Moore Russell, is now a planter in Mississippi.

When eleven years of age Edward Russell was placed in an academy at Meriden, N. H., and there prepared for college. He entered Yale at seventeen years of age and studied there for a year, after which he was a student in Williams College in Massachusetts for a year. An attack of measles so injured his eyesight as to render the completion of his education impossible. For a time afterward his winters were spent in the south, and his summers in the north and west. During this time he was a close observer of the relative advantages of slave and free labor, and a close student of the slavery question. The result was that, in 1856, upon coming to Kansas, he placed himself on the side of the Union, as against slavery. In the spring of 1857 he settled at Elwood, Doniphan County, Kans., where he afterward had charge of the *Advertiser*, which was published in the interests of the town company. September 25, 1859, he married Miss Ionia Blackstone, great-great-great-granddaughter of William Blackstone, the famous author of Blackstone's commentary on law; also of George Fox, the famous leader of the Quakers; and a third cousin of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. Her father, Ebenezer Blackstone, was born in Smithfield, Ohio, and was a son of William Blackstone, a dry-goods merchant of Phila-

delphia, and later a resident of Smithfield; he married Miss Ann Price, whose mother was a daughter of George Fox. William's father, Ebenezer, was born in England, where his father, William Blackstone, was a leading attorney and writer upon law. The various branches of the family were allied with the Society of Friends. Ebenezer Blackstone, Jr., engaged in the dry-goods business in Middletown, Guernsey County, Ohio, where his daughter, Ionia, was born. About 1854 he removed to St. Joe, Mo., where he built and operated the first steam ferry on the then upper Missouri, the charter for which he held for thirty years, meantime running the ferry between St. Joe and Elwood. During the Civil war the government chartered two of his boats and converted them into iron-clads, using them at St. Louis until the war closed. Of one of these boats he was commissioned captain. At the close of the war he returned to St. Joe, where he engaged in dealing in farm lands and city real estate. He adhered to the Republican party and in religion upheld the doctrines of the Quaker Church. When he died, January 10, 1888, he was seventy-five years of age. His was a busy life. During the Pike's Peak excitement the tide of emigration westward was so great that he ran three ferries and several flat boats, and employed one hundred men, besides forty men who got out timber in the woods.

The marriage of Ebenezer Blackstone united him with Mary A. Hayes, a native of Middletown, Ohio, and a daughter of Thomas Hayes, who removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in a very early day. His father, Thomas, Sr., was a soldier of the Revolution, and a pioneer of Ohio, where he cleared large tracts of land. Mrs. Blackstone died at St. Joe, April 12, 1893, when seventy-five years of age. She was a woman of deeply religious character and an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In her family were five children, viz.: Mrs. Annie E. Ellsworth, of Cripple Creek, Colo.; Ionia; Rebecca Susan, wife of Benjamin Fleming, of St. Joe, Mo.; Frank T., a farmer in Howell County, Mo.; and Ella, wife of B. F. Saunders, of Salt Lake City, who is known as the "cattle king" of the west.

At the time her parents came west, Mrs. Russell accompanied them. She was educated in the Sacred Heart Convent and the Presbyterian Female College in St. Joseph. Educated in the Quaker faith, she has always adhered to its doctrines, though not a member of the society. During the Civil war she experienced all the perils common to the times, and stood guard over her own fireside. Having befriended a jawhawking captain, the latter was the means of saving her considerable loss. To her marriage four children were born. The eldest, Percy Blackstone, was educated in Williams College and the University of Kansas, and is now proprietor of a plantation in Mississippi, his home being in Memphis, Tenn. Formerly he had charge of the building of the Great Eastern irrigation canal, which his father projected and which rendered possible the opening to settlement of thousands of acres on the Arkansas River between Deerfield and Hartland. The second son, Edward Flint Russell, is a farmer in Jefferson County, Kans. The older daughter, Mary R., was educated in Elmira College in New York and became the wife of Arthur Peabody, late of Lawrence, now deceased. The youngest child, Ella, is a student in the high school of Lawrence.

In the contest over the Lecompton constitution, pending the vote, August 3, 1858, by order of congress, it was then that Mr. Russell made his first canvass in the interests of the abolition of slavery. At that time his county (Doniphan) was almost equally divided between the free state and slavery advocates. In the spring of 1859, with A. L. Lee and D. Webster Wilder, he began the publication of the Elwood *Free Press*, which he assisted in publishing for a year. In the spring of 1861 he moved his family on the bluffs of the Missouri, one mile west of Wathena, and there planted an orchard. In 1862 he served as a member of the legislature, and as chairman of the committee on ways and means he spent much time in endeavoring to place the state upon a safe financial basis by means of better laws of taxation. He was re-elected to the legislature of 1863 and again served as chairman of the ways

and means committee. While a member he cast the deciding vote in favor of Lawrence as the place to establish the State University. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed quartermaster-general of Kansas, and this position, with the rank of colonel, he held until the close of the war. He was called upon to provide for the militia secured to protect the border counties from sudden invasion by Confederates or Indians. As acting paymaster, he reluctantly paid off the detachments at Olathe and Paola, in accordance with the instructions of the government. Immediately afterward, through the neglect of some one at General Ewing's headquarters in Kansas City, Quantrell's raid was rendered possible. He paid off the men and the latter dispersed. A few days later, in August, 1864, Quantrell secretly approached Lawrence and in a short time many lives were lost and the city in ruins. General Russell was returning to Lawrence when he saw some soldiers leaving. He succeeded in escaping observation and, by taking another road, entered the city unobserved, just after the raid. From 1863 to 1864 he was a member of the board of enrollment, and in 1864 was chairman of the state Republican central committee. He was a member of the legislature in 1865 and voted against the re-election of United States Senator Lane.

In April, 1865, General Russell removed to Leavenworth, where he embarked in the real-estate and conveyancing business, and in this he continued until 1874. He was one of the projectors of the Leavenworth Coal Company, that has since become one of the most prosperous concerns of Kansas. In 1872 he was elected auditor of Leavenworth County. The following year Gov. Thomas A. Osborn appointed him superintendent of insurance, and this position he held until December, 1874. After ten or more years in Leavenworth he moved to Lawrence, and continued in the building and real-estate business until his death, although during the last nine years of his life his health was so poor that he was unable to engage actively in business. His connection with public affairs extended over many years, and brought him into intimacy with all the prominent men of Kansas. He served as a member of the legislature from Doniphan, Douglas and Leavenworth Counties, and in each instance his service was most satisfactory. He belonged to the first territorial legislature, and hence was identified with Kansas history from its territorial days. A man of broad knowledge and deep insight into national issues, their causes, and their results, he was a frequent contributor to newspapers and periodicals and kept posted concerning every problem brought before the people. From boyhood he held membership in the Presbyterian Church, of which for many years he was a ruling elder. He died August 14, 1898, and his remains were interred in Mount Muncie Cemetery at Leavenworth.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE. The life of this remarkable man was inseparably associated with the history of Kansas during the critical period when its fate, as a free or slave state, hung in the balance. Whatever may be said of his faults and mistakes, it cannot be denied that he was for years the leading free-state advocate in the territory, and to his influence, more than to that of any other man, the success of the free-state movement was due. He was a man of powerful ambitions, and, like Cardinal Woolsey, he might have justly attributed much of the disappointment and sorrow of his last days to that attribute of mind which had been his guiding star during all the active years of his tempestuous life. At the same time he was a man of great personal courage, undaunted in the face of any foe, and one to whom the word "fear" had no existence. He was also a remarkable orator, perhaps the most eloquent man in the west during the early days, and his stirring, eloquent speeches won, both in the east and west, thousands of converts to the free-state cause. Many men who for years have been among the best citizens of Kansas were led to cast in their fortunes with the people here, through hearing him describe the condition of affairs in the territory. The passing of the Union Pacific Railroad through the state was almost wholly the result of his judicious management. At all times loyal

to his country, he was especially devoted to the state of his adoption, and in seeking its glory his own happiness was to be found.

General Lane was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., June 22, 1814. He was of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side, and through his mother was connected with the Foote family of Connecticut. At the time of the Mexican war he was engaged in the practice of law. He enlisted as a private in the Third Indiana Infantry and raised a company, of which he was made captain. Later he was chosen colonel of the regiment, which he commanded in the brilliant campaign of General Taylor.

After the close of the war he was chosen lieutenant-governor of Indiana, and in 1852 was elected to congress, also during the same year was an elector-at-large on the Democratic ticket. He supported the Nebraska bill, the passage of which rendered the re-election of its northern Democratic supporters very doubtful. Realizing that his political future in Indiana was hazardous, he decided to cast his lot with the territory whose interests he had warmly espoused. In April, 1855, he settled on a claim adjoining Lawrence, which continued to be his home until his death. During that year he was chairman of the executive committee of the Topeka convention, which instituted the first state government in Kansas, and subsequently he was president of the Topeka constitutional convention, also was elected major-general of the free-state troops. In 1856 he was elected to the United States senate by the legislature, which met under the Topeka constitution, but the election was not recognized by congress. In 1857 he was president of the Leavenworth constitutional convention, and was also elected major-general of the Kansas troops by the territorial legislature. The legislature of 1861, which convened in pursuance of the constitution under which Kansas was admitted to the Union, elected him to the United States senate. In June, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and commanded the Kansas brigade in the field for four months. Again, in December, he was nominated brigadier-general, with a view to commanding an expedition in the southwest, but the plan was abandoned and he resigned. After the adjournment of congress, in July, 1862, he was commissioned to superintend the enlistment of troops in the west.

Upon first coming to Kansas, General Lane hoped to organize a national Democratic party within the borders of the territory, and with this object in view he and others of similar faith met in Lawrence July 27, 1855. He was made president of the meeting, which passed resolutions indorsing the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the platform of the national Democratic convention held in Baltimore in 1852. This movement, from which he had hoped so much, touched no responsive chord in the hearts of the people, and came to naught. Realizing that he could hope for no change in that party, he allied himself with the free-state anti-slavery Republican forces, and from that time forward adhered with the zeal of an enthusiast to these principles. When the Lecompton constitution was about to be thrust upon the people against their will, he called a public meeting almost at the very doors of the convention and denounced the authors of the constitution as tyrants. With all of his energy he opposed the admission of the state under slavery rule, and created such a sentiment that the secretary of the territory, in the absence of the governor, was forced to accede to his demands. He persevered until the legislature was convened and the threatened disaster was averted.

In 1864-65 General Lane was re-elected to the United States senate. In that body he sided with President Johnson regarding the freedman's bureau and civil rights bill. This action on his part disappointed his constituents and caused many of them to oppose him strongly. In June, 1866, he returned to his home in Lawrence, but found that those who had formerly yielded him homage no longer looked up to him as the acknowledged leader in public affairs. Ill and disheartened, he started to return to Washington, but his illness became so serious that at St. Louis his physician advised his return home, as he was threatened with softening of the brain. June 29 he reached the farm of his brother-in-law, Captain McCall, near Leavenworth. On the 1st

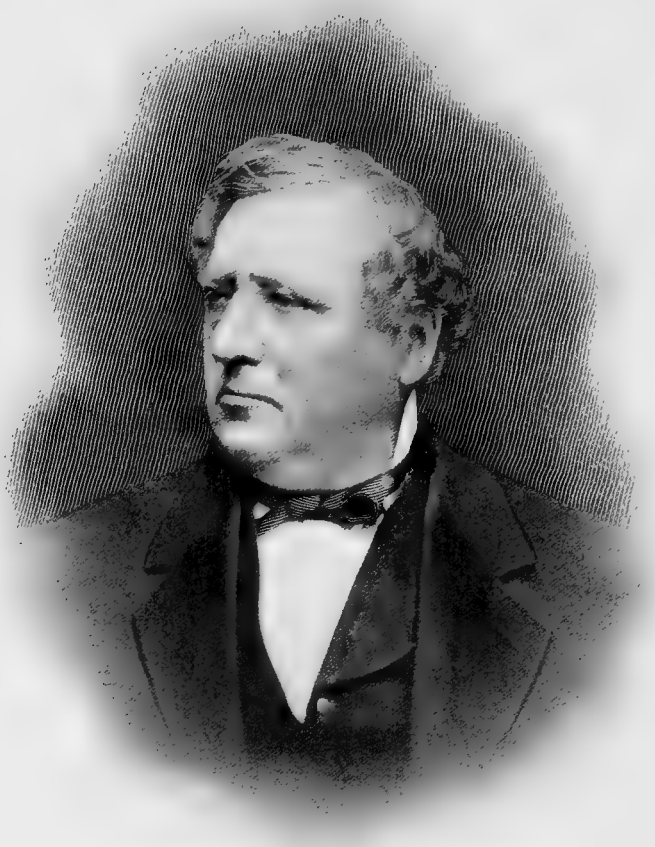
of July, while riding with his brother-in-law and another gentleman, he alighted at one of the farm gates and, exclaiming, "Good-bye, gentlemen," discharged a revolver in his mouth. The ball passed out near the center of the cranium. He lingered until the 11th, when he passed into the great beyond.

General Lane's wife, who died in Lawrence in 1883, was a granddaughter of General Arthur St. Clair, who was born in Roslyn Castle, a grandson of the earl of Roslyn, and studied medicine in Edinburgh, coming to America before the Revolutionary war, in which he took a prominent part. Of the children of General Lane and his wife, a son and daughter died in Lawrence; Mrs. Anna Johnson resides in Kansas City, and Thomas is living in St. Paul, Minn.

HON. JUSTIN D. BOWERSOCK. Not alone through his prominence in the political life of Lawrence, but also by reason of his identification with its commercial interests, Mr. Bowersock is recognized as one of the most influential citizens of the city. Many of the most important business enterprises of the town owe their origin or their subsequent growth to his energy. At this writing he is president of the Lawrence National Bank, president of the Bowersock Milling Company (which owns one of the largest mills in Kansas), president of the Griffin Ice Company (which is engaged in the manufacture of artificial ice and sells that product as well as natural ice), president of the Kansas Water Power Company, president of the Lawrence Gas and Electric Light Company, and vice-president of the Lawrence Consolidated Barb Wire Company. He was instrumental in the organizing of the Commercial Club and served as its president for many years.

Born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 19, 1842, the subject of this article is a son of I. Bowersock and Adaline (McDonald) Bowersock, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New York. The former, who was of Holland-Dutch and Scotch descent, accompanied his parents to Columbiana County, Ohio, in boyhood and settled upon a farm. About 1850 he removed, overland, to Iowa, settling in Iowa City, where for years he engaged in the mercantile business. He is now living retired, in Iowa. By his marriage to Miss McDonald, who was a member of a New York family of Revolutionary stock, he had two children, Justin D. and Mrs. F. R. Stewart, of Fostoria, Ohio. The family lived for some time in Wood County, Ohio, where our subject attended school. In 1863 he began in the mercantile business in Iowa City, where he continued until his removal to Kansas in 1877. During his residence in Iowa he was engaged in farming and was a large shipper of stock and grain to Chicago and the east. For several years he was an officer in the local and state lodges of the Good Templars, and assisted in the organization of many lodges of this order. After coming to Lawrence he built the Lawrence paper mills, rebuilt the water power, built the elevators and organized all of the companies that utilize the water power. At the same time he became interested in banking and organized the Douglas County (now the Lawrence National) Bank, of which he has since been president.

While the extensive business interests of Mr. Bowersock have necessarily consumed much of his time, he has never neglected his duties as a citizen, but has kept in touch with national progress and has ever been ready to aid in public affairs. The people have signified their appreciation of his worth by electing him to offices of responsibility, in all of which he has endeavored to promote the welfare of his constituents. In politics he has allied himself with the Republican party, the principles of which he upholds. In 1881 and 1883 he was elected mayor of Lawrence. Under his administration the city was released from an indebtedness of $100,000 to the state. In 1887 he became a member of the house of representatives, and during his term was instrumental in securing the passage of the Quantrell raid relief bill. His service in the lower house was eminently satisfactory to his constituents and brought him into prominence among the public men of the state. In 1895 he was elected to the state senate to succeed Judge Thatcher, deceased. Three years later he was elected, by a majority of two thousand, to represent the second district of



HON. JOHN PALMER USHER.

Kansas in the United States congress. By his ability and courtesy in the administration of his official duties he has made himself deservedly popular with the people, and is regarded by all as an able officer, as well as a genial friend and honorable gentleman. He finds time, aside from his various interests, to superintend his farming property, and to serve as president of the Merchants' Athletic Club. He is also president of the board of trustees of Plymouth Congregational Church.

The marriage of Mr. Bowersock took place in Iowa City in September, 1866, and united him with Miss Mary C. Gower, whose father, James H. Gower, was an early settler of that city, a leading banker and merchant there, and one of the most active in the establishment of the University of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Bowersock are parents of four daughters and two sons. The latter are graduates of the law department of the University of Kansas and one also graduated from Harvard College. Both are now engaged in active professional practice, one being in Kansas City, the other in Lawrence.

HON. JOHN PALMER USHER. In presenting to the readers of this volume the biography of Judge Usher, we are perpetuating the life record of one who was once prominent in the public affairs of our country and who occupied many positions of honor and trust. Throughout his long and eventful career he maintained the integrity of character and firmness of convictions that were among his most conspicuous traits. At a time when our nation was passing through the darkest crisis of its existence, when the perpetuity of the Union was threatened and gloom shrouded the future like a heavy pall, he stood by the side of President Lincoln as a member of his cabinet and upheld him in every decision, supported him in every crisis. To that great statesman and leader he remained faithful to the last, and when the assassin's bullet terminated the remarkable career of the martyred president, he stood by his side as the tide of life ebbed slowly out into eternity.

Judge Usher was born in New York, the son of Nathaniel Usher, M. D., a practicing physician in that state. He received an excellent education in youth and was admitted to the bar at Albany. Desiring to seek a western location, he went to Indiana, where he opened an office in Terre Haute. There and in Illinois he often met Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was ever a warm friend and admirer. He took a prominent part in politics and upon the organization of the Republican party became an advocate of its principles. For a time he served in the Indiana legislature, later was a candidate for congress, and under Governor Morton held office as attorney-general of Indiana. When Mr. Lincoln became president he chose Judge Usher as first assistant secretary of the interior, and when Secretary Smith resigned, Judge Usher was chosen to occupy his seat in the cabinet. He continued to serve as secretary of the interior until after the death of Lincoln, but resigned under President Johnson.

After leaving Washington, Judge Usher came to Kansas and established his home in Lawrence, where he erected a beautiful residence on Tennessee street. From the time of his removal to Kansas until his death he held the position of general solicitor for the Union Pacific Railroad, an office of the greatest responsibility, but one which he filled with recognized efficiency. During the latter part of his life he spent his winters in Florida, where he had a winter home on the Indian River at Sharp's Landing. He died in a hospital at Philadelphia, April 13, 1889, at the age of seventy-six years. His death removed from earth one who had possessed the confidence of the people, and whose integrity of character, both during and after our great national conflict, and whose fidelity to duty, private and public, was never questioned.

In Rockville, Ind., Judge Usher married Miss Margaret A. Patterson, sister of Judge Chambers Patterson, who at the time of his death had for eighteen years held the office of judge of courts in Indiana. Besides this brother, she had two sisters, one of whom died in Terre Haute, Ind., the other in New York, so that of the family she alone survives. She was a daughter of Gen.

Arthur and Margaret (Chambers) Patterson, natives respectively of Ireland and western Virginia. Her grandfather, James Patterson, brought the family to America and some years afterward settled near Washington, Pa., where he became an extensive farmer. General Patterson, who commanded a body of troops in the American army during the war of 1812, winning distinction as a general, settled at old Fort Vincennes, and after that post was abandoned he laid out Rockville, the county seat of Park County, Ind. He was a very prominent Democrat. At one time he came within one vote of being elected to the United States senate, and it is said that the vote he lacked had been bought by his opponent. He was a warm friend of President Madison and other notable men of his day. While visiting in Saratoga, N. Y., he died there. His wife was a daughter of Col. David Chambers, a colonel in the Revolutionary war and afterward the owner of a large plantation in Virginia, where he died. He had a brother, Maj. Benjamin Chambers, who served under General Braddock at the time of the French and Indian war, and was killed at Braddock's defeat.

Mrs. Usher was born in a log house at Vincennes, Ind., April 15, 1818. The home of her infancy was a primitive structure, built more for defense than for comfort, and was surrounded by a huge stockade intended as a protection against the Indians. When quite young she was taken by her parents to Rockville. At twelve years of age she entered a school in Louisville, Ky., and after two years there became a pupil in a Catholic school at Bardstown, Ky. She is a woman of charitable disposition, and has always been kind to the needy and a friend to the suffering. Since the death of her husband she has continued these helpful charities. Her heart is especially tender toward friendless children, and many a poor waif or orphan has been clothed and educated by her, and given a start in the world through her timely aid. She attends the Presbyterian Church and contributes toward its maintenance. Since her husband's demise she has continued to occupy their home in Lawrence and has maintained a supervision over their property interests. Of her four sons, Arthur died in Lawrence; John P. lives in Kansas City; Linton is a cattleman in New Mexico; and Samuel C., a graduate of the Lawrence schools, is with his mother.

REV. RICHARD CORDLEY, A. M., D. D. To this gentleman, often alluded to as the "father" of the Congregational Church in Lawrence, belongs the distinction of being the oldest minister, in point of years of active service, in the entire state of Kansas. To write his biography is to write a history of the Plymouth Church. This congregation was organized in September, 1854, under the supervision of the Home Missionary Society of New York, who sent Rev. S. Y. Lum as missionary. Services for some time were held in private houses or stores and in the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the spring of 1856 a church building was commenced (40 x 65) of limestone, but this was not completed until 1862. It was situated on Louisiana and Pinckney streets, and cost $8,000.

Meantime four young gentlemen had been studying theology in Andover Seminary in Massachusetts, from which they graduated in 1857 with the degree of B. D. It had been their custom to meet regularly in their rooms and plan for their future work in the west. They were pledged to take up work in a new and difficult field, and were known as the Andover-Kansas band. They carried out their plans, one going to Leavenworth, another to Emporia and the third to what is now Kansas City. The fourth young man, who forms the subject of this sketch, came to Lawrence, arriving here December 2, 1857. He found an uncompleted church, with a membership of twenty-two. Immediately taking up the work here, under his efficient ministrations the congregation grew and met with continuous prosperity until the time of the Quantrell raid. He had been so outspoken in his denunciation of slavery that he was a marked man among pro-slavery sympathizers. When the mob entered the city they first passed along Massachusetts street, and as his home was on New York street, four blocks away, he was warned in time to

escape and fled to the river, thus saving his life. The church, however, was not so fortunate; sixteen of the members were killed and all suffered heavy losses financially. This proved a serious blow to the little flock, and when the survivors met in the church, the second day after the raid, they were a sorrowful band and faced a gloomy future. However, the period of depression in time gave way to a period of hope and prosperity, which has continued to the present. In 1868, the congregation having grown rapidly, a new edifice was begun. The structure that was erected was, at the time of building, one of the largest and finest of its kind in the state, costing, with pipe organ, about $45,000. It occupies a splendid location on Vermont street, between Warren and Berkeley, and is the home of an earnest, busy congregation, numbering more than five hundred members.

The Cordley family is of English origin. The doctor's father, James, and grandfather, Richard, were natives of Lincolnshire. The former was engaged in business in Nottingham, but in 1833 brought his family to America, spending ten weeks in the voyage from Hull to Quebec, thence going to Whitehall and Utica, and by canal, after two weeks, to Buffalo, from there to Detroit, and thence by ox-teams and wagons to the frontier, settling near Hamburg, Livingston County, Mich. By care and constant toil he improved one of the finest estates in his section, the property being made more valuable by the Cordley lake. He died in 1868, at the age of eighty years, having spent his last days with his son in Lawrence. He was a firm believer in abolition and became identified with the Republican party on its organization. In his native land he had been connected with the Church of England, but after settling in Michigan he became a member of the Congregational Church. He built the first schoolhouse in his vicinity and was interested in educational work. The farm which he owned is now the property of descendants.

The wife of James Cordley was Ann Minta, who was born in Ropsley, Lincolnshire, where her father, Thomas Minta, was proprietor of a farm of six hundred acres and was a very prosperous and prominent man. The history of the Minta family in England dates back to about 1700, when an Italian family of that name was forced to flee from Italy for political reasons and sought a home in England. All who bore the name were respected and honorable. Thomas Minta died in 1816. His daughter, Ann, was educated in the Grantham boarding school and was a woman of fine mind. She died in 1886, when nearly ninety years of age. Of her ten children six sons attained manhood. Christopher M., the eldest, graduated from Andover Theological Seminary and entered the Congregational ministry in Massachusetts, dying while pastor at Lawrence, that state. James, who is a manufacturer of organs, resides in Crawford County, Pa. John died in Ann Arbor. William, a teacher, died in Michigan, and Charles died at the old homestead.

Dr. Cordley was born in Nottingham, England, September 6, 1829. He was a child of four years when the family came to America. From boyhood he was ambitious to acquire knowledge, and, by his personal efforts, he secured the money necessary for his college education. In 1850 he entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1854. Three years later he received the degree of A. M. Immediately after leaving the university he entered Andover, where he took the complete course, graduating in 1857. From that time until 1875 he was in charge of the church in Lawrence, Kan. In 1875, being overworked here and feeling the need of a change, he accepted a call to Flint, Mich., where he remained for three years. He then spent six years as pastor of the church at Emporia, Kans., and while there superintended the building of a handsome stone edifice. From Emporia he returned to Lawrence, it being understood that it was to be only a vacation, but he has continued here to the present. Since his return here the parsonage was built, at a cost of almost $5,000. In 1873 he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Kansas.

May 19, 1859, in Hamburg, Mich., Dr. Cordley

married Mary Minta Cox, who was born in Nottingham, England, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Minta) Cox. Her father was a business man of Nottingham, where he died. He had ten children, of whom two daughters alone survive. When fourteen years of age Mrs. Cordley came to the United States with relatives. She was educated in the Ypsilanti Ladies' Seminary, where she completed the course. In all the work started by her husband she has been ready to assist and her counsel and sympathy have been of the greatest encouragement to him. They had an adopted daughter, who married W. E. Griffith and died at Lawrence when thirty years of age, leaving two sons, Richard Cordley and Alfred M., who were left by their mother with their grandparents.

For twenty years Dr. Cordley was a member of the school board of Lawrence, and from 1885 to 1891 he served as its president. He was a member of the building committee at the time of the erection of the high school and Central school, and has always been interested in educational work. The University of Kansas, too, received the impetus of his support in the early days, when its friends were far less numerous than now. He was one of the founders of Washburn College, Topeka, he and the three other young men of the Andover-Kansas band having conceived the idea of such a school and aiding in starting it in 1858. From that time to this he has been a trustee. In 1871 he was elected president of the college, but declined, preferring to remain in the ministry. From 1867 to 1872 he was a regent of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. He was also president of the board of trustees of Dunlap Academy, and a member of the board of directors of Chicago Theological Seminary. During the war he was mustered into the Third Kansas Militia and served at the time of Price's raid, after which he was mustered out. He is now a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., of which he held the office of chaplain for many years. His wife is a charter member of the Ladies' Circle, G. A. R. Several times he has been moderator of the Congregational Association in Kansas, of which he is the oldest member now living. During 1891 he was one of six hundred delegates to the International Council of the Congregational Church in London, where he read a paper on the liquor traffic. His wife accompanied him on this trip and they spent three months abroad, visiting Great Britain, France and Belgium, and returning via Antwerp to New York.

GEN. JOHN N. ROBERTS, a resident of Lawrence for the past thirty years, was born at Mecca, Trumbull County, Ohio, July 3, 1838, of parents who in early life moved from near Hartford, Conn., to Trumbull County, Ohio. He is of Scotch descent, and traces his lineage to a Scotch Highlander, Major Roberts, an officer in the British army, who came to this country in the seventeenth century. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war as a member of a body of dragoons known as the Scotch Highlanders. Mr. Roberts is skilled in the manufacture of engines and machinery, having learned his trade in his father's factory in Ohio. This knowledge of machinery he has turned to good account as a manufacturer, to which occupation he has given his entire business life, and in which he has met with gratifying success.

In April, 1861, in response to Lincoln's first call for troops, he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, and with this regiment was mustered into the army at Columbus, Ohio, for ninety days. This regiment was assigned to the army under command of General McClellan, and served in western Virginia, taking part in the battles of Rich Mountain and Beverly Ford, where the Confederate General Garnett was killed and his army captured. Upon being mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service he assisted in organizing the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, which in October, 1861, was mustered into service for three years. In this regiment he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company G. In August, 1863, he was transferred and promoted to be captain of Company D, same regiment, and in November, 1864, was commissioned major of the regiment.

Upon the organization of the Cavalry Corps,

Army of the Potomac, commanded first by General Stoneman, then by General Pleasanton, and during the last eighteen months of the war, by the matchless Phil Sheridan, the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was assigned to that organization and served therein until the close of the war, taking part in the many battles and raids which have made that organization famous and the name of Phil Sheridan immortal. June 21, 1863, Mr. Roberts was very severely wounded while taking part in a cavalry charge at Upperville, Va., but remained in the army until the winter of 1864-65, when, by reason of the expiration of his term of service, and on account of the trouble he was having with his wound, he retired from the army.

About two years after leaving the army he was married at Warren, Ohio, to Miss Emily S. Sutliff, the daughter of an attorney. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have one child, a daughter, Belle Brandon, now the wife of H. L. Armstrong, who resides at Topeka, Kans.

Mr. Roberts was elected as the candidate of the Republican party to the legislature and served during the regular session of 1885 and the special session of 1886. In 1889 he was appointed adjutant-general of Kansas and held that office for four years. He is a member of the Masonic order, a charter member and first commander of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., Department of Kansas, and a companion of the first class of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

HON. DUDLEY C. HASKELL, deceased, was long one of the most conspicuous figures in the public life of Kansas. Thoroughly conversant with political economy and the social problems of his age, his recognition as a political leader was a tribute to his intelligence and ability. In 1872, 1875 and 1876 he was elected to the Kansas house of representatives, and during the last session served as speaker, for which difficult position he was peculiarly adapted. While always adhering with steadfastness to the fundamental principles of the Republican party, he never displayed narrow partisanship, but was broad and liberal in his views, and impartial in his rulings. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to congress from the second congressional district, receiving a majority of forty-six hundred and eighty. In 1878 he was re-elected by a larger majority than before. Again in 1880 and 1882 he was returned to his seat in congress, in which body he was serving at the time of his death, December 16, 1883. Though participating in general legislation, his most lasting service as congressman was in connection with his work as a member of the committee on Indian affairs. It was due to his efforts that an Indian school was established in Lawrence. This school, known as Haskell Institute, bears his name and is a permanent monument to the forethought of its projector.

Born in Springfield, Vt., March 23, 1842, Dudley C. Haskell was a son of Franklin Haskell and a brother of John G. Haskell, of Lawrence. At the age of thirteen he came to Kansas with his mother. He was of heroic mould, showing from earliest boyhood a fearless spirit and a love for his country, and hence he was fitted for life on the frontier, during the period days of border warfare. In Lawrence he could have few advantages, for the town was new and its schools poor, being provided with none of the facilities of the present day. He first studied in a building where Miller's hall now stands and afterward attended the first public school in Lawrence, held in the basement of the Unitarian Church. His father died in January, 1857, and in the fall of that year he entered school in Springfield, Vt., but returned in 1858 and began in business. In the spring of 1859 he went to Colorado, where he prospected and mined, meeting with many rough experiences, and finding but little gold. At the opening of the Civil war he returned to Kansas and enlisted in the service, being for a year master of transportation in the quartermaster's department and spending most of the time in southwestern Missouri, western Arkansas, southeastern Kansas and the Indian Territory. Owing to the presence of bushwhackers, for whom the timbered regions afforded excellent protection, the most constant vigilance was required, and as master of transportation his position was a most

responsible one. He was also chief of forage parties whose duty it was to scour the country for supplies, a very hazardous service. He was present in the battles of Newtonia, Mo., Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, Ark. In positions of danger he was as calm and collected as when at home.

Upon the completion of a long campaign, in January, 1863, Mr. Haskell left the service and entered Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Mass., where he completed his education. Later he entered Yale College, where he completed the scientific course in November, 1865. On his return to Lawrence he engaged in the mercantile business, continuing until the fall of 1876, when he began his life as a public official in the lower house of congress. He was a man possessing many attractive traits of character. His sympathies were always on the side of the people, hence he was popular with them. Nor did he ever betray a confidence reposed in him or prove himself unworthy of his high office. When the occasion demanded public speech it proved him the possessor of eloquence, that "gift of the gods" so desirable to one in public life. As a speaker, he was strong, forcible and convincing, and the effect of his logical arguments was heightened by his commanding presence and fine physique.

At Stockbridge, Mass., in December, 1865, Mr. Haskell married Miss Hattie M. Kelsey, who, with their two daughters, survives him.

NELSON O. STEVENS. Among those who have acted in the capacity of traveling auditor of the southern Kansas division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad system, few have filled the position so efficiently and none has held it so long as did Mr. Stevens. It was in 1884 that he became connected with the company in this office, which he held for eight years and four months, a much longer period than it has ever been held by any other man. The position was one of great responsibility, and taxed both the mental and physical powers of a man. The division included, at the time he resigned, eleven hundred miles, and during the entire time of his service there were three days and three nights of every week that he never took his clothes off, but had to snatch a little rest and sleep now and then as he had a moment's leisure. Four times he presented his resignation to the company, feeling that the work was a heavier burden than he could bear, but each time they refused to part with him, believing him to be too valuable an officer to lose. Finally, however, his fifth resignation was accepted, January 1, 1893, since which time there have been four traveling auditors in his former division.

A son of Capt. James T. Stevens, late of Lawrence, the subject of this sketch was born in Princeton, Ill., May 11, 1854. He was thirteen years of age at the time the family left Illinois for Kansas, settling in the city of Lawrence. He graduated from the high school in 1873 and later from McCauley's Commercial College. Afterward he became local editor and business manager of the *Spirit of Kansas*, which position he held until he was elected county clerk in 1879. He filled this office with such efficiency that, in 1881, he was re-elected by double the majority he had ever received, and continued in office until January, 1884. Just prior to his election as county clerk, in September, 1879, he was elected secretary of the Kansas Valley Fair, and filled the position until after the fair held that fall, when he resigned. Shortly after he retired from the county clerk's office he became traveling auditor of the Santa Fe road. Since his retirement from the latter position he has given his attention to the supervision of his various property and moneyed interests, and has recently been devoting considerable attention to the oversight of the building of his elegant residence, a fine structure with modern appointments, on the corner of Louisiana and Pinckney streets. At this writing he is treasurer of the Lawrence Commercial Club, and secretary and treasurer of the Lawrence Vitrified Brick and Tile Company.

In politics Mr. Stevens has always been a member of the Republican party, and believing in its principles, he has always zealously advocated them. He is identified with the Plymouth Congregational Church and a member of its choir.

His marriage, in Lawrence, March 22, 1882, united him with Miss Lucetta Duncan, who was born in this city, daughter of Wesley H. Duncan, a poineer of 1855 in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have two children, Lois E. and Myra.

HON. G. R. GOULD, mayor of Lawrence, was born in Kenosha, near Racine, Wis., September 10, 1843, and was the only son among three children, whose father died when the son was three years of age. Left an orphan at a very early age he was obliged to become self-supporting at a time when most boys are attending school. He was reared on a farm near Brighton, Rock County, and began to work as soon as he was large enough to push a plow. During two winters he attended school, but with that exception he had no educational advantages whatever, and the broad knowledge he has acquired is the result of self-culture.

In 1861, at Janesville, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and was at once ordered west, going to Fort Leavenworth, Fort Scott, Lawrence and Fort Riley. In 1862 he joined the army of the Cumberland, and served successively under Sherman, Logan, McPherson and Thomas. He took part in the battle of Lookout Mountain and the second engagement at Fort Donelson, and, being sent to head off Hood, fought in the three days' battle at Decatur, Ala., where the regiment saw some hard service. Later he took part in various campaigns. Finally he was sent to Indianola, Tex., and remained there until 1865. He was mustered out in January, 1866, after a service of four and one-half years.

Returning to Lawrence in the spring of 1866, Mr. Gould became identified with this growing town. At first he was a member of the firm of Wilson & Gould, which set out a nursery west of town. After two years he was employed as manager of Fish Brothers' wagons, and in time became a partner of A. C. Fish in the wholesale and retail wagon business, which he conducted prosperously for six years. He then embarked in the agricultural implement business, at the same time handling wagons and carriages, and representing the Mitchell & Lewis Wagon Company, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, and also carrying Moline plows and Janesville machines. At Nos. 924-926 Massachusetts street he erected a two-story building, 50x117, which he now occupies. In point of years of business experience he is the oldest implement and wagon dealer in the city.

In Rock County, Wis., in November, 1866, Mr. Gould married Miss Mary A. Macomber, who was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared in Wisconsin. They have three children, G. R., Jr., who is engaged in the agricultural implement business at Baxter Springs, Kans.; Ada S., wife of E. S. Meade, of Lawrence; and Grace, who is with her parents.

Politically Mr. Gould has always been a Republican. For four terms he represented the third ward in the common council, for four years served as a member of the school board, and for a similar period was city treasurer. In 1897 he was elected mayor by seven hundred majority, taking the oath of office in May, 1897, for two years. He was re-elected in April, 1899. During his administrations many improvements, especially in curbing, have been made. In the fall of 1866 he became a member of Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., with which he is still connected, and he is also a past officer in the encampment. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. His wife is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Sunday-school teacher in the Lutheran Church, toward which denomination he inclines.

HENRY JANSEN, a resident of Leavenworth since 1866, is in charge of an insurance and steamship agency at No. 210 South Fourth street, and represents the North American, Commercial Union, New Hampshire and Manchester insurance companies. He was born November 29, 1839, under the Danish flag, in Schleswig-Holstein, now a part of the German empire. He was the younger of two children born to the union of Hans J. and Tepke (Pahl) Jansen, the

former a native of Schleswig-Holstein and a farmer and gardener there, where he died at seventy-two years of age. In religion he was of the Lutheran faith. His older son, Prof. Christian H. Jansen, was a school teacher in the old country and died there.

At sixteen years of age Henry Jansen began to teach school and continued teaching until 1862, when he enlisted in the Second Company, Fifteenth Danish Infantry, and continued to serve in it for two years, when he was honorably discharged. In the fall of 1865 he came to America and settled in Scott County, Iowa, where he remained until the following year. The year 1866 found him in Leavenworth, his present home. He became manager of the Turner Hall, which position he held for five years, and then turned his attention to the insurance business, in which he has since engaged. In national politics he is a Democrat. From 1889 to 1893 he served as city treasurer, and in 1894 he was president of the board of police commissioners of Leavenworth. Since 1866 he has been identified with the Turn Verein, and for a time was its secretary. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias.

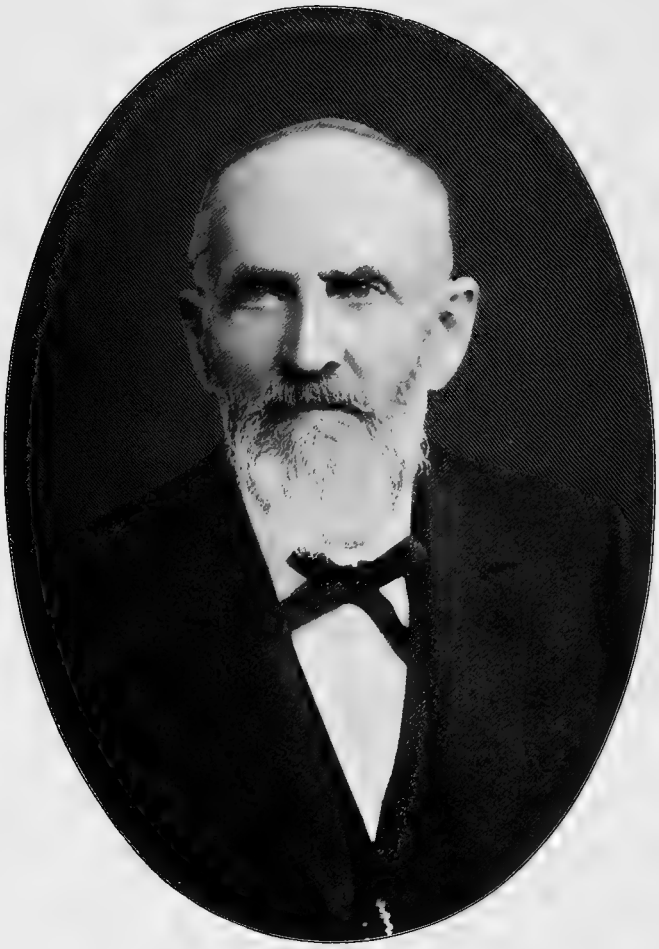
In Leavenworth Mr. Jansen married Miss Emily Kumm, who was born in Germany and died in this city in 1888. Afterward he was married in Fort Worth, Tex., to Mrs. Mary F. Joyce, of Toledo. By his first marriage he has two daughters and a son, viz.: Mrs. Augusta Feller, of Leavenworth; Mrs. Mamie Cerletti, also of this city; and Harry, who in 1898 enlisted in Company C, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, and has since served as corporal, being now stationed at Manila, in the Philippine Islands.

COL. THOMAS MOONLIGHT. During the Civil war, when Kansas, by virtue of its position and previous history, became the centre of an exciting train of incidents, simultaneous, yet not directly connected, with the conflicts in the east, one of the principal figures in military circles was Colonel Moonlight, who, through his valor and mastery of the art of war, rose to the rank of colonel and was made a brevet brigadier-general. His name is inseparably associated with the war history of Kansas, and he did much to secure for the Union a success in arms that contributed toward the fall of the confederacy.

A Scotchman by birth (born in Forfarshire, near Arbroath), the subject of this sketch was early thrown upon his own resources, and, being obliged to earn his own livelihood, he developed qualities of self-reliance and determination that were noticeable in his subsequent military career. At the age of fourteen he came to America, where he worked for his board while he attended school. In 1854 he enlisted in the Fourth Artillery and served as an orderly sergeant in the Florida war. He fought Indians in Florida, Texas and Kansas, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in 1858. Afterward he engaged in farming in Kickapoo Township. When the Civil war began he raised a battery and was assigned to Lane's brigade. In time he was commissioned colonel.

The name of Colonel Moonlight is written on nearly every page of the history of the war in Kansas, Missouri and the trans-Mississippi country. One incident, which shows his bravery in battle, is as follows: When Price, with about fifteen thousand men, made his last raid in southwestern Missouri in 1864, Colonel Moonlight, with one regiment, marched to Mound City, Lynn County, just within the Kansas border. Early one morning he hastened out of Mound City and found Price and his army stretched out in line. Forming his regiment on a mound, disobeying orders, he launched it at the enemy, himself at the head of his men. It was apparently a reckless thing to do, yet it accomplished its object and proved his wisdom and foresight. Price's army was cut in two and was so demoralized that it lost heart and soon became disintegrated.

After the war was over Colonel Moonlight became prominent in the politics of Kansas. In 1868 he was elected secretary of state. He had hitherto been a Republican, but, dissatisfied with the action of the Republican party in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, he transferred his allegiance to the Democracy. However, the Demo-



Yours Truly
D. R. Anthony

crats were in the minority in Kansas, and he was therefore defeated in his candidacy for offices on that ticket, with the exception of an occasional election to the legislature. He was the Democratic candidate for governor and was defeated when John A. Martin ran for a second term. He was also defeated for congress in the first district by Case Broderick. He was offered the candidacy for governor in 1882 but refused, and George Glick was nominated. At the election Glick was successful, being the first Democrat who was ever elected governor of Kansas. Colonel Moonlight was appointed adjutant-general under that administration. When Cleveland became president in 1884 he was appointed governor of Wyoming, and under the second administration of Cleveland he was chosen minister to Bolivia. On his return from South America, in March, 1898, he settled upon a ranch near Leavenworth. He passed away February 7, 1899, at Leavenworth. His wife died March 7, 1894. They left three daughters and a son. The oldest daughter is the wife of Bennett Brown, of Huntington, Ark., superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Coal Company there. Another daughter is the wife of E. E. Murphy, of Leavenworth; and the third is the wife of J. C. Haussermann, first lieutenant in the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, now at Manila. The son, Walter Moonlight, is also a member of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, in service in Manila, during the Spanish-American war.

COL. D. R. ANTHONY. From the time of his settlement in Leavenworth, in June, 1857, to the present day, Colonel Anthony has been inseparably connected with the history of the city. In fact, it would be impossible to give an accurate account of the one without frequent allusion to the other. As mayor during the exciting days of the war, he was placed in a peculiarly trying position, and one which called for courage, determination, thorough familiarity with state and city laws, and a wise judgment. These qualities he has possessed in an unusual degree. Of later years (since May, 1871,) he has been best known as the owner and editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, which is one of the most influential dailies in the state.

Daniel Read Anthony was born in Adams, Mass., August 22, 1824, a son of Daniel and Lucy (Read) Anthony, and a brother of Susan B. Anthony, widely known through her connection with the cause of woman's suffrage. His paternal grandfather, Humphrey Anthony, was a Quaker, and a descendant of John Anthony, who came from Wales to Massachusetts in 1646. The maternal grandfather, Daniel Read, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving in the division that, under Arnold, marched in midwinter from New England to Quebec, suffering untold hardships. He also fought under Stark at Bennington, Vt., where Burgoyne was defeated.

At thirteen years of age the subject of this sketch attended an academy at Union village in New York. Afterward he worked in his father's cotton mill and store at Battenville, and later in his flour mill. When twenty-three years of age he removed with the family to Rochester, N. Y., where he taught for two winters and then engaged in the insurance business. In July, 1854, he visited Kansas with the first colony sent out by the New England Emigrant Society, under the leadership of Eli Thayer. During that visit he assisted in founding the city of Lawrence, which at that time contained only one house. Returning to Rochester in the fall of 1854, he remained there until his removal to and settlement in the new and growing town of Leavenworth.

When the Civil war began he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First Kansas Cavalry, and commanded his troops at the battle of the Little Blue, in November, 1861, in which he won a victory over a force of guerillas of four times his number. During the following year he was principally on duty in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Alabama. On resigning his commission he resumed the duties of his office as postmaster at Leavenworth, to which he had been appointed by President Lincoln in April, 1861, and which he filled for five years. In 1863 he was elected mayor by a large majority. His

rule was characterized by a vigorous policy that brought him both friends and enemies. Many of the most permanent improvements in the city were made during his term, and the growth in population was never so marked as then.

At Edgartown, Mass., January 21, 1864, occurred the marriage of Colonel Anthony to Miss Annie E. Osborn, daughter of one of the leading whaling merchants of Massachusetts. They have two children living: Maude, wife of Capt. L. M. Koehler, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Grant, Ariz.; and Daniel R., Jr., postmaster at Leavenworth, having been appointed to the office by President McKinley.

In 1868 Colonel Anthony was president of the Republican state convention and served as presidential elector, casting one of the three votes of Kansas for General Grant. In 1870 he was elected to the city council by a large majority, and during 1870 and 1871 was chairman of the Republican state central committee. In 1871 he was re-elected to the council and took a very prominent part in the "railroad war," which finally was compromised by the agreement of the railroad to build a union depot in Leavenworth and make certain improvements on the levee. From 1872 to 1874 he served as mayor of Leavenworth, and in the fall of 1873 was elected to the legislature. April 3, 1874, President Grant appointed him postmaster at Leavenworth, which office he held under that administration, and also under President Hayes, having been again appointed March 22, 1878.

Perhaps it is as a journalist that Colonel Anthony is best known to the people of Kansas. In January, 1861, he established the Leavenworth *Conservative*, the first issue of which contained the news of the admission of Kansas into the Union, and with these papers he rode on horseback to Lawrence, where (that city having no telegraph lines then) he was the first to bring the great news to the members of the legislature in session. He sold the paper in July, 1862, and in March, 1864, purchased the *Bulletin*, which he sold in 1868. In May, 1871, he bought the *Times*, with which the *Conservative* had previously been united, and in November of that year he again purchased the *Bulletin*, which he merged into the *Times*. In January, 1876, he purchased the *Commercial*, which he united with the *Times*, thus acquiring complete control of all the morning papers of Leavenworth. He has since given his attention principally to journalistic work, a field in which his vigorous mind finds abundant scope for activity.

For the last thirty years Colonel Anthony has been one of the leaders of the Republican party of Kansas, and it is said of him that he has exercised a more potential influence in the ranks of his party than any other man in the state. Probably the strongest point in his character is his intrepid courage, in both public and private integrity. He has never truckled to anything he believed to be wrong, and therefore stands to-day in a unique position among the great men of Kansas. In the various political whirlwinds that swept over the state he was among the very few men who stood firm and steadfast for the principles of the Republican party and sound money.

HON. THOMAS J. STERNBERGH. The life history of this citizen of Lawrence is one of interest. Full of incidents, it possesses the fascination which attaches to all lives that present the spectacle of small beginnings and large achievements, of success wrested from adverse circumstances, and of a high and noble character maintained both in peace and in war. He has always been strong in his attachment to the Republican party, yet he has never shown any partisan narrowness, and has endeavored in every official position to exemplify the maxim, "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

Born near Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y., October 25, 1836, the subject of this review is a son of William and Margaret (Schuyler) Sternbergh, both natives of New York state. His mother was a granddaughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, who served as one of the colonial governors of New York, and also gained fame in the Revolutionary war. William Sternbergh was a farmer and also a large contractor on the Erie

canal, and died in 1863. Twice married, by his first wife he had five children, all deceased, while by his second marriage he had twelve children, four of whom are living, viz.: Anna S., who is eighty-nine years of age, and resides near Rochester; Mrs. Maria Quinby, of Rochester; James H., a wealthy manufacturer of Reading, Pa.; and Thomas J., the youngest of the entire family. The last-named was reared in Saratoga Springs from the age of nine years, and attended the common schools and academy there. His studies were directed toward civil engineering, and he was fortunate in having excellent preceptors in this occupation. When he was nineteen years of age he had charge of the laying of the plans for the Hoosac tunnel, which he built at North Adams, Mass. About the same time he did the engineering for the Troy & Boston road, and ran the Saratoga & Sacket's Harbor Railroad.

During the year 1857 Mr. Sternbergh arrived in Lawrence, Kans., and here he engaged in the surveying of the town site, after which he became cashier of Ed Thompson's bank. At the opening of the Civil war he balanced up all the accounts in the bank and closed the books. Then, having adjusted his business affairs, he prepared for service in the army of the Union. He assisted in raising Company D, Second Kansas Infantry, and was offered the captaincy, but refused it, accepting, however, a commission as first lieutenant. At the expiration of four and a-half months the regiment was honorably discharged, and he then became an aide on General Mitchell's staff, with the rank of captain of engineers. He was present at the battle of Springfield, Mo., as a member of the Second Kansas Regiment. In June, 1863, he resigned and returned home, where he bought a one-half interest in the hardware store of A. Storm & Co. Shortly after his return occurred the memorable massacre by Quantrell's men. His store was burned and he suffered heavy losses. He had rooms at the Eldredge house and surrendered to Quantrell, whom he knew personally. With Mr. Sternbergh were former acting governor Hugh Walsh, Messrs. Spicer, Babcock, Horton and R. S. Stevens, the latter afterward a member of congress from New York. Quantrell told them to keep together and he would put a guard around them. This he did, marching them to the City hotel. While on the way Bill Anderson rode up and shot twice at Mr. Sternbergh, but missed him both times. On reaching the City hotel the party were in safety, as that hotel was not burned.

After the raid Mr. Sternbergh rebuilt the store and resumed business. At the time of the Price raid he was captain of the rifle company that aided in protecting Lawrence. In 1863 he was elected to the state legislature, and during 1864 received an appointment as United States assessor of internal revenue for the entire state of Kansas, which position he held until 1869. In 1868 he was elected mayor of Lawrence, and during his term instituted a number of important improvements. He also served for one term as councilman from the third ward. On selling out his business in Lawrence he opened in northern Franklin County some of the first coal mines in the state, and also opened mines in the Indian Territory. In 1872 he was on the plains engaged in government surveying. In 1873 he went to Texas, where he helped to build fifty miles of the Sunset route. Later he was a contractor for public works in Galveston, where he remained until 1876, and then returned to Lawrence. From 1878 to 1880 he served as county surveyor, and from 1880 to 1882 was deputy county clerk. In 1880 he had charge of the engineering work on the Central Kansas Railroad from Leavenworth to the Jefferson County line. From 1882 to 1886 he acted as general manager of the plant in Reading, Pa., owned by his brother. On his return to Lawrence he resumed contract surveying and engineering, and at the same time held the office of city engineer. The latter position he still holds, having filled it for some years with efficiency, and he also served as street commissioner for two years. He is the owner of considerable property in Lawrence, including the residence which he built in 1866 and has since occupied. At one time he owned Oak Hill, but disposed of it to the city for a cemetery. In addition to his other positions, he served as justice

of the peace for two terms. Fraternally he is identified with the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and Scottish Rite degrees of Masonry. He is a charter member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., and his wife is connected with the Ladies of the G. A. R.

November 16, 1864, in Lawrence, occurred the marriage of Mr. Sternbergh to Miss Emma R. Enos, who was born in Middlebury, Vt., a daughter of Horace and Mary (Conant) Enos, natives respectively of Leicester and Brandon, Vt. Her father, who was a son of Perley Enos, a tanner in Addison County, himself engaged in tanning for some years. In March, 1855, he became one of the first settlers in Lawrence and engaged in farming, also in dealing in furs, etc. He died in 1870. His wife, who was a daughter of Luther Conant, a farmer of Brandon, died in 1879, at the age of sixty-three. They had two children, Mrs. Emma R. Sternbergh and Mrs. Helen Marsh, of Omaha. Mrs. Sternbergh was reared in Lawrence and is identified with the Episcopal Church of this city. By her marriage to our subject one son was born, Horace Enos Sternbergh, a student in Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., class of 1901.

HON. HENRY M. GREENE. The record of this family in America is a most honorable one, and the present representatives have done much to add to the prestige of the name. The subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary renown, and Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, R. I., and is in the seventh generation in collateral descent from Nathaniel Greene, one of the most distinguished representatives of the family in America. His grandfather, Rowland Greene, who was a Quaker preacher, about 1806 began making itinerant journeys to the wilderness of Ohio, and afterward aided in establishing Quaker churches and missions on the frontier. His ministerial and missionary work was done without thought of recompense or remuneration; he supported himself by the practice of medicine, in which he was more than ordinarily successful.

Elisha Harris Greene, our subject's father, was born in Scituate, R. I., in 1800, and devoted a large part of his life to the cause of religion, working particularly as a colporteur and lecturer, meantime supporting himself and family by the cultivation of his farm. In 1837 he became a pioneer of Illinois. Twenty years later he came to Kansas, having been led by his devotion to the anti-slavery cause to ally himself with the free-state movement in Kansas. He settled near Twin Mounds, Douglas County, and took an active part in the exciting events connected with border warfare days. While in Illinois he was associated with such men as Owen Lovejoy and Levi Spencer, and after settling in the west he became identified with other leading Abolition workers. His enthusiasm in the cause brought upon him hardships and persecution, but his ardor never diminished. Even in peril of his life he maintained his firmness of principles. He took stock in the underground railroad, and in other ways endeavored to aid the cause of liberty. His life was spared to witness the triumph of the principles he had espoused with such earnestness. He died at Lecompton in 1884.

The lady who became the wife of Elisha Harris Greene was Lucy, daughter of John Stacey, who was a builder of ships engaged in the West Indies trade. She was born in Saco, York County, Me., and was given a good education, afterward teaching for several years in the schools of Providence, R. I. She possessed not only an amiable disposition, but also great force of character and Christian earnestness, and was a cultured vocalist, having studied under that eminent composer, Lowell Mason. The impress of her teachings has been felt in the lives of her children. She died in May, 1877. Of her sons, Henry M. was the oldest. The second, William W., a young man of great promise, died while serving as county clerk of Livingston County, Ill. Thomas W., who graduated with honors from Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., in 1857, and from Rochester Theological Seminary, held pastorates in Baptist churches at Litchfield and Bunker Hill, Ill.; Fort Scott and Junction City, Kans.; and Denver, Colo. In 1876 he removed to Cali-

fornia and soon afterward was elected president of California College, but was obliged to resign the position on account of ill health, and died suddenly at a mountain resort in that state. Throughout the west he was known as an eloquent speaker, able man and devoted minister. Albert R., who possesses ability as a writer, has written much for the press, and his articles have a general interest. Under President Harrison he was appointed United States inspector of land offices, and when Cleveland was elected he was urged to remain, but resigned. On the inauguration of President McKinley he was immediately re-appointed to the position, in which he is serving with great credit, making his home at Lecompton. During the Rebellion he was a soldier in the Ninth Kansas Infantry. Three daughters and one son died in childhood and another daughter, Anna, died in Lecompton when a young lady.

Born in Norwich, Conn., October 14, 1833, the subject of this sketch was only four years of age when the family removed to Illinois. In 1850 they settled near Metamora, Woodford County, that state, where he attended a few terms of common school. His education, however, was mainly self-acquired. He was a diligent, ambitious and clever student. When eight years of age he was reading Rollin's history. In 1854 he went to Wisconsin and entered land on the site now occupied by West Eau Claire, surveying pine woods on the Eau Claire and Black Rivers, but returning to Illinois in 1856. During that year he canvassed his county for Fremont. He was secretary of the first Republican organization in Woodford County and was active in local affairs. From the time of his immigration to Kansas, in 1857, he has been prominent and interested in politics. During the Civil war he was lieutenant-colonel of the ill-fated Second Kansas Militia, which was overpowered by Shelby's advance near Westport, Mo., at the battle of the Big Blue. During the retreat of the command, while attempting to form a line to check the pursuers, he was severely wounded in the head and right hip, from the effects of which he never recovered. For seventy-two hours he lay on the field. Meantime it was reported that he was dead and funeral services were held for him in Wyandotte. He finally, by crawling slowly, managed to reach a farmhouse a mile distant, and there he asked for something to eat. He presented a melancholy sight, with face covered with blood and dust and hair matted with blood from the wound in his head. It happened that the farmer was a Union man, and he gave him the kindest treatment, conveying him to Westport, where he was taken to a surgeon. On telling the surgeon who he was, he was told that Colonel Greene had just been buried, but he succeeded in convincing the man of his identity after a time. His wounds were treated, the balls extracted, and he was given the best attention possible. It was, however, some time before he was able to resume his former activity in public affairs, and eventually the wound in the hip resulted in paralysis.

In the spring of 1865 Colonel Greene was interested in the establishment of the Lane University, named in honor of General Lane, and situated on the site of the old territorial capitol. He was a member of the first board of trustees and Rev. Solomon Weaver acted as the first president. He took an active part in promoting the welfare of the college and served as its financial agent for a time. For some years he was a minister in the United Brethren Church and one of the leading men of the denomination. In 1869 and 1873 he was a delegate to the general conferences of the denomination. At the latter meeting a discussion arose regarding secret societies. Believing that the members of the convention displayed a spirit entirely too narrow to be in harmony with the broad spirit of the Lord, he and others withdrew from the church. In the spring of 1880 he was admitted to the Topeka presbytery, and during the same year accepted a pastorate at Lacygne, Kans., but resigned in July, 1881, in order to accept the appointment, tendered by Governor St. John, as superintendent of the asylum for imbecile children, recently started in Lawrence. Under his able supervision the school was established upon a firm basis. In 1886 it was removed to Winfield and a large building erected. He remained at its head until the fall of 1888, when he resigned, desiring to return to Lawrence in

order that his children might have better school advantages. The institution had been made a success. A large addition had been built, but even with it there was scarcely room to accommodate the children who were patients there.

On returning to Lawrence Colonel Greene took editorial charge of the *Daily Journal* and continued at its head for eighteen months. At the same time he also preached in the Presbyterian Church at Perry for a year and the church at Media for six months. On resigning from the *Journal* he became editor of the *Daily Record.* As a journalist he has had few superiors. His keen, forcible and clear articles always attracted attention. He brought the paper into prominence and made it a literary success. It was said of him that he was one of the most brilliant writers in Kansas. When the paper was sold in 1892 he retired from the field of journalism.

In 1876 Colonel Greene was elected to the state senate, where he was chairman of the committee on education, and in 1879 cast the deciding vote for Ingalls as United States senator. Much of his time in the senate was given to the upbuilding of the schools. As at that time there existed some schools where German only was used, he secured the passage of a bill making it compulsory to teach English in all district schools, thus forcing all the new settlers of the state to gain familiarity with the English language. He became interested in the free silver movement and stumped the county in its interests. Owing to the failure of the Republican party to declare for it, he identified himself with the People's party, and became active upon its committees. As a speaker he was one of the most prominent Populists in the state and did much to arouse an interest in the currency question. In June, 1898, he attended the second congressional convention held in Olathe. At the Douglas County convention his name had been presented as a candidate for congress, and when the congressional convention met he and St. John were candidates, either one being willing to withdraw in favor of the other, and against Peters. St. John made a speech and was followed by Colonel Greene. The latter, at the close of his address, was seized by a paralytic stroke and sank to the floor. He was carried out of the hall and conveyed to his home, but many weeks elapsed before he recovered sufficiently to sit up. He is still an invalid, but passes his time cheerfully and quietly, and may be seen, on pleasant days, sitting on his porch overlooking the Kaw River and enjoying the society of his family and his friends. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., and served on the national commander's staff one term. Fraternally he is connected with Halcyon Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F.; Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M.; and Lawrence Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.

January 24, 1860, in Osage County, Kans., Colonel Greene married Miss Margaret Monogue, a native of New York. They became the parents of nine children, but suffered a deep bereavement in the death of their daughters, Lucy Harris, Caroline Harris, Florence and Henrietta B., within two months of one another. The sons are living and all but the youngest are engaged in business in Lawrence. They are named as follows: Edward E., Henry M., Jr.; Hiel B., Frederick H. and Charles K.

HOMER CLIFTON OATMAN, PH.G., M.D., who holds the chair of diagnosis in the homeopathic medical department of the Kansas City University, is a talented and successful physician and surgeon of Lawrence, where he has been engaged in professional work since 1895. In 1896 he became connected with the Kansas City University as instructor of bacteriology and histology in the medical department, but has since been transferred to the chair of physical diagnosis. For the purpose of broadening his professional knowledge and thereby rendering his advice more valuable to his patients, he went abroad in October, 1898, spending seven months in the University of Edinburgh and (at the same time) six months in the Royal Infirmary, where he did special clinical work, devoting himself principally to surgery and diagnosis. Prior to his return to the United States he spent some time in the hospitals of London.

He is in touch with the latest developments of the science of medicine and few are better prepared for professional work than he. Under appointment by Mayor Gould he served as city physician of Lawrence in 1897 and 1898. He is a member of the Douglas County Medical Society and has been very active in the work of the Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1898.

Dr. Oatman was born in Benton County, Mo., April 9, 1870. His father, Adolphus G. Oatman, a native of Dundee, Ill., was first lieutenant in a company in the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war. Afterward he engaged in the cattle business in Benton County, Mo. In 1876 he removed to Denver, Colo., where he engaged in the manufacture of soap. In 1880 he came to Lawrence and has since engaged in growing fruits, owning land that adjoins the city. He married Mary A. Ransom, who was born in Tecumseh, Mich., and was a daughter of Rev. Halsey Ransom, a Methodist Episcopal minister, who died in Bennington, Vt., in 1867, aged fifty-six years. Dr. Oatman's paternal grandfather, James R. Oatman, was born in Indiana and became a pioneer lumber merchant of Dundee, Ill., but after some years removed to Missouri, where he carried on a lumber and real-estate business. Later he followed mercantile pursuits in Denver, Colo. His death occurred in Lawrence in 1899, at eighty-four years of age.

The next to the oldest of five children, our subject was educated in the schools of Denver and Lawrence. In 1886 he entered the University of Kansas, where he first took a course in the arts and afterward in pharmacy, graduating in 1891 with the degree of Ph. G. One year was devoted to special work, after which he was employed as a registered pharmacist. From boyhood it had been his ambition to become a physician, and in 1893 he entered the junior class in Hahnemann Medical College, from which he graduated in 1895, with the degree of M.D. During both years of his study at Hahnemann, he also acted as tutor in bacteriology and histology. After graduating he returned to Lawrence. Fraternally he is a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A M., the Modern Woodmen and Fraternal Aid, and is examining physician for the two latter orders. In politics he is a Republican and in religion is identified with the Baptist Church.

HON. MATTHEW RYAN, SR., who long held a position among Leavenworth's most honored and influential citizens, was a pioneer of 1857. His life was a very active one, filled with experiences of an exciting nature on the plains of the great west. Identified with the cattle industry, his business required his frequent presence at frontier posts, and in his long trips across the plains he encountered Indians, some of whom were hostile. He began life in the west under very different circumstances and conditions from those of the present day, but bravely overcame every obstacle that he encountered, and in time became independent and prosperous. Everyone who knew him at all intimately admired him for his many good qualities. He was especially helpful to struggling and penniless young men, and many a youth owed his start in life to him. Personally he was considerate, conscientious, trustworthy, and possessed a keen sense of honor.

Born in Johnstown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, August 30, 1819, the subject of this memoir was a son of Michael Ryan, a merchant of Johnstown, who brought his family to America in 1832, and settled in Maryland, but a few years later located in Cincinnati, Ohio. His active life was devoted to the mercantile business. When advanced in years he joined his son in Leavenworth, and here his death occurred in 1872, at eighty-two years of age. Besides his son, he had a daughter, Mrs. Mary Draper, now living in Leavenworth. At the time the family came to the United States, Matthew Ryan was a boy of thirteen. From that time he was self-supporting, and had no opportunity to attend school; however, in the great school of experience he gained a broad education, thereby becoming a well-informed man. When a youth he learned the butcher's trade in Cincinnati. At eighteen years of age he became a member of the firm of King & Ryan, butchers and stockmen, which

connection continued almost three years. Afterward he engaged in the same line of business for himself, shipping to southern ports. In 1856 the death of his son, Richard, a bright boy of seven years, caused him to grow discontented with Cincinnati, and to desire a change of location. As soon as he could sell out his interests there he removed to Kansas. Here he started the first packing house in Leavenworth and was given the government contracts for supplying the forts with beef. He continued engaged in the packing business until 1876. Meantime, as a member of the firm of Russell, Ryan & Hensley, he carried on a wholesale mercantile business in Leavenworth for several years.

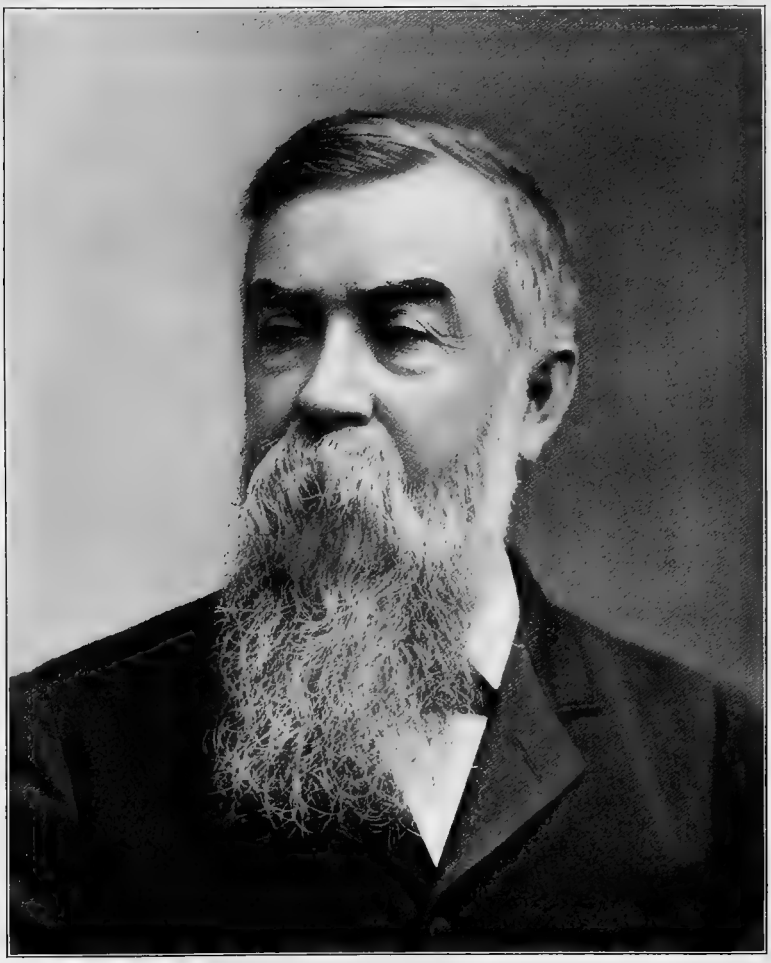
When the Pike's Peak excitement drew large crowds of emigrants to the mountain regions in 1859, the firm of Russell, Morehead, Ryan & Hensley opened a wholesale business in Denver, with which Mr. Ryan was connected for a number of years. In early days he made several trips across the plains with oxen. At one time he went west as far as Salt Lake City, and during the journey encountered hostile Indians, but avoided a conflict. In 1870 he bought several hundred acres in Leavenworth County, but this property he afterward sold.

Accompanied by his sons, Matt and Jepp, in 1876 Mr. Ryan went to the Pacific coast and engaged in trailing cattle extensively from Oregon and Washington to Cheyenne, Wyo., handling as many as thirty thousand head in a season. In this enterprise he was very successful. With his sons, in 1883, he started a cattle ranch on the north side of the Yellowstone River in Montana, about seventy miles north of the Custer battlefield. Of the cattle company formed he served as the president, but the active management of the business devolved mainly upon his sons, who remained in Montana to superintend the work.

Almost every enterprise for the benefit of Leavenworth and the development of its resources received the sympathy and active assistance of Mr. Ryan. His influence was felt in the development of the city's industries. He constructed the Ryan and Richardson cold storage plant on Cherokee street, which was the first and is still the largest ice plant in the city. His last work was in 1892, when he built the Ryan block, on the corner of Fourth and Cherokee streets; this is the largest and one of the finest business buildings in the place. For some years he acted as president of the German National Bank, and after it was consolidated with the First National Bank he became a director of the latter institution, with which he was connected until his death, and since then one of his sons has represented the family in the bank. He was one of the organizers and promoters of the Leavenworth Coal Company, and in time became the largest stockholder and president of the company, with which he was connected as such until his death. His family still own and operate the coal mine. An active promoter of the Leavenworth Glucose Company, he was its president for some years.

Having been so intimately identified with business affairs, Mr. Ryan had little time for participation in public affairs, and, while he served for one term in the state legislature, he refused further nomination, preferring to give his attention wholly to private pursuits. However, he did not lack in public spirit. No one was more desirous than he to promote the welfare of his city and state, but his method of doing this was by the advancement of business interests, rather than by the formulation of laws or participation in politics. During the war he was a member of a company of militia that was called into service at the time of the Price raid in Kansas. From the organization of the Catholic Church in Leavenworth he was identified with it, and took a leading part in its work, remaining one of its most liberal and prominent members until he passed from earth, in its faith, June 20, 1893.

The marriage of Mr. Ryan was solemnized in Cincinnati in 1844 and united him with Miss Mary Beresford, who was born and educated in that city, and is an estimable lady, and a faithful member of Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church. The family of which she is a member is connected with that of Lord Beresford, of England. Her grandfather, Richard Beresford, emigrated from England to America in 1819 and settled in Cin-



R. Caldwell

cinnati, where he became owner of a large shoe store. Her father, Samuel Beresford, had one of the largest packing houses in Cincinnati and was a leading business man of that city, where he died in 1876, aged eighty-two; his wife was Elizabeth Bestwick, born in Lancashire, England, and died in Cincinnati in 1849, at fifty-four years of age. Of their eleven children, only three are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan became the parents of the following-named children: Samuel, who died in Leavenworth, in 1859, when thirteen years of age; Richard, who died in 1856, at seven years; Matthew, Jr., deceased; Kate, Mrs. Dennis Sheedy, who died in Denver in 1895; Jephtha; Alexander, who died at twenty-four years; Mrs. Mary Loftus, of New York City; Thomas and Ethan, of Leavenworth.

HON. ALEXANDER CALDWELL. In presenting to the readers of this volume the biography of Mr. Caldwell, we are perpetuating the life work of one of the most honored and influential residents of Kansas. Throughout a long and honorable career, both in public life and private business affairs, he has maintained the energy and integrity characteristic of him from early years. Alike in every office he has held, from a local position of minor responsibility to the important office of United States senator, he has sacrificed personal interests for the general welfare and has ever striven to promote the prosperity of the people of his state. In business circles, too, he has wielded an important influence, and, as president and manager of the Kansas Manufacturing Company, for years stood at the head of one of the most important enterprises of the west. Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Leavenworth he became a depositor of the new institution and later was interested as a stockholder. In January, 1897, he was chosen president of the bank, and this office he has since efficiently filled, his business ability and conservative spirit fitting him for its management. As a financial institution, this bank is one of the oldest and largest in the country, ranking as the one hundred and eighty-second in the list of national banks in the United States, and as the first among those west of the Missouri River.

The Caldwell family was founded in America by Alexander Caldwell, Sr., a native of Ireland, who brought his family to New Jersey, where he cultivated a farm and operated a stone quarry. He was accidentally killed in his quarry. His son, James, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and settled in Huntingdon County, Pa., where for years after 1830 he was proprietor of the "Matilda" furnace, a charcoal furnace named in honor of his wife. During the Mexican war he enlisted, and became captain of Company M, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers. During the battle in front of the City of Mexico, in September, 1847, he was mortally wounded and died five days after the city was captured. He was forty or more years of age. His wife, who had died in 1842, was Jane Matilda Drake, a native of Huntingdon County, Pa., and daughter of James Drake, who was proprietor of Drake's Ferry across the Juniata River, ten miles below Huntingdon. The family descended, in collateral line, from Sir Francis Drake, of England.

The subject of this sketch was the oldest of four children, of whom he and one sister alone survive. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., March 1, 1830, and had only limited advantages in his boyhood. When his father enlisted in the Mexican war he was a boy of seventeen, living in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa. He left his position in the store where he was clerking and, overtaking his father at Pittsburg, Pa., prevailed upon him to take him into Company M as a private. With the other soldiers he marched to the front, and participated in various battles with the Mexicans, among them those of National Bridge, Pueblo, Contreras, Cherubusco and Castle of Chapultepec, and skirmishes adjoining the City of Mexico. For a time he was a clerk in the commissary department. On his return to Pennsylvania he was employed in a bank in Columbia. During the years that followed he gained a thorough knowledge of the banking business and rose to a position of influence in local financial circles.

The spring of 1861 found Mr. Caldwell in Leavenworth, Kans., where he took contracts for the transporting of army supplies to the military posts west of the Missouri River. His business was very large and was conducted under the name of A. Caldwell & Co. To carry on the work he employed five thousand teams, sixty thousand head of oxen, and gave employment to more than five thousand men. He continued in the transportation of military supplies until 1870, after which, the railroads having been built, the teaming business declined. Meantime, he had become interested in railroad building. In 1866 he had the contract for the building of the Missouri Pacific from Kansas City to Leavenworth. In 1869 he extended the line to Atchison, and afterward served as president of the road until it was sold. He and his associates organized the Kansas Central Railroad Company and built its line from Leavenworth to Miltonvale, Kans. Afterward he served as vice-president of the company. The road was originally narrow gauge, but was afterward changed to the standard gauge, and was one hundred and seventy miles long. It was sold to Commodore Garrison, who in turn sold it to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, by whom it was sold to Jay Gould, and finally to the Union Pacific.

In 1871 Mr. Caldwell was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Ross, the successor of Senator Lane. He served in the sessions of 1872 and 1873, but resigned his seat in 1874. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, and upon the disintegration of that party, became a Republican. It was through his influence that a bill was passed requiring that one term annually of the United States court should be held in Leavenworth. He was also instrumental in securing an appropriation for the establishment of the United States military prison (now the United States penitentiary) at Fort Leavenworth.

From 1874 to 1888 the Kansas Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Caldwell as its president and manager, ranked among the most important business establishments in the west, and furnished employment constantly to almost four hundred men. The annual products of the factory aggregated nearly seven thousand wagons, and these, known as the Caldwell wagons, were sold over the entire western country, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific coast. After 1888 the business was gradually closed down, although the company is still in existence, its affairs not having been entirely settled.

During his residence in Columbia, Pa., Mr. Caldwell married Miss Pace Heise, member of a family that has been identified with the history of that city since 1728. They are the parents of two children, Mrs. Minnie Taylor, of Leavenworth, widow of Dr. S. F. Taylor; and Emily, wife of H. C. Graef, of New York City. Mr. Caldwell is still a stockholder in the Columbia (Pa.) National Bank. He is identified with the Aztec Association that was organized in the City of Mexico in 1847 and whose few surviving members, in their meetings, dwell with pleasure and pride upon those days long ago, when they assisted in protecting the interests of the United States from the encroachments of Mexico.

Mr. Caldwell has spent almost his entire active life in Kansas and is imbued with the spirit of western push and progress. The success with which he has met may be attributed to his wise judgment and force of character that has never been daunted by obstacles. Withal, he has been essentially a progressive, loyal citizen, stanch in his support of movements for the benefit of his fellow-citizens or for the development of his home city, in whose growth and progress he has taken just pride.

COL. FRANKLIN EYRE HUNT. The life which this narrative sketches began at Hunt's Mills, N. J., January 1, 1809, and closed at Leavenworth, Kans., February 2, 1881. The intervening years were filled with experiences that fall to the lot of an army officer, some of which (especially incidents during the Civil war) were exciting and thrilling, and proved that he possessed the mettle of a soldier. During his long and active life he met many of the greatest men of our country. Appointed to the United

States Military Academy at West Point from New Jersey, he was a student in that school from July 1, 1824, to July 1, 1829, and was a classmate of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, while in the class of 1828 was Jefferson Davis. Upon graduating he was breveted second lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. He served in the garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., in 1830–31; at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., 1831–32; in the Black Hawk expedition in 1832; again at Fort Columbus 1832–33; Fortress Monroe, Va., 1833; in Creek Nation, 1833–34; back at Fortress Monroe, 1834; upon engineer's duty from September 1, 1834, to June 8, 1836; again in the Creek Nation, in 1836; commissioned first lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery August 15, 1836; in the Florida war 1836–38; in the Cherokee Nation, 1838, while the Indians were being removed west; in garrison at Fort Columbus, 1838; again in the Florida war, 1838–39; back to Fort Columbus and then in the Camp of Instruction near Trenton, N. J.; in northern territory during the Canadian border disturbances of 1839–41; at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1841–42; at Fort McHenry, Md., 1842–44; Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 1844–45; Fort McHenry, 1845–46; at Fortress Monroe, in 1846, and then in the Mexican war, 1846–48.

From January 18, 1846, to March 2, 1855, he was captain of the Fourth Artillery. Meantime, from 1848 to 1850, he engaged in frontier duty at Fort Brown, Tex. The year 1850 found him at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where he remained until 1855. March 2, 1855, he was commissioned major and paymaster in the army. About the same time he was transferred to Fort Snelling, Minn., where he remained for two years. Returning to Fort Leavenworth in 1857 he took part in the Utah expedition, and was in the department of Utah until 1861 as chief paymaster. During the Civil war he was chief of the pay district embracing Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and the Indian Territory, and was aide-de-camp to Major-General Curtis, in charge of the artillery and defense of Fort Leavenworth during the Price raid in 1864. For faithful and meritorious service during the war he was breveted lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865. In 1877 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and deputy paymaster-general and was serving as chief paymaster of the department when, in 1879, he was placed on the retired list of the army, after a service of fifty years.

From the time of the first sale of lots in Leavenworth, Colonel Hunt was interested in this city, buying land here and improving real estate. His residence on Twenty-first and Shawnee streets stood on a ten-acre tract. At Cambridgeport, Mass., August 23, 1830, he married Ann Maria Noble, who was born in Boston, Mass., October 14, 1809, a daughter of George Noble, and a descendant of George Noble, an Englishman, who was an officer in the British army during the Revolutionary war. In 1843 Colonel Hunt and his wife embraced the Catholic faith. He was baptized in the archbishop's home, March 8, 1843, by Rev. H. B. Coskery, and was confirmed in the Baltimore Cathedral June 8, by Archbishop Eccleston. His wife was baptized in the same faith at Fort McHenry, June 27 of that year. She died in Leavenworth, June 7, 1889, and was buried in Mount Muncie Cemetery.

Of the children of Colonel Hunt we note the following: Franklin Eyre, Jr., in 1859 became connected with his father as paymaster's clerk of the Utah department. Two years later he returned to Leavenworth, where he was similarly employed until the retirement of his father in 1879; he is now engaged in the real-estate business in Leavenworth. Mary Ellen married Edward Carroll and died in this city September 8, 1892. Frederick Ralph, who was a business man of Leavenworth, died here December 15, 1891. James John McCown, the youngest of the family, is represented on another page.

In recognition of his long and honorable connection with the United States Army, when Colonel Hunt passed away it was ordered that he should be given a military funeral and that military honors should be paid to him, as the last tribute of respect to his memory. The funeral services were held in the family residence Sunday morning, February 5, 1881. The handsome casket was draped with national flags, while floral decorations in profuse abundance

proved the affectionate esteem in which the dead officer had been held. The services were conducted by Lieutenant Dodge, and were attended by General Pope and several others who were high in the army, while the honorary pall-bearers were Majors J. D. Bingham, D. L. Magruder, George Bell, William R. Gibson, J. J. Coppinger and Charles McClure. From the family home the remains were conveyed to Mount Muncie Cemetery for interment, where the last rites were performed and the last bugle-call sounded over the new-made grave.

RIPLEY W. SPARR. It would be impossible to write a complete history of Lawrence and omit mention of Mr. Sparr, whose connection with the city commenced in the early period of its settlement. His long life of usefulness and industry has had a direct bearing upon the progress of his city, and his voice has been heard, directly or indirectly, upon many of the questions affecting the administration of local and national affairs, while his unflinching integrity has secured for him the full and complete confidence of all who know him. He is a man of broad information and intelligence, possessing clear and concise opinions upon all important questions, and having, under all circumstances, the courage of his convictions.

A resident of Kansas since March 25, 1857, and of Lawrence since 1859, Mr. Sparr was born in Rush County, Ind., July 6, 1832, a son of John and Mary Ann (Guthrie) Sparr, natives of Botetourt County, Va. His paternal grandfather, John Sparr, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1748, and on coming to America first settled in Pennsylvania, but afterward removed to Virginia, where he engaged in farming. In 1778 he enlisted in the American army, and continued in service until the close of the Revolution. The Guthrie family was founded in America in 1775 by William Guthrie, a native of Scotland, born in 1752, who, after crossing the ocean, settled upon a farm in Maryland. From there he went to Virginia. He, too, was a Revolutionary soldier, serving from 1779 to 1783. His son, John Guthrie, who was a farmer in Virginia, also rendered valiant service in defense of his country. Mary Ann Sparr, the daughter of John Guthrie, was a woman of noble character and gentle disposition, a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and exemplifying in her life the depth of her religious experiences. Her death occurred in November, 1872, when she was eighty-two. Of her eleven children all but two attained maturity, and one son and two daughters are now living.

During his residence in Virginia the father of our subject was sheriff of his county, and also proved himself a true patriot by his valor in the war of 1812. In 1829 he removed to Indiana and began to clear a farm in Rush County. In addition to agricultural pursuits he had the contract for building a part of the national road from Columbus to Indianapolis. In 1833 he traveled on horseback through the southwestern territories into Texas, then a province of Mexico, and, without a single companion, explored those remote wilderness regions, occupying one year in the trip. In 1837 he moved to Delaware County, Ind., settling seven miles from Muncie, where he died March 21, 1843, at fifty-eight years of age.

When a boy the subject of this sketch had few advantages. His attendance at the public school did not exceed one year altogether. In 1854 he entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, where he was a student for eight months, and later taught school during one winter term. Afterward he engaged in the manufacture of brick in Iowa. On coming to Kansas he took up a claim in Franklin County and gave his attention to its improvement for two years. May, 1859, found him in Lawrence, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick until 1867, meantime manufacturing almost all of the brick used in the early building of the town, and having the largest and most important plant here. During the war, at the time of Price's raid, he served in the Third Kansas Militia.

In 1867 Mr. Sparr turned his attention to railroad contracting, and continued mostly in that business until 1887—making it a financial suc-

cess. During 1887 he retired, to a large extent, from the contracting business. The following year he started the Douglas County State Bank with a capital of $50,000, of which he continued to be president until 1896, when it was merged into the Lawrence National Bank. On the consolidation of the two banks he was made vice-president and manager of the consolidated interests, and has since given his attention largely to the financial interests of the bank. As vice-president and manager of the Lawrence National Bank, he is closely identified with one of the strongest financial institutions in the state, a bank that has a capital stock of $100,000, with deposits aggregating more than $700,000.

In politics Mr. Sparr is a free-coinage Democrat, believes in tariff for revenue only, is opposed to trusts of all kinds, condemns the oppression of the masses by the greed of ambitious capitalists, and holds mankind to be superior to money. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been identified for many years. He is connected with Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., of Lawrence, also the orders of Masons and Odd Fellows in this city. From 1864 to 1866 he served as a member of the town council. However, the nature of the business in which he so long engaged required his presence in different points and prevented him from accepting local offices in his home town. He is vice-president of the board of trustees of Baker University in the town of Baldwin, and a member of the executive committee of the board.

The first marriage of Mr. Sparr united him with Mary, daughter of Jesse Critchfield, of Leavenworth, Kans., in April, 1862. She was born in Fulton County, Ill., January 25, 1840, was a woman of culture, a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Lawrence, April 19, 1877. Her parents were Jesse and Elizabeth (Bass) Critchfield, the latter's mother being a member of the celebrated Spencer family in Harrison County, Ind. Jesse Critchfield was born in Sono County, N. C., April 11, 1793, and was a son of Richard Critchfield, whose father was John Critchfield, of Berkshire, England. The only child born of Mr. Sparr's first marriage, C. W. Sparr, was born in Lawrence August 5, 1864, and is employed in the Lawrence National Bank; in 1886 he married Alice Miller, of Wisconsin, by whom he has one child, Helen, born August 5, 1890.

December 20, 1883, Mr. Sparr married Mrs. B. W. Milton, daughter of Mortimer and Mary A. (Washington) McIlhany. Her father was a son of Maj. James McIlhany, of Loudoun County, Va., a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Her mother, a woman of fine culture and noble bearing, was a daughter of Edward Washington, of Fairfax County, Va., who was a cousin of Gen. George Washington. Mrs. Sparr was born in Loudoun County, Va., January 10, 1839, and in girlhood accompanied her parents to Montgomery County, Mo., where she became the wife of Dr. George R. Milton, of Winchester, Va. Dr. Milton joined the Confederate army with the rank of major, and was promoted to be colonel after the battle of Lexington, Mo., but was soon afterward obliged to resign his commission on account of poor health; he died in 1865, leaving two sons, Herbert and Fairfax Milton. After the death of Dr. Milton his widow taught music in several colleges in Missouri. A sincere Christian, she is actively identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always been foremost in works of charity. Refined and cultured, generous and kind-hearted, she is respected and loved by all who know her, and shares with her husband in the esteem of the people among whom they have so long made their home.

JASON POWERS RICHARDSON. The life record of this pioneer of 1855 in Leavenworth is full of interest. He was born in Woodstock, Vt., February 22, 1822, and descended from the Powers and Richardson families who crossed the ocean in the "Mayflower," and was also related to Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. The first of the Richardson family to settle in America were Thomas and Samuel Richardson, and their older brother, Ezekiel, the last-named having come with Governor Winthrop, while the others crossed in

1635. Lots were assigned them in Malden in 1638, and in 1642 they were among the seven who settled Woburn. Thomas died in Woburn in 1650. He and his wife, Mary, had a son, Nathaniel, who was born in Woburn in 1650 and died there in 1714. He fought in King Philip's war and was wounded in the great swamp fight in 1675. His son, Nathaniel, Jr., was born in Woburn in 1673 and died there in 1728. By his wife, Abigail, daughter of Israel Reed, he had a son, Israel, who was born in Woburn in 1710 and died in Brookfield, Mass., in 1740. Capt. Israel Richardson, a son of Israel, Sr., was born in Brookfield (Spencer), Mass., in 1736, and was a gunsmith and blacksmith by trade. In 1781 he moved from New Salem, near Hardwick, to Vermont, and bought six hundred acres near the present site of Woodstock. It is said that he was a captain in the Revolution and fought at White Plains and Monmouth. He died near Woodstock in 1800. By his marriage, in 1759, to Susanna Forbush, he had a son, Jason, who was born at New Salem in 1761, and removed in 1781 to Vermont, where he had a blacksmith's shop, hotel and large farm. In 1784 he married Mary, daughter of Dr. Stephen Powers, who moved from Middleboro, Mass., to Woodstock, Vt., in 1774. Jason Richardson died in Woodstock in 1805. His wife died in Pontiac, Mich. Their oldest child, Susanna, born in 1785, became the wife of a cousin, Israel Putnam Richardson, and they had three daughters and one son, the latter of whom, Gen. Israel Bush Richardson, was killed during the Civil war. The second daughter, Lydia Drew Richardson, was born in 1786, married Dr. Lyman Paddock, of Barre, Vt., and died in 1867. The third child and eldest son was Noah F. Richardson, born in 1788. The other sons were John Drew (born 1790), John Powers (1792), Origen Drew (1795) and Israel Bush (1800). Origen Drew was the most prominent member of the family. Settling in Michigan when young, he became one of its early lieutenant-governors. In 1854 he removed to Nebraska, where he was a successful attorney and the compiler of the statutes of the state. By his marriage to Sarah P. Hill, of Rhode Island, he had six children, viz.: George, who died at two years; Sarah, who married Z. B. Knight, of Pontiac, and now lives in Omaha; Lyman, who lives in Omaha; Origen and Julia, who died in Pontiac; and Cornelia, wife of George Ingersoll Gilbert, a lawyer of Omaha.

The children of Noah F. and Polly Richardson were Mary, Jason Powers, George, Ann, Jane, Charles, Ellen, Lyman, Edward, Susan Annette, Lydia, Ellen and Marcella. Of these Charles was drowned in Lake Superior, and Lyman was shot and burned to death by rebel raiders. Jason Powers, who was the oldest son, forms the subject of this article. When he was nineteen years of age, in 1841, he accompanied his parents to Michigan and settled with them on a farm, where they remained until their death. At an early age he studied civil engineering and assisted in surveying the copper regions of Lake Superior. In 1849 he went to California via Cape Horn, and from San Francisco proceeded up the American, Feather and Yuba Rivers, where he engaged in mining for a number of years. He also carried on a general store in San Francisco, but a disastrous fire caused the loss of his entire stock of goods and left him with only $5.00. However, his mining enterprises were more successful. In 1853 he returned to Michigan via Panama and New York City, and, settling in Pontiac, engaged in the agricultural implement business with H. W. Lord.

In Pontiac, August 2, 1855, occurred the marriage of Mr. Richardson to Miss Mary King, who was born in Hinckley, Medina County, Ohio, August 5, 1832. The wedding trip of the young couple was made, via St. Louis, on the steamer "New Lucy," to the city of Leavenworth, Kans. In this then frontier town Mr. Richardson opened a wholesale grocery, on Main street, between Delaware and Cherokee, where he carried on general jobbing until he sold out in 1861. During the perilous times of border warfare, he, while being conservative, believed thoroughly in the free-state cause. His support of these principles brought upon him the wrath of some of the pro-slavery advocates, who

took him from Leavenworth to Weston in a boat in chains; however, he had influential friends among the pro-slavery men, and through their assistance he was released and afterwards left unmolested. While he was held by southern sympathizers, his wife remained in Leavenworth, in spite of threats, and took care of their property.

After 1861 Mr. Richardson engaged in farming. He owned a section of land near Lawrence, which he operated for some years and then sold at a good profit. Afterward he bought and improved a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Salt Creek Valley. In 1872 he purchased two hundred and forty acres six miles south of Leavenworth and upon this place he settled, afterward giving his attention to its improvement and cultivation. He identified himself with local interests and held a prominent position among the agriculturists of Leavenworth County. In the various enterprises in which he engaged he was unusually successful; this, too, in spite of hardships and obstacles of many kinds. His early life in the far west and his pioneer experiences in Leavenworth were of a stirring nature, but his later years were quietly spent, in the enjoyment of the comforts his industry rendered possible. Prior to the war he identified himself with the Democrats, but afterward adhered to Republican principles. In religion he was a Universalist. His death occurred June 23, 1882, from the effects of sunstroke.

Mrs. Richardson is a daughter of Henry and Jane (Dunlap) King, natives respectively of Wyoming County, N. Y., and Connecticut. Her grandfather King, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, married a sister of Hon. Stephen Hopkins, the famous Quaker who signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a pioneer in the western part of New York and planted the first orchard there. Later he went to Ohio and then to Indiana, where he entered land for all of his fourteen sons. Henry King, who served in the war of 1812, afterward engaged in farming in Medina County, Ohio, and from there moved to Milford, Mich., where he died at fifty-seven years. His wife, whose parents died soon after they settled in Ohio, died in Fulton, Stark County, when forty-three years of age. They were the parents of five daughters and one son, of whom all are dead except two daughters.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Richardson left the farm in the care of one of her sons and established her home in Leavenworth, where she resides on Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Leavenworth and a contributor to charitable enterprises, one who is kind and helpful to the poor and needy. Nine children were born of her marriage to Mr. Richardson, namely: George C., who is engaged in the fruit and cold storage business in Leavenworth; Mrs. Anna R. Davis, of Saginaw, Mich.; William K. and Frederick H., who are now in Alaska; Helen, who died at three months of age; Charles L., who has charge of the old homestead near Leavenworth; Jason Powers, Jr., who resides upon and cultivates the farm in Salt Creek Valley; Martha L. and Mary (twins), the former residing with her mother, the latter deceased.

JESSE CONNELL PETHERBRIDGE. The record of the Petherbridge family, both in America and in England, is one that is remarkable for the honesty, uprightness and ability of its members. The first to settle in the new world was John Petherbridge, who came from Nottingham, Devonshire, about 1787 and established his home in Philadelphia, Pa., where for many years he carried on a large and prosperous business as ship-builder. He was noted for his large-hearted generosity. He gave the lot on which old Ebenezer Church in Philadelphia was built and contributed liberally to the erection of the edifice. The deed specified that the lot must always be used for church purposes, and if at any time it was perverted to other uses, it should become the property of his heirs. In time the lot was utilized for other purposes, but the then head of the family, his son Richard, never claimed it. The records also show that he collected almost all the funds used in the building of the First Methodist Church in Camden, N. J.

Twice married, the eldest son of John Petherbridge was John, Jr., the first dentist in Baltimore, Md., where he built up a large practice. He was well known, not only as a successful dentist, but also as an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had four sons and two daughters. The oldest son, John (3d), as a prominent physician of Trappe, Md., was known throughout his entire section of the state, not only for his skill in ministering to the sick and suffering, but also for his earnest labors as a local preacher. He was a man of brilliant intellect and deep piety, and left a son who follows in his father's footsteps. One son, Richard, died in early manhood; another, Edward, who was major in an artillery regiment during the Civil war, died in Baltimore, Md.; Charles, who carried on a boarding school in Richmond, was a man of cosmopolitan knowledge and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Petherbridge family have been identified with the Methodist Church ever since it was started by John Wesley, and an Englishman once remarked that "You cannot find a Petherbridge in England who is not a Methodist."

John Petherbridge (1st) had two sons. Of the older, John, mention has been made. The younger, Richard Whatcoat Petherbridge, was born in Philadelphia, and named for one of the first bishops in the Methodist denomination. He was a man of broad culture and deeply interested in eastern educational institutions, especially that of Pennington Seminary. In his family there were three sons and six daughters: Odell, Annie, John, R.E., Emily, Sarah, Mary, Henrietta and Helen. Odell, Annie and Helen died in early childhood. John was a surgeon in the Civil war with the rank of brigadier-general, but died soon after its close. Emily is the wife of Dr. A. M. Cory, of New Providence, N. J., who as acting assistant surgeon during the Civil war, rendered heroic service on the general medical staff; Sarah resides in Trenton, N. J., with Henrietta (now Mrs. Caminade); and Mary (now Mrs. A. G. Cox) lives in Middletown, Del.

The younger son of Rev. R. W. Petherbridge, and the father of our subject, R. E. Petherbridge, was born in Pemberton, N. J., and educated at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., and Fort Edward Institute, N. J.; he chose farming as an occupation, and after 1860 became a resident of Kansas. For some time he made his home in Atchison County, but after a few years moved to Leavenworth County and bought land in High Prairie Township, where he continued to reside until his death in November, 1895, at the age of fifty-eight years. Politically he was a Republican. He married Theodosia Connell, who was born near Lexington, Ky., the oldest daughter of Hon. Jesse Connell, a native of Kentucky. Coming to Leavenworth County in the early '50s Mr. Connell was one of the first to improve a farm here; he took an active interest in political affairs and for several terms was a member of the state legislature. He was a stanch Democrat and fraternally a member of the Masonic order. His death occurred in Bates County, Mo., in February, 1892. His daughter, Mrs. Petherbridge, is living near Boling, Leavenworth County. Of her five children, Mary is the wife of John F. Hull, of Winchester, Kans.; Jesse Connell, the subject of this sketch, is the oldest son; L. C. is engaged in mining in Bozeman, Mont.; R. M. is a farmer and school teacher at Boling; and Nellie R. is the wife of Louis P. Jennins, of High Prairie.

In Kansas, where he was born March, 30, 1866, the subject of this sketch received a common-school education. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school, and spent five years teaching in Leavenworth and Jefferson Counties. In 1889 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated June 25, 1891, with the degree of LL.B. Locating for practice in Leavenworth, Kans., he was for one year deputy county attorney under Hon. John H. Atwood, after which he served as police judge of Leavenworth City for six months. Since then he has given his attention closely to the practice of law. Within the past few years he has made remarkable progress in his profession. He is recognized as one of the most scholarly men and best lawyers in his town. At the Leavenworth bar he is rapidly taking a



Horace J. Smith

front rank. Gifted by nature with energy, ability and keen perceptive faculties, coupled with an excellent constitution and fine physique, he has added to these gifts by diligent study, and hence his success has been constant. In all of his professional work he is keenly alive to the interests of the people, and has been a stanch friend to them in every movement affecting their welfare.

In Tonganoxie, this county, Mr. Petherbridge was made a Mason and is now a member of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; he also belongs to Ivanhoe Lodge No. 14, K. P., and the Turn Verein. In the Democratic party he is a favorite campaign speaker and does much in behalf of his party and its candidates throughout the state. He is connected with the alumni of his alma mater, the University of Michigan.

HON. HORACE J. SMITH. It would be impossible to write a history of Ottawa and omit prominent mention of the name of Smith. Not without justice he holds an influential position among the business men and financiers of his city. To his discrimination in business is added a high character as a man, a progressive spirit as a citizen, and a philanthropy that has stamped his life indelibly upon the pages of the history of his home town. Necessarily, a man of such attributes will be a power for good in his community and will stand foremost among his fellow-citizens.

Of Scotch-Irish descent, the family of our subject has long been connected with American history, and his grandfather, on his mother's side, Jeremiah Meacham, a native of Connecticut, removed to Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1800, where he died. Horace, son of Silas Smith, was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., and engaged in the practice of the dental profession in Montrose, Pa., where he died; he married Marilla Meacham, a daughter of Jeremiah Meacham. She was born in Litchfield, Conn., and died in Montrose, Pa.

The youngest of five children who attained mature years, our subject was born near Montrose, Pa., January 27, 1838. His boyhood years were spent in Susquehanna County. In 1856 he settled in Oregon, Ogle County, Ill., where he took one course of study in Mount Morris Seminary. For four years he served as deputy circuit clerk under his brother, Mortimer W. Smith. In 1860 he was elected county treasurer, assuming the duties of the office in January, 1861. The following year he raised a company for the war and was made first lieutenant of Company K, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry. Later the regiment was mounted and after six months he was made captain of Company B, serving under Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport, Ill. Among the battles in which he bore a part were Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the campaign from Resaca to Atlanta, including the battles of Macon and Waynesboro, Ga., and with Sherman to the sea; thence north to Bentonville and Greensboro, witnessing the surrender of Johnston. During the Georgia campaign and the march to the sea he served as assistant-adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Smith D. Atkins. After the surrender he returned to his company and with them proceeded to Concord, N. C., remaining there until ordered home at the close of the war. He was mustered out July 4, 1865, and honorably discharged in Chicago, Ill. After a short visit in Ogle County he went to Chicago and for six months was employed there.

In the spring of 1866 Captain Smith came to Kansas, settling in the then new town of Ottawa and opening the first hardware store in Franklin County. He continued in this business for four years. In 1872 he organized the Ottawa savings institution, of which he was cashier for three years. In 1875 Mr. Smith and A. M. Blair bought the stock of the First National Bank and he was chosen cashier of the institution, and in 1884 was promoted to the presidency, which position he has since held. The bank is on the corner of Second and Main streets, and is not only the oldest, but also the largest capitalized bank in the county. The conservative policy adopted by its president has added much to its strength and its reputation as a safe and solid financial institution.

On the Republican ticket, in 1889, Captain

Smith was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature, in which he served as a member of the banking committee and as chairman of the committee on cities of the second class. Several times he has been a member of the city council and once held the office of mayor. He is a member of the Kansas Commandery of Loyal Legion and George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G.A.R. In Masonry he belongs to Ottawa Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M.; Franklin Chapter, R. A. M., and Tancred Commandery No. 11, K. T., in which he served as eminent commander for four terms.

In Ottawa, in 1867, occurred the marriage of Captain Smith to Miss Mary F. Ward, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and came to Franklin County, Kans., in 1859. They are the parents of five children: Minnie E.; Ella W., wife of Charles B. Voorhis; Grace L.; Jay Ward, a student in Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass.; and Horace Eugene, all of whom are now living in Ottawa.

COL. JOHN GIDEON HASKELL. The Haskell family, which has been represented in Douglas County ever since the days of the free-state colonization, was founded in America by Roger Haskell, who was born in England in 1813, and settled at Beverly, Mass., in 1632. From that place his son, Roger (2d), removed to Norwich, Conn., in 1708, accompanied by Roger (3d), who at the time was a small boy. Elijah, son of Roger (3d), removed from Norwich to Tolland, Conn., in 1781, and there died, leaving his widow, Sarah (Read) Haskell, with the care of thirteen children, the youngest only four years of age. During the Revolutionary war four of her sons enlisted in the colonial service, and two died in defending our country. After the close of the war she removed from Tolland to Wethersfield, Windsor County, Vt., accompanied by five sons and three daughters. In that place her son, Gideon, resided at the time our subject's father, Franklin, was born. The latter married Almira Chase, daughter of John Chase, of Wethersfield, a soldier in the Revolution, and originally from Sutton, Mass. He descended from Aquilla Chase, who settled in Newburyport, Mass., with the Massachusetts Bay Colony, about the time that the Haskells came to America, and whose descendants have since been prominent in public affairs.

When the city of Lawrence, Kans., was founded in September, 1854, by the first free-state company, one of the party who came west was Franklin Haskell. He settled upon a quarter-section of land adjoining the city, and there he died January 27, 1857. His wife continued to make the place her home until she passed from earth in 1876. Of their children, Charles A., who was master of transportation in the quartermaster's department during the Civil war, died in Lawrence in 1868; Elizabeth P., Mrs. French, also died in Lawrence; and Hon. Dudley C., who was a member of congress and a man of great influence in public life, died in December, 1883.

In Milton, Chittenden County, Vt., the subject of this sketch was born February 5, 1832. His education was begun in the common schools of Vermont. In 1849 he entered the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he continued (with the exception of the period devoted to labor for his support) until 1854. Afterward he was a student in Brown University at Providence, R. I. In 1855 he entered an architect's office at Boston, Mass., where he remained for two years, meantime preparing himself for his chosen profession, architecture. The death of his father made it necessary for him to come west. At the time his necessitated change of plans seemed fatal to his prospects, as a prosperous career was opening up to him in the east, and Kansas, a new and undeveloped country, could, he thought, offer but little to one in his line of work. Contrary to his expectations, he was successful from the first. For a time he had the only office in the then territory of Kansas, and from that date to this, excepting during the Civil war, he has practiced his profession, first in Lawrence, later in Topeka. During this entire period his connection has been close with all work of an important public nature. The major-

ity of the state buildings have been constructed under his oversight and from his plans, and more than once he has been called to neighboring states upon work of a responsible nature. The original plans for the state capital were drawn by him, and he has since been in charge of changes made in the building, including the construction of the senate chamber in 1885. He was also engaged as architect of the State University of Kansas, the insane asylums at Topeka and Osawatomie, the reform school at Topeka and the reformatory at Hutchinson. Besides these, he has been architect for, and connected with the construction of, schools, colleges, churches, court-houses, hotels, opera houses and business buildings in this and other states; also has executed a large number of commissions for the government, mainly schools and agency buildings in Indian reservations. The United States court-house and postoffice at Topeka, which was planned at Washington, was erected under his supervision. In 1874 and 1875 he had charge of the building of agency and public buildings at Tallequah and Grand Saline for the Cherokee nation.

When the Civil war began Mr. Haskell was made deputy quartermaster-general of Kansas, under Gen. G. W. Collamore, and in this capacity outfitted the First, Second and Third Kansas Regiments with such supplies as the state furnished, until ready to be mustered into the United States service. He was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the Third Regiment. In the spring of 1862 the Third and Fourth were consolidated and called the Tenth Regiment, of which he was retained as quartermaster. In June, 1862, he was made captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers under commission of President Lincoln, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Brigadier-General James G. Blount. As chief quartermaster of the army of the frontier he was with Gen. James H. Lane, General Blount and Gen. John McNeil, ending his field service on the frontier at Fort Smith, Ark., December 31, 1863, by an order from General Schofield to report for duty at St. Louis. In February, 1864, he was assigned to duty at Little Rock, Ark., as chief purchasing agent of the department of Arkansas and the Fifteenth army corps, at the same time being given charge of the supplies at Little Rock. In addition to his other duties, while at Little Rock he built a hospital with accommodations for one thousand beds, also erected recuperating stables, army repair shops, warehouses, and a pontoon bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock. After having been in service, without furlough, for four years and five months, he was honorably discharged in November, 1865. In June, 1866, he was commissioned by President Johnson brevet major and quartermaster United States volunteers, for "efficient service during the war," the rank dating from March, 1865. During the administration of Governor S. J. Crawford he was quartermaster-general of Kansas, with the rank of colonel. In 1866 he was elected architect of the state house, and in this capacity designed the capitol, and during the next four years erected the east wing. When the office of state architect was created in 1891 he was elected to the position, and continued in charge during the existence of the board with whom he served. In 1895 he was appointed architect of the board of trustees of the state charitable institutions, and held the office during the period of the then existing board. By reason of long-continued membership in the American Institute of Architects, he will, after 1900, become a life member of the organization. He is a member of the board of directors of the State Historical Society.

In the work of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Lawrence Colonel Haskell has been deeply interested, and its various organizations receive his assistance. For many years he has been a member and secretary of the executive committee of the State Home Missionary Society of the Congregational denomination, and has frequently served as delegate to its state and national conventions. Three times he was elected president of the State Sunday-school Association, and for many years served upon its executive committee.

The marriage of Colonel Haskell, December

22, 1859, united him with Mary Elizabeth Bliss, daughter of Luther Burt Bliss, of Wilbraham, Mass., a descendant, through her mother, of John Adams, of Wilbraham, and Aseph King, who was a Revolutionary soldier from Enfield, Conn. The two daughters born of this union are Harriet Bliss, wife of William McDonald, professor of history in Bowdoin College, Me., and Mabel Bliss, who resides with her parents.

All enterprises having for their object the good of Lawrence or Douglas County find in Colonel Haskell an advocate and friend, ready to give substantial aid and influence to the movement. His entire life has been marked by the deeds of a patriotic, public-spirited citizen; and, not only as an early settler of the county and a man whose energies were devoted to its development, but still more as a leader in public affairs and the promoter of large business projects, his name is entitled to remembrance in history.

HON. JOHN P. HARRIS, president of the People's National Bank of Ottawa and postmaster of this city, was born in Marietta, Ohio, July 24, 1839, being a son of Asa and Eliza (Fulcher) Harris, natives respectively of Dutchess County, N. Y., and Pennsylvania. His grandfather, George Harris, a native of York state, and a cooper by trade, removed with his family to Ohio, settling near Marietta in 1817, and followed his chosen occupation there until his death. At the time of the removal of the family to Ohio, Asa Harris, who was born in 1811, was a child of six years. In boyhood he learned the wagon-maker's trade, and this occupation he followed in Marietta. Coming west to Iowa in 1853 he established his home on an unimproved farm near Centreville, Appanoose County, where he remained for six years. In 1859 he came to Kansas, and located a claim near Centropolis, Franklin County, where for many subsequent years he carried on farm pursuits. Finally retiring to Ottawa, he died in this city in 1884. He was a Republican and an Abolitionist, and during the days of the underground railroad he had a station at his place in the village of Marietta. His sympathies were on the side of the Union, and no one was more gratified than he at the downfall of slavery. After coming to Kansas he identified himself with the growing interests of this state, and always lent substantial assistance to enterprises for the benefit of his county. He was chosen to occupy the offices of county treasurer and county superintendent of public instruction, in both of which positions he discharged every duty with promptness and fidelity. In religious connections he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By his marriage to Miss Eliza Fulcher, who died in Marietta, Ohio, he had three sons: John P.; Milo R., who was a soldier in the Civil war and is now engaged in the lumber business in Ottawa; and Asa, who died in boyhood.

When a boy our subject became familiar with frontier life in the west. His life in Iowa gave him a taste of existence in newly settled localities, where comforts were few and harships many. In May, 1859, he accompanied the family to Kansas, and has since made his home in Franklin County, of which he is a pioneer. Two years after his arrival here the Civil war began, and the entire nation was darkened by the cloud of strife. Nowhere was there more excitement than in Kansas, which had for years been one of the centres of the struggle between the north and the south. With the zeal of youth and the ardor of a patriot, Mr. Harris resolved to offer himself to his country's cause. In November, 1861, his name was enrolled in the First Kansas Battery, and for eighteen months he engaged in duty on the frontier, taking part in numerous engagements in the west. In 1863 he was transferred to Tennessee, where much of his subsequent service was spent. With General Thomas he took part in the battle of Nashville in the fall of 1864. At the expiration of his term he was mustered out, as a non-commissioned officer, at Nashville, in December, 1864.

At the time of entering the army Mr. Harris had no thought that on his return he would find a city had sprung up on the present site of Ottawa; but so he found it, and in 1866 he settled here. For some time he engaged in the freight-

ing business, but the completion of the railroad to the west in 1868 rendered freighting unprofitable, and he abandoned it. When his father retired from the county treasurer's office he succeeded him, serving from 1868 to 1872. In 1874 he settled on a farm ten miles southwest of Ottawa, where, with his brother, M. R., he owned thirteen hundred and twenty acres, and engaged in the stock business for three years. Returning to Ottawa in 1877 he became president of the People's National Bank, and he has since been at the head of this institution. The bank was organized in 1874, and has since been one of the solid financial institutions in the county. Much of his success is due to his business judgment and the conservative policy he has pursued in the matter of investments, etc.

A man of versatile ability, Mr. Harris is not only able to engage in the banking business successfully, but he has also wielded an influence in public affairs. Few Republicans in Franklin County have been more prominent than he, and his services to his party have been invaluable. In 1876 he was elected to the state senate, and during the four years that he served he represented the interests of his constituents with ability, at the same time taking a deep interest in general state legislation. He was not a candidate for re-election, but retired at the close of his first term. He has several times been a member of the city council of Ottawa, and once served as its mayor. In 1896 he was the Republican candidate for congress, but, owing to the fusion of the free silver tickets, he was defeated (as was also the state ticket), though he lost by only three hundred votes. As a partial return for his services to his party he was tendered the office of postmaster in December, 1898, and accepted the position, his son, Ralph A., being deputy postmaster. Public-spirited and progressive, he is disposed at all times to aid worthy enterprises. By his intelligence and force of character he has not only advanced his personal success, but has aided in the progress of the city with whose progress his own life has been inseparably connected.

Mr. Harris is a charter member of George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G. A. R., and in 1895 was department commander of Kansas, with the rank of general. He is a member of Franklin Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M., Ottawa Chapter, R. A. M., and Tancred Commandery No. 11, K. T. His marriage took place in Farmington, Ill., and united him with Sarah E. Zook, who was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Illinois with her father, David Zook. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are the parents of two sons. The older, Ralph A., who was educated at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., was for ten years teller of the People's National Bank. The other son, Fred M., is a graduate of the University of Kansas, and is a practicing attorney at Ottawa, this state.

HON. WILLIAM CYRUS HOWARD has made his home upon a farm in Palmyra Township, Douglas County, since 1868, and is the owner of four hundred and forty acres of valuable, well-improved land here, besides three hundred and twenty acres in Miami County, Kans. He is a man of prominence in public affairs, wielding an influence in behalf of measures for the public good. While he has been active in the Republican party he has displayed no narrow partisanship, but has been inclined toward liberal views. From 1888 to 1892 he represented his district in the state senate, during which time he drafted and presented the bill providing for the present interest laws of the state; also the law authorizing Chancellor Snow to distribute the material necessary to kill the pest known as the chinch bug; the primary election laws of the state, and laws relative to official bonds for a given sum opposite the name of the signer.

Near Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, Mr. Howard was born July 24, 1840. His father, Cyrus, was born in the same place December 9, 1812, and in early life was a boatman, but from middle age devoted himself to farm pursuits. Though he started in the world for himself without means, and had not even the assistance of a good education, yet such was his energy and ability that at the time of his death he left property worth

$60,000. In politics he was first a Whig, later a Republican, and was active in local affairs, although he never desired office for himself. When he was sixty-four years of age he was clubbed to death near his home by robbers who wanted to secure his money. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Stephenson, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1814, and died there at seventy-two years of age. Both were members of the New Light or Christian Church. They were the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy, Alfred at fifty years of age, and Louisa when twenty-three.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, Abner Howard, was born at Briar Ridge, Va., and migrated to Kentucky about 1800. During the war of 1812 he served under General Harrison. Though he had no education, he was a shrewd, smart, capable man, quick to avail himself of favorable opportunities. He owned the first horse-tread mill in his section of country. His occupation was farming, in which he met with success. In religion he was a Methodist, and politically voted with the Democrats until the formation of the Republican party. His death took place at eighty-three years of age. Our subject's mother was a daughter of James and Isabelle (Kirkpatrick) Stephenson. The latter was born in Virginia, and was one of two daughters, whose father was killed by the Indians in 1791, while on his way from Wheeling, W. Va., to Kentucky. James Stephenson was born in Delaware, of English descent. Fort Stephenson was named in honor of his brother, Col. Mills Stephenson, who was colonel of a regiment. The latter was a brave soldier, and served in the war of 1812; also was present at the defeat of St. Clair in 1791, when he was only eighteen years old. His father, a native of Delaware, served as a captain in Washington's army during the Revolutionary war, and some years afterward, about 1790, settled in Kentucky. James Stephenson's father, a captain in Washington's army, witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The education of our subject was obtained in country schools and Ripley high school. The descendant of patriotic soldiers, it was but natural that the opening of the Civil war should find him fired with enthusiasm in behalf of the Union. July 9, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Independent Ohio Cavalry, and was with McPherson as body guard for two years, remaining in the service for three years. He was slightly wounded at Utica, Miss., May 12, 1863, during the advance on Vicksburg. Shortly after his return home he was elected sheriff, being the first Republican that ever held the office in his native county. He had never been in court until he went as sheriff, consequently had a very dim conception of the duties of his office, but, although he lacked experience, he soon proved himself a capable officer. At the expiration of his term, in 1867, he came to Kansas and bought the farm where he has resided since 1868.

May 12, 1866, Mr. Howard married Miss Lizzie M. King, of Brown County, Ohio. She died in 1883, leaving two sons, James Harvey, a farmer in Miami County, Kans., and Alfred Stephenson, a student in the Kansas law school in Lawrence. In 1890 Mr. Howard married Miss Katie Grow, of Brown County, Ohio. To this union three children were born, one of whom died in infancy, the others being William Tecumseh and Lannes Dassaix. Fraternally Mr. Howard is connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows. He is a public-spirited citizen, and has done much to promote the welfare of the people of his community, where he rightly ranks as an honorable and able man.

JOHN W. PARCELS, president of the Jewett Milling Company of Eudora, Douglas County, was born in Wabash County, Ind., May 13, 1843, a son of Rev. James and Lucy (Eastman) Parcels, natives respectively of Virginia and Vermont. His father settled in Indiana in 1842, and continued to make his home in that state until 1863, when he moved to Fairbury, Livingston County, Ill., spending the remainder of his life there. While he supported himself and family by means of farming, he gave much of his time to ministerial and missionary work in the

Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was a licensed preacher. However, while he traveled considerably and labored with the greatest self-sacrifice for the cause of Christ, he never asked any remuneration for his services, but was constantly giving from his private means for the support of churches in which he was interested. He died at eighty years of age and his wife when seventy-six. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are living, namely: John W.; Martha, wife of William H. H. DeLong; Julia, Mrs. Clark Cozzens; Frank, of Topeka, Kans.; and Edward M., of Littleton, Colo.

When a boy our subject became familiar with milling. While working at his trade in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1863, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, in which he served for nine months, meantime receiving promotion to the rank of sergeant. His regiment was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps and served under General Thomas in the army of the Cumberland. At the expiration of his term of service, in 1864, he went to Fairbury, Ill., where he followed his trade for six years. In 1870 he came to Kansas and accepted a situation as head miller with the Smucker Milling Company of Lawrence, and later with the Pierson Milling Company. Associated with S. S. Jewett, in 1894, they purchased the property of the Kaw Valley Milling Company and organized the Jewett Milling Company, of which he is president and general manager. Having made a thorough study of the milling business from his youth, he is familiar with all of its details and is equipped with the scientific and practical knowledge so indispensable to success in his occupation.

On the Republican ticket Mr. Parcels was elected to the city council of Eudora, in which capacity he was a supporter of all measures for the public good. For six years he was a member of the board of education, during which time he took an active part in the management of the schools of his home town. Fraternally he is past grand of Halcyon Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Lawrence, and is connected with Washington Post No. 112, G. A. R. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church of Lawrence. December 24, 1881, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Miles, of Indiana. One child blesses their union, a son, Byron M.

GEORGE W. KAUFMANN. The prosperity of a place is dependent upon the growth and development of its business interests, and it is consequently a matter of the highest importance that these should be in the hands of reliable, efficient business men, who will use their influence, not alone for their personal advantage, but also for the benefit of the city. It may safely be said of the subject of this sketch that he has acted his part as a citizen of Leavenworth and has done all within his power to promote local interests. While much of his time is given to the management of his grocery, he has found time, as a member of the city council, to aid in enterprises that will promote Leavenworth's progress.

The entire life of Mr. Kaufmann has been spent in Leavenworth and he is now engaged in business at No. 222 West Seventh street, on the site where stood the house in which he was born in 1867. His father, William Kaufmann, emigrated from Germany to America and settled in Joliet, Ill., but after a short time, in 1858, came to Leavenworth, Kans., where several years later he opened a grocery. He was the incorporator of the National Soap Company, which he carried on for seven years. From the time of his removal to this city until his retirement a few years ago, he was actively identified with the interests of the place, and took a leading part, not only in business matters, but also in politics. He married Mary Kauffmann, a native of Germany, but a resident of Leavenworth from girlhood. They are still living in this city, and are now advanced in years. They have but two children, Anna and George W.

When a young man, our subject served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, but did not follow the occupation. For several years he was a partner in the National Soap Company. In 1891 he opened a grocery business, which he has

since successfully carried on. Besides his store, he is the owner of considerable real estate, including a residence on Chestnut street. In 1887 he married Ida, daughter of J. H. Rothenberger. They have two children, Henry William and Edith.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Kaufmann was elected on this ticket in 1897 to represent the third ward in the city council and two years later he was re-elected for another term. He has taken an active part in the work of the council and has served as chairman of the fire and market committees and a member of other committees. His service in the council has been entirely satisfactory to the people of the third ward. Every matter for the benefit of the city receives his aid, and all public-spirited projects find him at the front. Fraternally he is connected with King Solomon Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M., and Leavenworth Court No. 10, F. of A., in both of which lodges he has held offices.

WILLIAM HUGHES. During the entire period since the earliest settlement of Kansas, Mr. Hughes has been identified with its history. Fond of the stirring and adventurous scenes of pioneer life, he was fitted to aid in the task of transforming the uninhabited prairie with its raw, undeveloped land, into the home of a busy, industrious and contented people. When, in 1855, he came to Kansas, he secured employment in Lawrence. The next year he bought a team and began freighting over the plains to Fort Union, N. M., but after having made two trips he turned his attention to other work. In 1858 he rented forty acres from Captain Parks, chief of the Shawnee Indians, and four years later he commenced to buy land from Indians, his first purchase being two hundred acres of raw land. Afterward he continued to add to his property until at one time he was the owner of eleven hundred acres, but he has disposed of six hundred acres, and now owns five hundred, on which he has for years engaged in raising stock and feeding cattle for the market. He is a lover of good horses and has several head on his place. In 1867 he built a substantial brick residence, which was the finest farm house built up to that time in Douglas County, and which is still one of the best in Eudora Township.

Born in Wales, April 9, 1833, our subject is a son of Samuel Hughes, a native of Wales, who crossed the ocean in 1839 and settled near Pittsburg, Pa., there engaging in farm pursuits. He met with an accident in 1844 and died from its effects at the age of sixty years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Edwards, was born in Wales and died in Pittsburg in 1844. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Samuel, of Arizona; William; Sallie, widow of Charles Taylor; Elizabeth; Annie; Lewis C., who was governor of Arizona under President Cleveland and is now editor of the Arizona *Star;* and Thomas, also of Arizona.

At the time the family emigrated to America our subject was six years of age. Left an orphan at an early age, he became a ward of the wife of Gen. William Robinson, a wealthy citizen of Pittsburg. He remained in the east until after attaining his majority, when, at the opening of Kansas for settlement, he cast in his lot with the pioneers of this then territory. He arrived in Lawrence March 15, 1855, with fifty cents in his pocket; but, though lacking money, he did not lack perseverance and determination, and subsequent years brought him a large degree of prosperity, as well as considerable prominence. During the border wars he was associated with John Brown in the battles of Black Jack and Osawatomie and was also with Captain Vigerrton at Fort Saunders and Titus. At the time of the Quantrell raid he was one of the party that captured Skeggs, one of the most daring of the raiders. His sympathies were strongly on the side of the Union and he never hesitated to declare his opinions openly without fear of consequences. Active in Republican local politics, he assists the campaigns in Eudora Township and works for the party candidates. Believing firmly in the advantages of a good education, he has given his family liberal advantages, besides helping several orphans, and has also aided the schools of his township.



FRANCIS HUNTINGTON SNOW, Ph. D., LL. D.

August 28, 1858, Mr. Hughes married Ellen J., daughter of Alexander and Jane (McWilliams) Robinson, of Sharpsburg, Pa. They have two sons: William R., ex-county clerk of Custer County, Okla., and now clerk of the district court; and Thomas J., a stock-raiser of that county. Fraternally Mr. Hughes is connected with Lawrence Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. He has been prominent in connection with fairs, aiding the Bismarck and the Kansas state fairs, and he has also given liberal contributions to other worthy enterprises. He organized the first Sunday-school in the Kaw Valley and maintained it personally for ten years.

FRANCIS HUNTINGTON SNOW, Ph. D., LL. D., chancellor of the University of Kansas, has been connected with this institution during the entire period of its history, and the record of his life is, in its vital points, a history of the university. No one has labored more untiringly than he to promote its advancement and broaden the scope of its influence. When, in 1866, he was elected a member of the faculty and came west to accept the chair of mathematics and natural science, he found himself one of a faculty of three, in charge of a school of fifty-five students. As the years passed by he contributed to the rapid growth of the school, to the success of which his reputation as an instructor added not a little. In 1870 he was transferred to the chair of natural history, the university having increased by that time to an attendance of two hundred and twenty-seven, while the faculty had nine members. He occupied three rooms in the main building, soon after its erection in 1872, continuing there until 1886, when Snow Hall was completed, and for four years he had charge of recitations in that building. When, in 1889, he was elected president of the faculty and placed in charge of the educational work, there was an attendance of five hundred and eight students, with thirty-three instructors. In 1890 he was made chancellor, which responsible position he has since filled with the greatest efficiency. The subsequent growth has been most gratifying. In 1891 the preparatory department was cut off, since which time the number of accredited high schools has increased from sixty-four to one hundred and forty-seven. During the last term (1898–99) there was an attendance of one thousand and eighty-seven students, and the faculty now numbers sixty-nine members, among whom are many instructors of national reputation.

The work of Chancellor Snow has been not only in the direction of increasing the attendance at the university, but he has endeavored to enlarge the facilities and broaden the advantages offered to the students. Realizing the need of suitable buildings for various purposes, he has striven to secure the funds necessary for their erection, and in this work he has been remarkably successful, having enlisted the sympathy of many men of large means and philanthropic spirit. In 1895 the Physics building was erected by a state appropriation, and three years later the Fowler building, with every facility for instruction in engineering, was erected, a gift from George A. Fowler, of Kansas City. The most valuable private endowment was one of $95,000, given by an uncle of Chancellor Snow, William B. Spooner, a wealthy merchant of Boston, whose wife was Lucy Huntington. This generous gift rendered possible the magnificent Spooner library, a modern, fire-proof building, provided with every facility and containing a fine collection of books.

For a period of twenty-five years Dr. Snow devoted his vacations to the collection of material for the museum of natural history which is now a part of the university. In 1885 the state legislature, in appreciation of his labors, appropriated the sum of $50,000 to be expended in the erection of a building in which this splendid collection might be preserved. This building was completed in 1886 at an expense of $50,000 and named Snow Hall, in honor of Chancellor Snow.

As many as eighty lineal ancestors of Chancellor Snow came to America between 1620 and 1640. Three ancestors took part in the Revolution and many participated in the colonial wars. His father, Benjamin Snow, was born in West-

moreland, N. H., and became a merchant and manufacturer of paper at Fitchburg, Mass., also president of a savings bank there and a director in the Rollstone National Bank. He died in that town when seventy-five years of age. His father, Benjamin Snow, Sr., was a native of Lunenburg, Mass., and for some years engaged in the mercantile business at Westmoreland, N. H., but, when his son was eleven years old, removed to Fitchburg, Mass., where he died in his eighty-ninth year. He married Alfreda Hall, a descendant of Richard Warren, who came in the "Mayflower," and also of George Hall, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1636, settled in Taunton, Mass., was one of the proprietors of the first iron works in this country, served as chairman of the board of selectmen and was one of the founders of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. The father of Benjamin Snow, Sr., was Lieut. Silas Snow, who was born in Lunenburg, Mass., and became an early settler of Fitchburg. His father, William, was a son of Zerubabel, who was the son of John, and grandson of Richard Snow, who emigrated from England in 1640 and three years later settled in Woburn, Mass.

The mother of Chancellor Snow was Mary, daughter of David and Ruth Baldwin (Huntington) Boutelle, and a member of the family to which belonged ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts. David Boutelle, who died at ninety-three years, was a son of David, Sr., whose father, James, was a son of James (4th). The latter's father, James (3d), was a son of James (2d), the son of James Boutelle (1st), the founder of the family in America, and one of the original settlers of Reading, Mass. David Boutelle, Sr., enlisted from Leominster, Mass., in the Revolutionary war; he married a daughter of Lieut. Luke Richardson, who enlisted in the colonial army as a private and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

Dr. Christopher Huntington, father of Ruth Baldwin Huntington, was a descendant of Simon Huntington, who was born in Norwich, England, and started with his wife and three children to America, but died on the ocean. His wife, Margaret (Baret) Huntington, came on with the children and settled at Norwich, Conn., where their homestead is in the hands of their descendants. Her son, Christopher (1st), was the first town clerk of Norwich, Conn., and, with the exception of two terms, the office has since been held by descendants. Deacon Christopher Huntington (2d) was the first white male child born in Norwich, Conn. His son, Christopher (3d), was the father of Christopher (4th), a physician, whose son, Christopher (5th), also a physician, was the great-grandfather of Chancellor Snow. Christopher Huntington (1st) married Ruth Rockwell, from whom Gen. U. S. Grant was a direct descendant.

Chancellor Snow also traces his lineage to Capt. James Leonard, of Pontypool, Wales, who settled in Taunton, Mass., in 1652 and died in 1691. His descendants were iron workers, and also took an active part in the Indian wars. One of the ancestors was John Prescott, a native of Yorkshire, England, a noted Indian fighter, of Lancaster, Mass. Other ancestors were Capt. Nathaniel Wilder, who was killed by Indians at Lancaster; Capt. Peter Joslin, whose first wife and four children were massacred by savages; and Rev. Thomas Carter, who came from England in 1635, and was the first minister at Woburn, Mass.; his son, Samuel Carter, graduated from Harvard College in 1660.

Of the family of Benjamin Snow, Jr., comprising six children, only two are living. One son, Benjamin, died in Lawrence when twenty-eight years of age. Francis Huntington Snow was born in Fitchburg, Mass., June 29, 1840, and graduated from the high school of his native town. In 1858 he matriculated in Williams College, from which he graduated, as valedictorian of the class of 1862, with the degree of A. B. While in college he was president of the Lyceum of natural history and the Philologian Literary Society. In 1865 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. In 1862 he accepted the principalship of the Fitchburg high school, and later was his father's chief clerk for a year. In 1864 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, at Andover, Mass., from which he graduated in

1866, and was licensed to preach in the Congregational denomination. Immediately afterward he accepted a chair in the University of Kansas, then being established, and at once began his long and honorable connection with one of the greatest institutions of the west.

At Andover, Mass., July 8, 1868, Chancellor Snow married Miss Jane Appleton Aiken, who was born in Lowell, Mass., and was a namesake of her aunt, the wife of President Franklin Pierce. Her father, John Aiken, descended from Edward Aiken, who was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch lineage, and settled in Londonderry, N. H. Her mother, Mary M., was a daughter of Jesse Appleton, D.D., president of Bowdoin College, whose ancestry can be traced to 1414 in England. The first of the Appletons in this country was Samuel Appleton, who came from Waddingfield, England, in a very early day. The family took an honorable part in the Revolutionary and Indian wars. One of the ancestors was Samuel Symonds, an early governor of Massachusetts colony. Mrs. Snow received an excellent education, attending Abbot Female Academy in Andover. Of her marriage six children were born, five of whom are living. The eldest, William Appleton Snow, graduated from the University of Kansas with the degree of B. S., later received the degree of M. S., and is now an instructor in Leland Stanford, Jr., University in California. The oldest daughter, Martha Boutelle Snow, graduated from the University of Kansas in 1898, and is the wife of William Harvey Brown, a graduate of the University of Kansas, class of 1888, a pioneer of Salisbury, South Africa, and a participant in many of the exciting events in Rhodesia, concerning which he has written in his "On the South African Frontier," published by Scribner in 1899. The second daughter, Mary Margaret, who was educated in the University of Kansas, is the wife of Ermine C. Case, a professor in the Wisconsin State Normal at Milwaukee. The youngest children are Edith Huntington and Frank Lawrence Snow. The former is a student in the university, and the latter is now in South Africa with his sister, Mrs. Brown.

Since 1889 Chancellor Snow has been an ex-officio member of the state board of education. His interest in educational work is broad and enduring, and the high standing of Kansas as an educational centre is not a little due to his wise efforts. Frequently he has contributed to scientific journals, about one hundred articles from his pen having been published, mainly in Kansas. He is a member of the Cambridge Entomological Society and has acted as an editor of "Psyche," the organ of that society. The university educational exhibit at the World's Fair, which attracted considerable notice and revealed the high standing of Kansas in educational work, was made under his supervision. He is a director of the Museum of Natural History and a director of the University Experimental Station established for the destruction of chinch bugs. He was one of the founders of the Kansas Academy of Science, of which he is a life member. The National Educational Association numbers him among its members, and he is also connected with the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Delta Ypsilon, of the national society of which he was recently president.

In 1881 the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon Chancellor Snow by Williams College. At the time of his inauguration as chancellor, in 1890, announcement was made that the degree of D. D. had been conferred upon him by Princeton College. While he was ordained to the ministry, his work has been mainly in the line of educational effort, although during the first two years of his residence in Lawrence he preached every Sunday for Congregational Churches in Lawrence and vicinity. For twenty-five years he has been the teacher of a Bible class in Plymouth Congregational Church, and during much of the time he has served as a trustee and deacon. He is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party and usually votes that ticket. His descent from pioneer fighting stock entitles him to admission in the Society of American Wars and he is a prominent member of the same.

In summing up the life and character of Chancellor Snow, it may be said that he is one of the best-known educators in the United States. His mental powers are of an unusually strong and vigorous order. His wide experience, his habits of comprehensive reading, his insight into human nature and his love for the young, qualify him to stand at the head of an institution that is accomplishing so much in the moulding of the characters of the young men and women of Kansas.

JOHN H. JOHNS, chief engineer and superintendent of construction at the National Military Home, Leavenworth, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 5, 1847, a son of James H. and Elizabeth (Fetters) Johns. His father, who was born in Philadelphia, removed from there to Cincinnati in 1838, and in the latter city he began carpentering and building. After a time he was recognized as one of the leading architects of the place and was employed in the construction of many important buildings. His death occurred in Cincinnati in 1876, when he was seventy-four years of age, having survived his wife eight years. He was a son of David Johns, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and whose father served in the colonial army during the Revolution. In the family of James H. Johns there were eight children, but only four of these are now living, one, William H., being a civil engineer in Silver Star City, Mont., and Samuel F., a builder and contractor in Cincinnati, while the only daughter living is the wife of Maj. William Thompson, of the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va.

For years, during his early manhood, the subject of this sketch was engaged in civil and mechanical engineering in Cincinnati, and he continued to reside in that city until 1885, when he accepted his present position as chief engineer and superintendent of construction at the National Military Home in Leavenworth. When he was seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served on detached duty until the close of the Civil war, having charge of the guard of prisoners in southern Maryland. He has always been a patriotic, public-spirited citizen, and in politics has been identified with the Republican party. By his marriage, in 1869, to Miss Mary Porter, of Cincinnati, he has three children, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of George Williams, of Kansas City; Ruth and Grace.

Fraternally Mr. Johns is a member of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and is past grand of Cincinnati Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. For years he has been connected with the Grand Army and interested in its welfare and reunions. He is, in point of years of active connection with the Soldiers' Home, the oldest employe here, having accepted his present position when the Home was first established, and has since had charge of the construction of all the buildings.

JOSEPH H. HARRISON, a retired farmer of Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, was born in Alabama, December 22, 1828. He is descended from one of five brothers who came to America prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in different parts of the country, his ancestor going to the south. His father, Jesse, who was a millwright and for some years worked in cotton mills, removed to Missouri in 1829 and engaged in carpentering. As the locality in which the family settled was on the frontier, whither as yet few pioneers had made their way, the advantages for obtaining an education were very meagre, and hence our subject had few opportunities to attend school. Most of his time was given to assisting in the clearing of the farm. At the time of the Mexican war he volunteered under Col. N. B. Holden, but he was so young that the officers refused to accept him. For a time he was employed in freighting for the government.

In 1854 Mr. Harrison came to Kansas and took up one hundred and sixty acres where he now resides, and he has a government patent for the land. When he arrived in Lawrence June 4, the first cabin in the town was being built, and this building stood until very recently. He has witnessed the growth of the place from a hamlet

with one house to a large, prosperous city, the seat of the state university, the home of an intelligent people, and the center of wide commercial interests. After building a log house on his land he began to improve the place, and engaged in general farming here. With a few colts and cattle he embarked in the stock business, and in time became the owner of valuable stock. After he had accumulated some means he bought an eighty-acre tract south of his original quarter-section, and built a neat farm house, which, standing on an elevation, occupies a fine location. The land is improved with all the accessories of a modern farm, and he has a garden and vineyard, in addition to other improvements.

Prior to the war Mr. Harrison was a stanch free-state man. He incurred the dislike of pro-slavery advocates and twice his horses were stolen from him, but each time he recovered them. Formerly a Democrat, he now votes with the Populists. He has filled the offices of road overseer and school director. During the Civil war he engaged in freighting for the government between Kansas and New Mexico. At one time he was a member of the Grange. By his marriage to Mrs. Martha A. Randolph eight children were born, but only two are now living, viz.: Joseph M., who since his father's retirement has had charge of a portion of the home farm; and Lucy J., who married Seigel Rose, and lives on a part of the old homestead.

GUSTAV A. GRAEBER, member of the firm of Graeber Brothers, of Lawrence, is a man of striking and original personality, and for years has been a conspicuous figure in his home town. A resident of Lawrence from boyhood he started the first boat house here, and continued its keeper for fourteen years, during which time not a single accident occurred. During the existence of the Lawrence Boat Club he was also employed as its keeper. He was instrumental in getting the first racing shell on the river. As a swimmer and diver he has no superior, and in boating he is also an expert. On three afternoons in succession he shot over the dam in a boat, a most hazardous undertaking, and one which no one else has ever attempted. Often he dived for the large fish that came up to the foot of the mill race, and in this he soon excelled. He constructed a hook attached to a short line, and with this he would dive and feel his way to the place he knew the large fish to be. When he touched the fish, he would, quick as a flash, with a downward stroke, hook it usually down from the top of the back; then would come the struggle, which always ended fortunately for him, although he had some narrow escapes. In this way he caught fish weighing from twenty-five to eighty pounds each, his best record as to number being nine fish in twelve minutes. His boat house was a fine one, furnished with an equipment of row boats and sail boats. In addition to this work he started the first mandolin club and the second skating rink in Lawrence. In his rink he employed steam power for grinding the skates, and had other improvements of a modern nature. Upon selling out his boat business, in June, 1895, he engaged with his brothers, Albert and Carl, in the plumbing, heating and gas-fitting business, under the firm name of Graeber Brothers. They have their office and shop at No. 728 Massachusetts street, and are prepared to do thorough work in their line, the two brothers being practical plumbers (while our subject gives his attention to the general management of the business). The firm had the contract for the plumbing system at Haskell Institute, the Fowler building in the University of Kansas, as well as some of the finest residences in the city.

Carl Graeber, our subject's father, was a son of Johan Graeber, a shoemaker, who served in the war of 1812-15, taking part of the battles of Leipsic and Waterloo, and died in Germany May 5, 1866, at the age of seventy-four. The latter's father was a soldier under Frederick the Great. In Bartenstein, East Prussia, Germany, where he was born in 1825, Carl Graeber learned the trade of a shoemaker. For three and one-half years he was a member of the Thirty-fifth Regular Infantry, serving his time mostly on the French line. May 19, 1852, he set sail from Hamburg for America, landing on the 10th of

July. He proceeded via Chicago to LaSalle, Ill., where he followed his trade. In 1857 he came to Kansas and secured a claim, after which he returned for his family. His first home in Kansas was eight miles south of Clinton. In 1861 he came to Lawrence to work at his trade, leaving his family at Franklin. August 20, 1863, circumstances arose which made it necessary for him to return home for a short time. Thus he fortunately escaped the Quantrell massacre of the next day, in which his employer was shot. Shortly afterward he brought his family to Lawrence, and here he has since followed his trade. While in Illinois he was married, at Chicago, to Miss Apolonia Braun, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, and came with her mother to America. They became the parents of six children: Gustav A., who was born in Illinois February 27, 1855; Otto, of Pueblo, Colo.; Albert and Carl, of Lawrence; Laura and Minna, at home. During the Price raid the father served as a member of Company B, Seventeenth Kansas Militia.

Our subject is a charter member of the Fraternal Aid Association. He was married in St. Joe, Mo., to Miss Margaret Eyre, who was born in England, and by whom he has one son, Arling.

PROF. GEORGE B. PENNY. There is no department connected with the University of Kansas more popular than the school of fine arts; which was organized under the immediate supervision of Professor Penny, and of which he is the dean. He was called to the university in 1890, having been elected dean of the school of music, a department for which his long and thorough course of preparation, as well as natural gifts, admirably qualified him. Two years after taking this chair he organized the school of fine arts, which now has an attendance of two hundred and twenty-five students. This school is not the result of a spasmodic effort, but of calm, deliberate and intelligent thought. Teachers have been selected with the greatest care, different courses have been established and made self-sustaining, and the work placed upon a practical and systematic basis. Instruction is given in piano forte, pipe organ, voice and violin, drawing and painting, elocution and oratory. Besides his other work, he gives lectures on the history of the fine arts, acts as instructor on the pipe organ, and superintends the four years' theoretical course in harmony and composition. Concerts are frequently given in the city of Lawrence, the high character of which shows the advance made by the pupils.

At Haverstraw on the Hudson, N. Y., the subject of this sketch was born June 30, 1861, a son of Rev. Joshua and Sarah Janet (Barlow) Penny. His father was born at Moriches, L. I., March 17, 1815, the oldest of the ten children of Joseph and Sally (Moore) Penny, the latter the daughter of a prominent merchant of Riverhead, L. I. In a very early day the Penny family settled in Connecticut and later removed from there to Long Island. Rev. Joshua Penny, who was a Protestant Methodist minister, continued active in the work of his profession until his voice failed, while he was filling a pastorate at Tompkins Cove, N. Y. He then engaged in the lumber business at Haverstraw, after which he was interested, successively, in general merchandising and the manufacture of brick. At the time of his death, in 1890, he was residing in New York City. During his entire life he continued prominent in his denomination, and at Garnerville, near his home, he erected a Methodist Episcopal house of worship from his private funds and supplied the pulpit.

The mother of Professor Penny was born in Haverstraw, N. Y., in 1840, and was the third child of Jonathan and Melissa (Gurnee) Barlow, the latter a daughter of Hon. Abraham Gurnee, who served his state as representative and senator. Jonathan Barlow was born in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1811, became a manufacturer of the Essex sewing needle, and died at Haverstraw. His father, William Barlow, was born at Sackville, N. B., in 1782, but spent his life principally as a farmer in New York state. He was a man of splendid physique and attained a great age. His wife bore the maiden name of Abigail Robertson. The genealogy of the Barlow family is traced to Jonathan Barlow, who

crossed the ocean in the ship, "Thomas and William," to Halifax, settling in New Brunswick in 1774. He was closely related to Rev. Samuel Rogers, of Rhode Island. During the Revolution or shortly afterward he moved to Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., his sympathy with the colonial cause having led him to remove from a British province; for, although he was of English birth, born twenty miles from York, he did not side with England in the war, but was a stanch patriot and a believer in independence. He became the owner of one of the finest farms in Delaware County and a prominent man in its early history. Mrs. Sarah J. Penny is still living and makes her home in New York. She is the mother of five children, viz.: George B.; Alice, wife of Gustav Oberlander, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Laura, of New York; William, who is connected with the Shoe and Leather Bank in New York; and Charles, a lumber merchant of that city.

The education of our subject was begun in the private school of Lavalette Wilson, A. M., at Haverstraw and the Hackettstown (N. J.) Collegiate Institute. He entered Cornell with the class of 1884, remaining until the sophomore year, when he left school for a year and devoted himself to the study of music, which he had previously pursued for several years. From boyhood he had evinced musical talent and had made rapid progress in the art. When nineteen years of age he began to give concerts, in which much of the best work was done by himself. In 1885 he graduated from Cornell with the degree of B. S., and was one of the commencement orators. After graduating he became professor of music in Girton College and Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S., but after two years resigned and returned to New York City, becoming a member of the faculty of Metropolitan College of Music on Fourteenth street. Soon he was called from there to the chair of music in the State Normal School at Emporia, Kans., and in 1890 he resigned this position in order to become a professor in the University of Kansas. He has had the advantage of study abroad, as well as under the best masters in this country. In 1886 he studied in England and France, and again in 1888. In April, 1896, accompanied by his wife, he sailed for Europe, where he studied Greek and Roman art, and in Greece and Italy, archæology, and made a special study of the galleries of Europe. His visit to the Island of Sicily, rich in its specimens of Greek art, was especially interesting and profitable. During the winter of 1899-1900, Professor Penny will conduct the Egyptian section of an oriental party of about three hundred persons, principally from New England. The tour will include all of the Mediterranean countries. He is identified with the National Educational Association, holds membership with the Psi Ypsilon of Cornell, also with the Knights of Pythias, and is a vestryman in Trinity Episcopal Church of Lawrence.

In Tarrytown, N. Y., January 6, 1891, Professor Penny married Miss Beulah Ray White, who was born in that city and educated in the Ladies' Institute there. Her father was Judge Robert F. White, of Tarrytown, and her mother was a member of the old and prominent family of Dixons there. Professor and Mrs. Penny have two sons, Carl and Vernon.

CAPT. THOMAS L. JOHNSON. As a representative of the intelligence and integrity of the people of Leavenworth, the subject of this sketch occupies no ordinary position. He is favorably known in his home city, and is especially prominent among the pioneers, of whom he is one. In recognition of his ability and trustworthiness, he has frequently been called upon to fill local positions of trust and responsibility, and the duties of these positions he has discharged with fidelity and to the satisfaction of all. In politics a Republican, he has for many years been a strong believer in, and advocate of, the course adopted by his party, and among its members in Leavenworth he has long wielded an important influence.

Born in Somerset County, Pa., February 15, 1834, the subject of this sketch is a son of James and Julia Ann (Graham) Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania. When he was three years of age

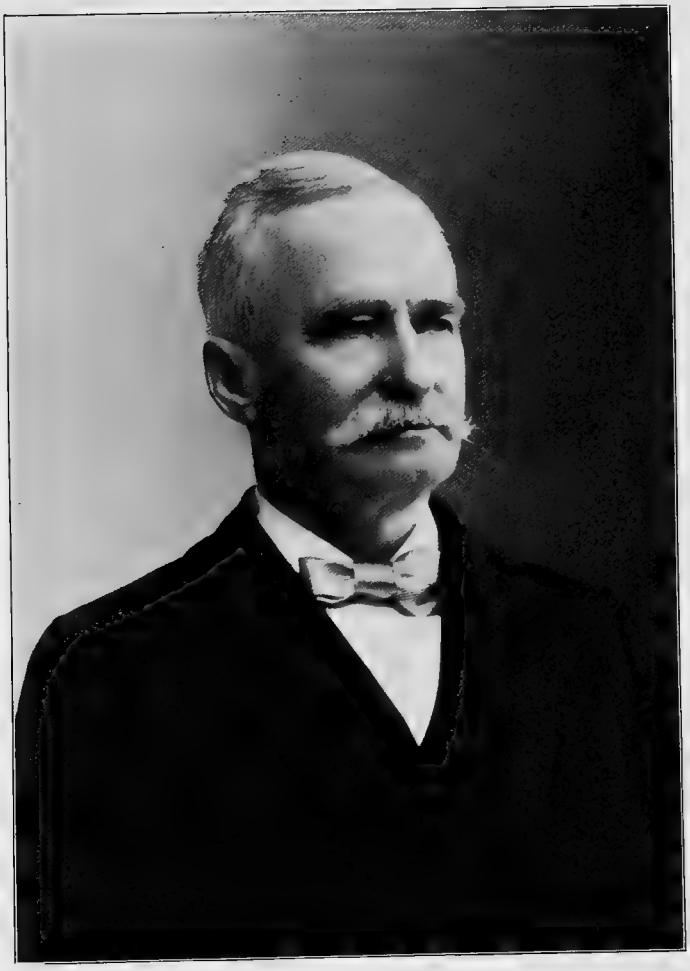
he was taken to Illinois by his parents, and his father was afterward engaged extensively in the shipment of merchandise by flat boats to St. Louis and New Orleans. The family of which he is a member consisted of seven children, namely: Isabella G., now the widow of Martin Eichelberger, and a resident of Pennsylvania; Robert, deceased; Catherine, Mrs. Shafer, who died in Illinois; George G., an artist, who died in Cleveland, Ohio; Thomas L.; James J., a major of the First Arkansas Cavalry in the Civil war and now a resident of Lewiston, Fulton County, Ill.; and Capt. W. S., who was wounded seriously during his service in the First Arkansas Cavalry and is now living in Washington, D. C.

The education acquired by our subject was such as the common schools of Illinois afforded. After leaving school he learned the printer's trade, which he followed for some years. March 20, 1857, found him in Kansas, with whose subsequent history he has been identified. He witnessed the struggle for supremacy between the free-state party and the pro-slavery men, and aided the former in its efforts to gain the victory. For a long time he was connected with the press, being for years local editor of the *Herald* in Leavenworth, as well as local editor of the paper started by United States Senator Ross. Afterward he was employed as mail agent from Kansas City to Ellis on the Union Pacific and from Leavenworth to Miltondale on the narrow gauge.

The Republican party has always had in Captain Johnson a stanch advocate and friend. Upon the ticket he was three times elected to represent the third ward in the council, and for four years he held the office of clerk of the criminal court, also served as deputy clerk of the district court for two years. Recognizing his ability to fill positions of responsibility, his party in 1872 elected him to the state senate of Kansas and for two years he held the office, which he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. At one time he was a candidate for probate judge. For two terms he was president of the town council and acting mayor of the city. In 1897 he was nominated unanimously for mayor by the Republican party in its convention, but, owing to an independent Republican running, he failed to be elected. Since 1893 he has been justice of the peace. Governor Humphrey appointed him police commissioner, but he returned the commission, not desiring the office. The same governor appointed him notary public August 26, 1892, and Governor Morrill re-appointed him to the office four years later. January 9, 1897, he was chosen to succeed to the office of police judge upon the death of Judge Aller, and this office he held until the Populists came into power. He usually attends the county and state conventions of his party, and his influence is felt among its leaders throughout the state. It is doubtful if there are many citizens who take a keener interest in public affairs than does he, and certainly no one is more deeply interested in the success of Republican principles.

For more than thirty years he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been presented with the veteran's badge in recognition of his many years of membership in the order. He is the sole survivor in Leavenworth of those who organized the Leavenworth Typographical Union No. 45 in 1858. By descent and education, he is a believer in the Presbyterian faith. During the Civil war he was in Illinois. With an intense desire to assist the government, he at once threw his energies into securing the enlistment of men. He raised a company of one hundred and fifteen men and received from Governor Oglesby the commission as captain of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, also acted as ranking captain of the regiment. From Chicago, where he was mustered in, the command was ordered to the south, and served principally in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. During his term of service he was once wounded; this, however, was but a slight wound. Since the establishment of the Grand Army of the Republic he has been one of its members and interested in its work.

February 18, 1864, occurred the marriage of Captain Johnson to Miss Mary Margaret Piper, of Canton, Fulton County, Ill. Seven children were born of their union, four of whom are living, viz.: Paul B., proprietor of the Bell steam laundry



Samuel A. Riggs

in Leavenworth; Thomas Lee, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, now an ensign in the navy and on the "Massachusetts" during the siege of Santiago in 1898; Edith E., a teacher in the Oak street school; and Ortha Belle, who is librarian in the high school. All are graduates of the Leavenworth high school.

HON. SAMUEL A. RIGGS, judge of the fourth district of Kansas, has resided in Lawrence since the spring of 1859, and has been one of the influential attorneys and public men of this city. He traces his ancestry to Miles Riggs, who came from Wales to America, and settled at Plymouth, Mass., crossing the ocean in the "Mayflower," or one of the boats that followed shortly afterward. He died at Roxbury, Mass. His sons removed to Connecticut, and later one of them, Edward, settled in what is now New Jersey. From him the line is traced through Miles, Edward and Joseph, to Joseph (2d), who located in Washington County, Pa., prior to 1790. His son, Stephen, in 1795 married Annie Baird, of Fayette County, Pa., and in 1799 moved to Mercer County, Pa., thence in 1806 to Franklin County, Pa., and in 1809 settled on a farm four miles west of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

Of the eleven children of Stephen Riggs, Joseph was born in Washington County, Pa., July 2, 1796. He went to Ohio in 1809, when Jefferson County was a wilderness and the surrounding country was wholly unimproved. Pittsburg, Pa. (then called Fort Pitt), had a population of only one thousand, including suburbs. After returning from service in the war of 1812 he started out for himself. In 1817 he went down the Ohio on a flat boat as far as Manchester, Adams County, then walked to West Union, the county seat, where he secured employment as clerk in a bank. In 1824 he was elected auditor of the county, to which he was three times re-elected. In 1831 he was elected state senator. In 1833, immediately after the close of the session of the senate, he removed to Hanging Rock, Lawrence County, Ohio, where he was engaged in manufacturing iron, and built the first rolling mill there. In 1835 he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was interested in rolling mills at first, but later engaged in the mercantile business, continuing the latter until he died, July 28, 1877. He had served as a member of the city council for many years, and also as surveyor of that city. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church more than thirty years.

December 8, 1819, Joseph Riggs married Rebecca G., daughter of Rev. William Baldridge. She was born near the Natural Bridge in Virginia, February 18, 1801. Her father was the third son of Alexander Baldridge, who migrated from the north of Ireland to North Carolina. William was born March 6, 1763, and graduated with honors from Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa. In 1791 he was licensed to preach, and became pastor of two congregations in Rockbridge County, Va. In 1809 he took charge of congregations in Adams County, Ohio. He was one of the pioneer ministers in the Associate Reformed (now the United Presbyterian) Church, which he assisted in founding. He died suddenly in 1830. His daughter, Mrs. Riggs, died April 3, 1862. Of her twelve children, Mrs. Rebecca A. Kendall resides in San Francisco, Cal.; Mary died in infancy; Eliza, deceased, was the wife of L. N. Robinson, who commanded Battery L of the First Ohio Light Artillery; Mrs. Robert Dunlap, Jr., died in Pittsburg, Pa.; Martha, who resides in Florida, is the wife of Maj. J. V. Robinson, who was major of the Thirty-third Ohio Infantry during the Civil war; James W. was killed in a railroad accident in 1857; S. B. is engaged in the real-estate business in Emporia, Kans.; Samuel A. is the subject of this sketch; Joseph E. is also a resident of Kansas; Charles H. makes his home in Pittsburg, Pa.; Alexander Brown, a highly cultured man, is a professor in Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio, and pastor of a Presbyterian Church there; Emma, the youngest of the family, died at three years of age.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, March 1, 1835. In 1851

he entered an academy at Marietta, where he prepared for Marietta College, and in the latter institution remained until the second term of the junior year. Next he studied in Washington and Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1856 with the degree of A. B., later receiving the degree of A. M. Afterward he studied law, and in 1858 graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the Hamilton County bar. In the spring of 1859 he came to Kansas, where for twenty-five years he was a member of the firm of Riggs & Nevison. From 1859 to 1861 he was county attorney; from 1861 to 1866 served as district attorney in a district of eight counties containing one-fourth of the entire population of the state. In 1866 he was elected to the state senate on the Republican ticket, where he was one of a committee of three that revised the statutes of the state, reporting what was called the general statutes of 1868, the same being adopted as reported. For one term he was a member of the house, and was the author of the Riggs railroad bill, placing railroads under a board of commissioners. In 1868 he was appointed United States district attorney, which office he held for three years. In 1870 he left the Republican party. Two years later he was a candidate for congress on the liberal Republican ticket, and in 1885 was the Democratic candidate to succeed Hon. Dudley Haskell, deceased. During the Greeley campaign he was a member of the liberal Republican national committee, and served as delegate to the convention that nominated Greeley for president. In 1896 he was a delegate to the convention in Chicago that nominated Bryan for president, and during that convention he was a member of the committee on organization. In the fall of 1896 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, judge of the fourth district of Kansas, embracing Douglas, Franklin and Anderson Counties. His election was remarkable, as the district usually gives a Republican majority of one thousand. In January, 1897, he took the oath of office to serve for four years. He has been a member of the state Democratic central committee, and in various ways has promoted the success of his party. For some years he has been connected with the University of Kansas as a lecturer in the law department.

In Pittsburg, Pa., December 31, 1861, Judge Riggs married Kate Doane Earle, daughter of Henry and Jane (Kirkpatrick) Earle. Her grandfather, William Earle, a native of New Jersey, was a merchant in Pittsburg. His father, Richard Earle, was a descendant of a nobleman of England. Her father, who was born in Pittsburg, was a wholesale and retail merchant, and a prominent citizen of Pittsburg. His wife was a daughter of David Kirkpatrick, who was born near Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch descent, and settled in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Riggs was one of ten children, four of whom are living. Three of her brothers, William, James and Albert, served with distinction in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil war. She was educated in Pittsburg and Patapsco Institute at Ellicott's Mills, Md., from which she graduated. By her marriage to Judge Riggs, one child was born, Henry Earle Riggs, who graduated from the University of Kansas in 1886, then for six years was chief engineer of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad, and is now a successful sanitary engineer in Toledo. Judge Riggs is a Congregationalist, while his wife is identified with the Episcopal Church. They occupy a residence on Union avenue, which he built in 1864.

ELMORE W. SNYDER. Those public-spirited citizens whose sound judgment has promoted the industrial growth of their community and whose energy has brought an increased prosperity to every line of local activity deservedly occupy positions of prominence among their associates. Among the men to whom Leavenworth is indebted for its high standing in the galaxy of western cities, mention especially belongs to Mr. Snyder, who is president of the Manufacturers' National Bank and also president of the Leavenworth Terminal Railway and Bridge Company. While there are many reasons for which he is entitled to distinctive mention, doubtless the greatest work of his life has been his

connection with the planning and building of the bridge immediately across the river from the city of Leavenworth. The building of such a structure had long been realized to be a necessity, but it remained for him and Vinton Stillings, together with a few other progressive citizens, to project the plans and carry forward the movement to a successful completion, by which means new territory for commerce was opened up to Leavenworth, and the importance of the city, from a business standpoint, greatly increased.

A resident of Leavenworth since 1883, Mr. Snyder was born in Wayne County, N. Y., November 23, 1850, and is the older of the two surviving sons of Col. James W. and Sarah A. (O'Neill) Snyder, natives of Wayne County, where they still reside. His only brother, Chester W., is president of the Clifton State Bank at Clifton, Kans., but makes his home in Topeka, Kans. His father, a farmer by occupation, raised a company during the summer of 1862 and was mustered into the army as its captain, it being Company A, Ninth New York Artillery. He took part in various battles, among them those of Cedar Creek and Winchester, and served until the close of the war, retiring with a colonel's commission. Afterward he gave his attention to farming and the grain business. He is connected with the Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Snyder was educated in Union Seminary. His first position was that of bookkeeper for a manufacturing firm in Rochester, N. Y., where he remained for five years. The year 1878 found him in Kansas, where, with his brother, he engaged in the banking and grain business at Clifton, the firm being Snyder Brothers. In 1879 the firm established the Clifton State Bank, of which our subject became president and with which he remained identified until his Leavenworth interests absorbed his entire attention. His first business enterprise in Leavenworth was as a member of the firm of Snyder & Denton, grain dealers.

The Manufacturers' National Bank of Leavenworth was organized in August, 1888, with J. C. Lysle as its first president. In December of the same year Mr. Snyder became connected with the bank, and at the same time he was made its president, which position he has since filled. Under his judicious and conservative management the institution has been placed upon a solid financial footing and has gained prestige among the banks of the state, as well as the confidence of its large list of depositors. The capital stock of the bank is $150,000, the surplus $30,000, and the deposits average about $300,000; semi-annual dividends have been declared regularly since his presidency began. Under his supervision the Manufacturers' National Bank building was planned and erected in 1889; this is considered the finest office building in Leavenworth, and is as large as any in the city.

Through the efforts of Mr. Snyder the oft-discussed plan of building a bridge across the Missouri at Leavenworth was again taken up and agitated. In 1892 he interested Vinton Stillings in the movement, and a company was formed with a capital stock of $600,000, of which he was the president from the first, and in which he and Mr. Stillings were the principal stockholders. The bridge was completed and opened to the public January 1, 1894. It is of steel, with two fixed spans and one draw span, and has a total length of eleven hundred and ten feet. Over it three roads enter the city, viz.: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Rock Island; and Great Western. There are also adequate accommodations for foot passengers and vehicles. In addition to the bridge itself, the company built a terminal depot and storehouses. The enterprise was one of great magnitude and required judgment, energy and ability on the part of its projectors. The capital stock proved none too large for so vast an undertaking, involving large expenditures of money in the purchase of material and employing of men. The successful completion of the bridge speaks volumes for the ability of the men to whom its building was due.

In Brandon, Vt., in 1877, Mr. Snyder married Miss Fannie M. Benson, daughter of Lafayette Benson, a merchant of Brandon, where she was born; but subsequently a merchant at Gardner, Ill., where he died. Mrs. Snyder was educated

in the Evanston Female Seminary at Evanston, Ill. She is a refined and cultured lady, and is popular in Leavenworth's social circles. She assisted in the organization of the Leavenworth Public Library Association, of which she was chosen the first president. She is an active member and treasurer of the Art League. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are: Charles E., who is connected with the Manufacturers' National Bank; and Ira B.

The business interests of Mr. Snyder have been of such a nature that he has had little leisure for participation in politics. He has always been a Republican in party principle and has served as chairman of the county central committee. For four years he represented the first ward in the city council, and was president of the council one year. The nomination for mayor, which has been offered him, he declined. He is interested in educational matters and has been a member of the school board. In 1896 he was his party's nominee for the state senate, and, although opposed by a fusion ticket in which the opposing parties had combined, he came within one hundred and thirty votes of being elected. He is a member of the State Bankers' Association and was its vice-president in 1898. While living in Rochester, N. Y., he was made a Mason, and he is now connected with Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; Leavenworth Chapter, R. A. M.; Leavenworth Commandery No. 1, K. T.; and Abdallah Temple, N. M. S.

MICHAEL D. GREENLEE, general secretary of the Fraternal Aid Association, is one of the most popular citizens of Lawrence, and has a host of friends throughout the west. He was born near Springboro, Crawford County, Pa., October 27, 1850, a son of Michael and Rebecca Howard (Conover) Greenlee, natives respectively of Crawford County, Pa., and Cayuga County, N. Y. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch lineage and were driven from their native land by the Catholics, five brothers coming to America and settling in different localities. Robert Greenlee married a Miss Chamberlain and they made their home on a farm in Spring Township, Crawford County, where he died at seventy-four years of age. His son, Michael, died October 11, 1850. Of his two children, the older, George W., died at fourteen years of age. The younger is the subject of this article. The mother was a second time married, by which union she had four children; of these two are living, both in California. She makes her home with her oldest son in Lawrence. She was a daughter of David Conover, who was born in New Jersey in April, 1797, and descended from Holland-Dutch ancestors, whose name was orginally Schoenhoven. David was a son of Andrew Conover, of New Jersey, whose wife, after his death, married a man who served as paymaster of the Colonial army during the Revolution, being stationed at Philadelphia, where he died. David Conover settled in New York, thence moved to Crawford County, Pa., and later to the vicinity of Jackson, Mich., but the malaria was so prevalent at the latter place that he returned to Pennsylvania. His trade was that of a coverlet weaver, but much of his time was given to farming.

When a lad of sixteen, the care of his mother and her four small children devolved upon Mr. Greenlee. He reluctantly gave up his cherished hope of securing an education, and turned his attention to the support of the family. In November, 1871, he was forced by failing health to seek a change of climate, and came to Eudora, Kans. The first day the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company opened its office there, January 1, 1872, he entered as a clerk, and as such continued until the fall, when he was made agent at Eudora. During the years that followed his duties increased greatly. The Santa Fe coming through the town doubled his labors, while he was also appointed to act as agent for two express companies and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The work proved too heavy for him and his health became undermined by the strain. January 1, 1878, he resigned his position, and traveled for a time, visiting Colorado and his old home in Pennsylvania. Afterward he was employed as manager for a grain firm,

later was bookkeeper and assistant postmaster at Eudora until March, 1884. His next position was that of deputy county clerk, which he held for four years. In 1887, on the Republican ticket, he was elected county clerk by a majority of eleven hundred. At the expiration of his term, in 1889, he was again elected, on an independent ticket, by a majority of about one thousand. He held the office from January, 1888, to January, 1892, after which, not wishing to again become a candidate, he began to travel for the Fraternal Aid Association in Nebraska, remaining with the association at that time for eighteen months. Later he traveled in Oregon and Washington, in the interests of the Order of Knights and Ladies of Security, establishing societies there, also in Kansas, Missouri, and the Indian Territory, and opening the work for the association in Illinois, where he established the first lodges of the order in the state.

In 1897 Mr. Greenlee renewed his connection with the Fraternal Aid Association, becoming adjuster and organizer, and traveling in the interests of the order wherever needed. On the resignation of the general secretary, May 1, 1898, he was tendered this position by the advisory board, without any solicitation on his part, a fact which proves that his promotion was due entirely to merit. In February, 1899, at the biennial session of the order, he was elected to the position, by acclamation, for two years, with an increase of salary. He has reorganized the entire system of keeping reports and cash accounts, and during the year 1898 wrote more business, with less per capita cost to members, than had been secured any preceding year. Eleven states and two territories are now represented in the association, namely: Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, Iowa, California, Washington, Oregon, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Oklahoma and Indian Territory; of all of which field Mr. Greenlee, by virtue of his position as superintendent of organization, has charge. The number of members was more than doubled in 1898, the aggregate membership, January 1, 1899, being twenty thousand five hundred and fifty-nine. At the beginning of 1898 there were but thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty-seven members. The order is beneficiary, with a graded assessment; $31,219,000 protection in force, January 1, 1899; $132,500 paid losses in 1898; while the death rate showed a reduction from 4.29 to 2.74 in 1897. The office of the association is in the Merchants' Bank building.

The general officers of the association are: Lewis A. Ryder, M. D., North Topeka, general president, and M. T. Shearer, Abilene, Kans., general past president; S. H. Enyeart, Tulare, Cal., general vice-president; M. D. Greenlee, general secretary; C. O. Anderson, Arcadia, Kans., general treasurer; A. J. Anderson, M. D., Lawrence, general medical examiner; W. B. Wood, M. D., Orange, Cal., assistant general medical examiner; Emily Mobley, Grand Island, Neb., general chaplain; Mrs. Cora Hoyer, Denver, Colo., general guide; C. F. Young, Los Angeles, Cal., general observer; and Duval Jackson, Newkirk, Okla., general sentinel. The trustees are: John Sullivan, Kansas City, Mo., J. R. Craig, Beatrice, Neb.; and Hon. H. E. Don Carlos, Vinita, I. T. The special features recommending the association are reliability, simplicity, reserve fund, restricted territory, and refusal to admit persons engaged in hazardous occupations. In addition to the death benefits, there are also sick and total disability benefits, which features recommend the order to many persons.

As general secretary, Mr. Greenlee supervises the publication of the *Fraternal Aid*, the official paper of the organization, which is mailed to every member free of charge and is one of the most complete papers of its kind published. He assisted in instituting Athens Council No. 3, in Lawrence, which was the first council instituted; although on the reorganization at Topeka, the councils in that city were recorded as Nos. 1 and 2, while the one in Lawrence was recorded as No. 3. Besides his connection with this order, Mr. Greenlee is identified with the Court of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Security, Modern Woodmen of America, Doric Lodge No. 83, A. F. & A. M., of Eudora, in which he is past master, Adah Chapter No. 7, Eastern Star, in

which he is past patron, and Zerbal Lodge of Perfection No. 5, A. A. S. R. In national politics he is independent, supporting such principles as, after thoughtful consideration, seem for the best welfare of the country, rather than following blindly whatever doctrines may be promulgated by any party. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he serves as a deacon. Endowed by nature with many winning attributes, with tact, a genial disposition, frank manner and sympathetic qualities, he has the faculty of gaining the friendship of all with whom he has business or social relations. Of polite and companionable manners, he is the life of every social circle he enters. He is a man of generous impulses, sanguine in temperament, whole-souled and open-hearted. The confidence that he wins at the first is never abused by him. In action he has ever been honorable, in life upright. His integrity and worth as a man have won for him the respect of the people of his city and the members of the order with which his name is inseparably identified.

ISAAC L. HOOVER, a farmer and stock-raiser of Marion Township, Douglas County, was born in Willow Springs Township, this county, March 19, 1859, a son of Isaac B. and Mary Ann (Longnecker) Hoover, natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, John Hoover, who was born in Bedford County, Pa., was for years engaged in the ministry of the German Baptist (Dunkard) Church, and spent his active life in what was known as Morrison's Cove between the mountains. In early days our subject's father moved to Wayne County, Ind., where he took up a tract of unimproved land. From there, in 1855, he came overland to Kansas, settling on Cottonwood River in Lyon County, where he took up government land. Holding his claim there, the next year he moved to Douglas County and settled on Chicken Creek, in what is now Willow Springs Township. There he took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which he cleared and improved, becoming in time a successful farmer. He also purchased eighty acres in Marion Township, where he engaged in stock-dealing and farming. At the time of the slavery struggle he was intensely strong in his abolition sentiments. At the time of Quantrell's raid he saved his horses by hiding them in the woods, so that he incurred no heavy losses. Besides the management of his farm, he owned an interest in a threshing outfit, which he superintended. All during his life he was active in the work of the German Baptist Church, in which for some years he officiated as a deacon. His death occurred August 21, 1866, and resulted from cholera, a disease that, then as now, was very uncommon in Kansas. His wife died of the same disease August 24, three days after his death. They had six children, viz.: Joseph C.; Henry, of Ottawa; Isaac L.; John L., a farmer of Douglas County; Benjamin, a merchant of Lawrence; and Anna Mary, wife of R. A. Willis.

A life-long resident of Douglas County, our subject early became familiar with the work of farming in this part of the west. When seven years of age he was taken into the home of J. C. Metsker, with whom he remained until attaining his majority. In 1879 he purchased his present farm, which by degrees he has transformed into one of the best farms in the township, making desirable improvements and adding to the estate which now comprises three hundred and twenty-five acres. In addition to general farming he raises hogs and feeds cattle for the market. In 1880 he donated land for School District No. 4, on which to build a new school building. Not only in educational, but in other matters, he has done his part. For several years he has been a deacon in the German Baptist Church and is now officiating as an elder, besides which he has for some time been superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has also been president of the Missionary board of the Northeastern District of Kansas for several years, and is still serving in that capacity. In 1879 he married Mary E. Stutsman, by whom he has eight children: Charles O., Bert Omer, Wegie Malinda, Clarence Martin, Lloyd Emerson, Otis, Earl, Jesse Jason and Clifford Carroll.

Mrs. Hoover's father, John W. Stutsman, was born in Ohio in 1830 and in a very early day

came to Kansas, but after a few years removed to Elkhart County, Ind., where he remained for seven years. In 1870 he returned to Kansas, settling in Marion Township, Douglas County, where he followed farm pursuits. In religion he was a Dunkard. His ancestors were Germans, who settled in Pennsylvania at an early day and later migrated to Ohio. He died in Douglas County in 1898, aged sixty-seven. By his marriage to Malinda Weybright, who was born in Indiana, he had eight children, viz.: Ida L., wife of Samuel M. Miller; Mary E., Mrs. Hoover; William M., who carries on the home place; Sabina C.; Elijah A.; Sarah E., wife of Edward Shively; Lucy M., who married Edward Brunk; and Zora Lucretia, wife of J. F. Metsker.

AMOS G. HONNOLD is one of the veterans of the Civil war now residing in Lawrence. He was born near Adamsville, Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1837, a son of John E. and Mary (Fell) Honnold, natives respectively of Loudoun County, Va., and Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Jacob Honnold, who was the son of a German, was born in Virginia, and removed to Ohio when his son, John E., was three years of age. Settling in Muskingum County he remained there until his death at an advanced age. John E. Honnold cleared a farm from the woods, and continued to reside on it until his death, during the Civil war. He was held in high respect, and held numerous local offices of trust. His wife, who was a daughter of Amos Fell, died in Lawrence, Kans. They were the parents of four children, of whom Gilbert died in boyhood. S. H., who served in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio National Guard during the Civil war, is now living in Olathe, Kans. H. F., who was a member of Company E, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, was wounded, November 25, 1863, in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was afterward transferred to the signal corps. He died at the hospital in Chattanooga in the spring of 1865.

In September, 1862, the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company E, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, to which his brother, H. F., belonged. Enlisting at Zanesville, Ohio, he was ordered to Covington, Ky., and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland. After the battle of Perryville his regiment followed Grant through Kentucky to Nashville, and participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, then crossed the mountains to the front of Chattanooga, and unfurled the first colors over Chattanooga. After the fight at Orchard Knob its proceeded to Missionary Ridge, where the division broke the line and crossed the ridge at Bragg's headquarters, making a heroic dash some distance beyond. It was a desperate attempt. Bullets were hurled thick and fast in their midst. Mr. Honnold was wounded in the hip and the left arm, and while several other bullets passed through his clothing one shot penetrated his canteen, another his haversack, and still another struck his gun. His brother was with him at the time and was also wounded.

About one o'clock that night Mr. Honnold was removed from the battlefield and taken to an unfinished church, but it was not until the fourth day after the engagement that his wounds were dressed. About a month later he was given a furlough of thirty days. His father came down for him and his brother and took our subject home, but the father contracted a cold on the journey and died from pneumonia soon afterward. After his father's death Mr. Honnold rejoined his regiment at Charleston, Tenn., and soon entered upon the Atlanta campaign, although he was still disabled and really unfit for military service. Under Sherman's orders those who were weak were sent to the rear, and he was therefore detailed as clerk and orderly for the ordnance officer of the division. He participated in the march through Georgia, where he was often in the thickest of the fights. From Atlanta he returned to Pulaski to hold Hood back while Thomas prepared to hold Nashville. He took part in the battle at Spring Hill and was at Franklin, where a fierce battle was fought from 3:30 p. m. until dark. Later he was in the three days' battle at Nashville, where Hood's army was crushed and driven back to Alabama. Next he was ordered to Knoxville, then to Camp Nashville, and was mustered out June 10, 1865.

During his service he had many hair-breadth escapes and was often in the hottest places of the battles. At Huntsville he was offered the rank of ordnance sergeant of the regiment, but declined, as he carried about an ounce of rebel lead and was hardly able to ride, much less perform the duties of the office tendered him.

After some years on a farm in Ohio Mr. Honnold came to Kansas, in October, 1869, seeking a suitable location. January 1, 1870, he located in Lawrence, where he engaged in the insurance business, then became clerk in the county treasurer's office, serving for six years. In 1879 he was elected register of deeds, and by re-election served until 1886. For two years he was deputy clerk of the district court. In 1887 he was appointed city clerk by the mayor and council, and has held the office since, serving by appointment until it was made an elective office. In 1898 and 1899 he was elected to the position. For some years he was a member of the school board. He assisted in organizing the Fraternal Aid Association, to which he still belongs, as he does to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., in which he has been an aide on the staff of the department commander. In 1866 he married Miss Mary J. Domer, who was born in Ohio, and died in Lawrence in 1894. He has three children living, Arri B., Edna M. and Rosa B., the eldest of whom is a graduate of the Lawrence high school.

JUDGE JOHN CHARLTON, deceased, formerly a resident of Lawrence, was born in Kidderminster, Worcestershire, England, January 20, 1827, a son of Joseph and Jane (Winter) Charlton, also natives of that country. His father, who was a weaver of Brussels carpets, brought the family to America and settled at West Farms, N. Y., where he followed his trade. Later he removed to Princeton, Ill., and there carried on a grocery business until he retired. The last eleven years of his life were passed in the home of his son, John, at Lawrence, and he died, at eighty-four years of age, while visiting in Topeka. Of his five children, John was next to the oldest. He received in England an education that fitted him for the general business pursuits of life. When he was eleven he began to assist his father, and thus became familiar with the weaving of Brussels carpets. At the time the family came to America he was seventeen years of age. He resided for a time in Philadelphia. Later he took charge of a bank note establishment for the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Co. (now the American Bank Note Company) in the Trinity building, New York City.

In 1857 he went to Princeton, Ill., where he successfully carried on a drug business for ten years. In 1867 he established his home in Lawrence, Kans., and engaged in the fire and life insurance business, and from 1889 until his death served as justice of the peace. For eleven years he was president of the school board, but finally refused to serve longer and retired. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion an active member of the Plymouth Congregational Church. A lover of good books, much of his leisure time was spent in reading, and he was particularly fond of Charles Dickens, whom he considered inimitable as a delineator of character. In Odd Fellowship he was prominent. He was one of the leaders in Lodge No. 4, at Lawrence, served as grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge several times, and at Wichita, in October, 1876, was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, in which responsible position he won the confidence of the entire state membership. He was also connected with the encampment. In Masonry he served as master and secretary of Acacia Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., was past officer in Lawrence Lodge No. 4, R. A. M., and past eminent commander in DeMolay Commandery No. 4, K. T.

In Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1847, occurred the marriage of Judge Charlton to Miss Martha Curtiss, and fifty years later, May 18, 1897, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, at their pleasant home in Lawrence, where they were the recipients of the congratulations of relatives and friends. Less than two years after this memorable celebration, he passed away from earth, February 27, 1899. Mrs. Charlton



HON. GEORGE T. ANTHONY.

was born in Worcestershire, England, a daughter of Daniel and Ann (Allen) Curtiss. Her father, who was a weaver of Brussels carpets, settled in Philadelphia in 1831 and followed his trade there. His last years were spent in Connecticut, where he died at fifty years of age. His wife died in New York City. In religious belief they were Methodists, conscientious in the observance of all denominational doctrines. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are living. One son, Theodore, who enlisted in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war, died from the effects of the hardships and exposure of the campaign. Mrs. Charlton was the oldest of the four children and was reared in Philadelphia, where she resided until her marriage. Like her husband, she is a devoted Christian and a member of Plymouth Church. She is a member of the Eastern Star and Rebekah Lodge, and is interested in various movements for the aid of the city and the welfare of the people. In her family there are seven children: Mrs. Emma J. Meade, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Stewart, of Lawrence; Mrs. Ada Good, of Topeka, Kans.; Harry Curtiss, of Minneapolis, Kans.; Mrs. Kate Ewing, of Decatur, Ill.; Edwin L., who is his father's successor in business; and Mrs. Margaret Forsythe, of Kansas City, Mo.

HON. GEORGE T. ANTHONY. There are very few citizens of Kansas, either of the present or the past, whose names are more indissolubly associated with the history of the state than is that of Governor Anthony. In presenting to the readers of this volume a sketch of his life we are perpetuating the memory of one of the most noted men the state has ever had; and one who accomplished much in the advancing of progressive measures and the developing of agricultural resources. There are many reasons for which he is deserving of mention in the annals of the state. He was the first man in Kansas who ever dared to declare prohibition doctrines from a political rostrum, his work in this direction antedating that of the famous temperance advocate, Governor St. John. While he was a Republican in politics and a stanch supporter of party principles, he at the same time believed in the prohibition amendment and did all in his power to promote its success. Largely through his instrumentality the National Military Home at Leavenworth was established; he continued to agitate the measure until it was finally passed. His connection with the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia proved most helpful to the interests of his state. For about six months he gave almost his entire time to securing an adequate representation for Kansas at the Exposition; and, as president of the board of centennial managers, he succeeded in drawing the attention of people, not only of our own country, but of others as well, to the magnificent and diversified opportunities offered by our great western state, to the end that the population of the state was greatly swelled and its importance augmented. Then was begun that era of growth concerning which Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, in a speech in the United States senate, said: "There is no other instance on the face of the earth, unless it be some neighboring state, where a territory has grown up in forty-two years containing such a population, such wealth, such value of agricultural lands, such vast agricultural products."

The life herein sketched began at Mayfield, Fulton County, N. Y., June 9, 1824, and closed at Topeka, Kans., August 5, 1896. Governor Anthony was a son of Benjamin and Anna Anthony, who were earnest members of the orthodox Quaker society. He was the youngest of five children and was only five years of age when his father died, leaving his family in straightened circumstances. Four years later he accompanied his mother to Greenfield, N. Y., where he attended school in the winter and worked for farmers in the summer. At the age of sixteen he began an apprenticeship to the tinner's trade under his uncle, who lived in Union Springs, N. Y. On the completion of his time he opened a small hardware store in Medina, N. Y., where, working from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, he laid the foundation of those industrious, self-reliant and determined traits so noticeable in his

character in later years. In Park Church, Syracuse, N. Y., December 14, 1852, he married Miss Rosa Lyon, who was born in Perryville, Madison County, that state. Her father, Andrew J. Lyon, was a member of a Puritan family of Massachusetts, and a nephew of Mary Lyon, the founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary in Massachusetts. He was born in New York, but in middle life removed to Madison, Wis., where he died. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Abbie Lamb, was the daughter of a Frenchman, who accompanied Lafayette to America and served in the Revolutionary war.

At the beginning of the Civil war Mr. Anthony was engaged in the commission business in New York state. When the call was made, July 2, 1862, for three hundred thousand more soldiers the governor of New York organized the state and placed the subdivisions in charge of committees, Mr. Anthony, Ex-Governor Church and Noah Davis, Jr., being the committees of Orleans, Niagara and Genesee Counties. Mr. Anthony organized the Seventeenth New York Independent Battery of Light Artillery and at once became its captain. His military history is presented in the records of the Loyal Legion, as follows: "Reported at Camp Barry, Washington, D. C., September, 1862; assigned to the army for the defense of Washington, December, 1862; attached to King's division at Centerville in the summer of 1863; later attached to Second Corps; July 4, 1864, reported to General Grant at City Point, and assigned to Eighteenth Army Corps of the James; later assigned to Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and took part in the Appomattox campaign; participated in assault and capture of Petersburg; thence to Appomattox, remaining until after surrender; returned to Richmond April 29, 1865."

After the close of the Civil war Mr. Anthony closed out his business interests in the east. In November, 1865, he settled in Leavenworth, Kans. His remaining years were intimately associated with the progress of this state. He was editor of the Leavenworth *Daily Bulletin* and the Leavenworth *Daily Conservative* for two and one-half years, and editor and publisher of the *Kansas Farmer* for six years. In the latter position it was his aim to teach diversified farming, economy in management, improvement in live stock and higher regard for home and social life; especially criticising the carelessness of those who at the end of the season left the plow in the furrow and the mowing machine at the fence corner. His work in this direction was most helpful, and now no farmers stand higher than do those of Kansas.

In December, 1867, Mr. Anthony was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue, and was made collector of internal revenue July 11, 1868. At the close of his term as collector his accounts, when balanced, showed a variation of only three cents, a fact which shows his methodical and systematic manner of keeping his books. For three years he was president of the state board of agriculture. At the close of the Centennial, in November, 1876, he was elected governor of Kansas, a position which he filled with great credit to himself. Meantime he had become well known throughout the country and his ability as a speaker caused him to be in frequent demand. In 1877 the governors of thirty states visited New York. At a banquet given at that time the most prominent of these governors responded to toasts. Of all the addresses given none was applauded so much as that of Governor Anthony and none was so complimented by the public press. As a speaker he was unsurpassed for strong, logical argument. Those who heard him when in his prime pronounce him the strongest speaker of his state. As a writer, too, he was forceful and logical. While his education had been very limited, by self-culture he had acquired a broad fund of valuable knowledge, and was a thorough student of ancient and modern classics.

A man possessing firm convictions and the courage to proclaim them naturally has enemies. The public actions of Governor Anthony, though guided by the loftiest and most patriotic motives, were sometimes misunderstood, and brought upon him the enmity of those whose opinions were different. But, even when he knew the frank ex-

pression of his opinions would react adversely to himself, he stood firm to his views. As an illustration of this it may be said that when he was a candidate for congress he was asked by the old soldiers if he would work for service pensions. He was bitterly opposed to service pensions, and, of course, would not make the promise. The consequence was that he met with defeat in his candidacy.

In 1881 he was appointed general superintendent of the Mexican Central Railroad and served for two years. In 1885 he represented Leavenworth County in the legislature. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the board of railroad commissioners, and in 1892 was re-elected, serving until the Populists came into power the next year. May 5, 1892, he was the Republican nominee for congress, but was defeated by W. A. Harris. In 1895 Governor Morrill appointed him superintendent of insurance, an office which he was holding at the time of his death, August 5, 1896. In April, 1890, he established his home in Ottawa, where his widow is still living. Their son, George H., who is a graduate of the Chester (Pa.) Military Institute, is now traveling freight agent for the Wisconsin Central Railroad; he is married and has two daughters.

In 1879 Mr. Anthony joined Custer Post No. 6, of Leavenworth, and was afterward prominent in that post of the Grand Army. He was a charter member of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion; member of council of Kansas Commandery, 1887–88; and commander of Kansas Commandery, 1893–94. In all the years of his life in Kansas his voice was heard at the camp fires and on the rostrum in behalf of the survivors of the war. His parentage and early education made him a Republican; later years but intensified his devotion to his party. He took an active part in every campaign in Kansas, and not his voice only, but his pen as well, was consecrated to the cause in which he believed. During the long period of his public service no criticism was ever uttered touching his integrity and his honor; both were unassailed and unimpeachable. Nor was his loyalty to his country and his state ever questioned; by every act, in every address, in all his writings, he emphasized loyalty and aimed to draw together, in service as patriots, all those who owned Kansas as their home and the star-spangled banner as their flag.

HON. JOEL GROVER, deceased, who was one of Douglas County's most prominent pioneers, was born at Springwater, Livingston County, N. Y., August 5, 1825. He was educated in the Temple Hill Academy, at Geneseo, N. Y., under Horatio N. Robinson, the celebrated mathematician, and graduated with honors from that institution. His tastes inclined him toward agriculture, and on leaving the academy he turned his attention to farming, first in New York and afterward in Iowa. In 1851 he went to California, where he engaged in the purchase of stock and in running pack trains from Sacramento to the mines. After two years on the Pacific coast he returned to New York, visited relatives there for a short time, and then came to Kansas. The passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill awoke his anti-slavery instincts and prompted him to fall in with the tide of free-state men moving to Kansas. He came with what is known as the second party and arrived on the present site of Lawrence September 13, 1854.

One of the first outbreaks in Kansas was the removal of a tent by some pro-slavery men. This Mr. Grover and others resisted and took the tent from a wagon, setting it up on the spot it had occupied before, and at the same time preparing for its defense. On the next evening, as the outcome of this little affair, the first military company of Lawrence was organized, and Mr. Grover was made its captain. He was one of the most active free-state men and participated in all of the conflicts of those days. He was one of those who volunteered to go to Shawnee Mission to defend Governor Reeder in canvassing the vote on the election of March 30, 1855, and was in the pro-slavery caucus until they passed a resolution excluding all who did not sympathize with their principles. Although alone among a large party of bitter political opponents he made a strong speech, denouncing their action in the face of

such men as Dr. Stringfellow, B. F. Stringfellow, Messrs. Atchison, Richardson, and all the noted southern leaders of that place and period. On the conclusion of his speech the caucus adjourned informally in the midst of great excitement. With his company he aided to defend Lawrence during the Wakarusa war of 1855, at which time he was promoted to the rank of colonel and placed in command of one of the forts. His commission as colonel of the Sixth Regiment of the First Brigade of the Kansas State Militia bears date of November 27, 1855, and is signed by James H. Lane, then general, commanding the First Brigade. In 1856 he was a member of the safety committee. After the raid of Lawrence, May 21, 1856, he rode to Kansas City in the night, took a steamer from there and carried to St. Louis the first intelligence of the burning and sacking of Lawrence, which brought out an extra issue of the Missouri *Democrat*. Pursuing his way he brought the first news to Alton and also to Chicago, where his report preceded the pro-slavery reports. He spent two weeks organizing a company in Chicago and returned via the Missouri River to Leavenworth. All of the company but him were disarmed at Lexington and afterward turned back at Leavenworth, being refused the liberty to land. However, on the return of the boat from Weston with the men on board, Mr. Grover, having secured the pledge of some Leavenworth men to protect the company, was on the wharf to assist in the work, but the Leavenworth men failed to keep their promises. He was overpowered and driven to the boat, but was allowed by the captain to get off at Kansas City, from which point he escaped to Kansas. He commanded his company and participated in the battles of Franklin, Fort Saunders, Fort Titus, and others of the free-state engagements. During the Price raid he also had command of a company.

In 1854 Mr. Grover located a claim three miles southwest of Lawrence and afterward he improved it. In 1858 he was elected a county commissioner and served in that position for four years. He also held office as school director, trustee, etc. In 1867 he was elected a member of the legislature, and the following year was re-elected, making one of the most efficient members of that body. In 1869 he was chosen county commissioner and was made chairman of the board, to which he was re-elected in 1871. For years he was a director of the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad Company.

October 13, 1857, he married Miss Emily J. Hunt, by whom he had seven children: Frank G., Helen A., Charles R., Cora E., Ernest J., Lillie F. and Jay G. His death occurred July 28, 1879, and brought forth many testimonials as to his worth as a citizen and his value as a friend. With other pioneers of Kansas, his name deserves to be perpetuated in the annals of his state.

Mrs. Grover was born in Medway, Mass., September 1, 1839, a daughter of George W. and Nancy (Adams) Hunt. She was one of six children, of whom four survive: Charles W., of Topeka, Kans.; Emily J.; George, of Lawrence; and Augusta, wife of George B. Hall, of Solomon, Kans. Her grandfather, Joel Hunt, was born in Holliston, Mass., November 25, 1782, and was a prominent and successful business man. George W. Hunt, a native of Milford, Mass., born March 14, 1808, was a cabinet-maker by trade, and after he married his father established him in business in Lowell, Mass., where he became an influential citizen and a deacon in the Congregational Church. About 1844 he moved to Fitchburg, Mass., where he was proprietor of two extensive furniture warehouses. In 1854 he was a member of what was known as the third party to settle in Kansas. Returning east in the fall he spent the winter there, and in the spring came to Kansas again. He had the contract for the woodwork of the free-state hotel. In the spring of 1856 he went east and brought his family to Kansas, arriving in Kansas City May 21, the day of the sacking of Lawrence. Coming through on the stage coach, the stage was overhauled, the trunks of the party ransacked and valuables taken, after which the travelers were allowed to proceed. He was a friend of Eli Thayer, one of the prominent workers in the Emigrant Aid Society. In 1854, and again in 1855, he conducted parties to Kansas. He continued to reside in this state until his death, which took place March 25, 1870. His mother,

Clara (Metcalf) Hunt, was a daughter of Major Metcalf, who is supposed to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Mrs. Grover was born March 17, 1813, and died April 11, 1896. When Mrs. Grover was a girl she came west with Governor Robinson and his wife in 1855, and remained with them until her mother and other members of the family made the journey west. During the troublesome days in Kansas she retained her courage and cheered others by her spirit. When Lawrence was burned in 1856, all of the wearing apparel of the family, except such as was in use at the time, was destroyed in the burning of Governor Robinson's house. More than once she was in peril, but in the midst of every adversity she retained her calmness of spirit and brave demeanor, thus inspiring others to greater courage. She has witnessed the many changes in Lawrence in the past forty-five years and is devoted to the welfare of the city in which the entire active part of her life has been passed.

LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, D. D. To assume the duties of president of a university, to be responsible for its upward growth, for the welfare of its students and its influence upon their lives, is to accept a position calling for more than ordinary powers of mind and heart. But far greater ability is required of the man who becomes the head of an institution burdened by debt, distressed by obligations, with diminishing attendance and discouraged trustees and faculty. To such a position as this Dr. Murlin was called when he was elected to the presidency of Baker University in Baldwin. Fortunately, he was by nature and education adapted for his responsible office, and he entered upon its duties with enthusiasm and that ardor which anticipates success. For such a man as he success could be the only outcome. It has been his privilege to see the debt wiped out, the institution brought to a high position among western universities, and the last year (1898–1899) close with an attendance of five hundred and sixty-eight, the largest in the history of the school.

Dr. Murlin was born near Neptune, Mercer County, Ohio, November 16, 1861. His father, Orlando Murlin, was born in Ohio and was of English and Scotch-Irish descent. He remained on a farm until forty years of age, when he entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry, and continued to preach the Gospel until he died, at sixty-two years. During the Civil war he served for three years as a private. He married Esther Hankins, who is descended from the Bigelow family of New England, and is still living in Ohio. Of the five children born to their union, Lemuel Herbert was next to the youngest. The father being a preacher in pioneer districts, the problem of educating the children on his meagre salary became a perplexing one to the parents. Desiring to relieve them of the burden of his education, our subject determined to earn the necessary money himself. At the age of fourteen he entered a drug store as clerk, continuing his studies by night. Two years later he graduated from the Convoy public school, after which he was engaged as instructor in the same school. Later he took charge of the boys' department of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) College, and by means of this, together with such other work as he could find to do, he worked his way through college, graduating in 1886. After serving for one year as pastor of Trinity Church in Fort Wayne and as a teacher in the college, he entered De Pauw University, where he took the regular four years' course, at the same time having charge of the Knightsville church. From the college of liberal arts he was graduated in 1891 and from the theological school the next year.

Upon the completion of his literary course he was selected, over many competitors, as instructor in his alma mater, but at the close of the first session he resigned his position in order to accept an appointment as pastor of the Methodist Church at Vincennes, Ind. While filling that pastorate he married Miss Ermina Fallass, Ph. D., preceptress and professor of modern languages in Cornell College, Iowa. At the close of his third year in Vincennes, in August, 1894, he was elected to the presidency of Baker University. This came as a complete surprise to him, as he was not even aware there was a vacancy in the

office or that his name was before the board for consideration until he received by wire the news of his election.

During his administration Dr. Murlin has shown himself to be genial and courteous as a man; careful, conservative yet progressive as president; and scholarly and helpful as an instructor. However, it is perhaps his executive ability that is his most noticeable trait of character. When he began as president, in September, 1894, the university was struggling beneath an indebtedness of $16,000. Efforts had been made to meet the debt, but had always resulted in failure, the amount raised being only sufficient to meet the interest and make needed repairs upon buildings. In March, 1898, the conference requested Dr. Murlin to devote all of his time to the raising of $13,000 to wipe out the interest-bearing indebtedness. He did as requested, and in June began the work. Five months after the campaign was begun, on the 15th of November, the total amount had been raised. It was a glorious victory for him and the institution. On the 2d of December Judge Case placed in his hands interest-bearing securities aggregating $6,152, to form the nucleus of the library fund, and since that time two wills have been drawn up in favor of the university, and other gifts are being contemplated.

Both as pastor and president Dr. Murlin has had many duties, but he has yet found time for study, and has devoted his summer months to special and professional researches. He has studied Hebrew under Dr. Harper, of the University of Chicago, and psychology and philosophy under Dr. William Romaine Newbold, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Hall of Clark University. In 1891 he was elected to membership in the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. In 1895 he was made a member of the American Branch of the Society for Psychical Research, composed of the leading psychologists in the world. At this writing he is president of the Kansas Association of College Presidents. In 1897 the University of Denver conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D., and Cornell College tendered the degree of D. D. Believing that the mind is capable of its greatest achievements only as the result of constant culture, he has continued to be a student and has availed himself of the best advantages offered both by America and by Europe in those studies which he has made his specialties. During the summer of 1899 Dr. Murlin, accompanied by his wife, visited Europe for the purpose of continuing the study and research which he had mapped out for himself, returning to his duties as president of the university in September.

COL. S. J. CHURCHILL, assistant adjutant-general of the department of Kansas, G. A. R., was one of the brave men who fought for the extinction of slavery and the freedom of a race. He wears a medal of honor which was voluntarily awarded by congress for most distinguished gallantry in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1864. In that engagement he commanded one gun (a twelve-pound Napoleon) and a gun detachment of eight men. When the enemy's batteries opened fire upon his gun, compelling the men of his detachment to seek shelter, he stood at his post alone, and amid a perfect rain of shot and shell, loaded and fired eleven shots before relief came. The rebel batteries were silenced and beaten back and the Union forces took an advanced position, thus assisting in the final victory at that battle.

Born in Rutland, Vt., November 1, 1842, our subject is a son of Samuel Sumner and Polly (Richardson) Churchill, natives of Vermont, and members of old and prominent families there. His grandfather, Amos Churchill, who lived to be ninety-seven years old, was a descendant of English ancestors who settled in Massachusetts. Samuel S. Churchill died on a Vermont farm at forty-four years, and his wife when fifty-six. They were the parents of eight daughters and two sons who attained mature years, of whom three daughters and one son survive. Our subject was two years of age when his father and only brother died. He was the youngest of the family and was reared on the home farm, attending common schools and an academy. In the spring of

1861 he went to Illinois, intending to teach school, but, instead, at the first call for three hundred thousand soldiers, he enlisted, August 6, 1861, as a private in Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and was mustered in at Camp Butler, after which he was sent to Kentucky. He took part in the battle of Fort Donelson and was with the first troops that entered Columbus, Ky. Thence he marched to Hickman, Ky., and Union City, Tenn., where the Union force surprised the Confederates, captured the guns and then proceeded to Trenton, Tenn. He joined Grant's expedition at Lagrange and marched further south, going as far as Coffeyville, where the Confederates in the rear cut off supplies.

Returning to Memphis, the regiment afterward took part in the Vicksburg campaign and the battles of Champion Hills, Jackson and Black Water Bridge, thence went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from there pursued Price, serving under Gen. A. J. Smith. Their next engagements were at Franklin and Nashville, where they assisted in securing the annihilation of Hood's forces. In January, 1864, our subject veteranized and was promoted to the rank of corporal. He then went to New Orleans, thence to Mobile and took part in the siege of that city, later was at Forts Spanish and Blakely, then went to Montgomery, Ala., remaining there until mustered out. He was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., September 5, 1865. Though he had borne an active part in nineteen battles, he was never seriously wounded. His principal engagements were as follows: Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862; Union City, March 31, 1862; Coffeyville, Miss., December 5, 1862; Siege of Vicksburg, 1863; Brownsville, Miss., October 14, 1863; Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864; Oldtown Creek, Miss., July 15, 1864; Hurricane Creek, August 14, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864; Siege of Fort Spanish, Mobile and Fort Blakely from March 27 to April 12, 1865. His last promotion was to be quartermaster-sergeant, but at the captain's request he retained his place at the gun and left others to distribute rations.

While at home on a furlough our subject was married, in Rutland County, Vt., May 4, 1864, to Miss Adelia A. Holmes, daughter of Pliny and Vesta (Caldwell) Holmes. Soon after the war was over he settled in Jackson County, Mo., twenty miles southeast of Kansas City, settling in 1866 upon property he had purchased in December 1865. He was the first Union man in his town and at first naturally had considerable prejudice to overcome. He assisted in building up a school and aided other local enterprises. In 1879 he came to Lawrence, Kans. From 1878 to 1881 he represented, in Missouri and Kansas, the H. B. Scott & Co. Barb Wire Manufacturing Company of Joliet, Ill. In 1881 he began as a wholesale dealer in barb wire and nails, with office and storerooms on Massachusetts street. He built up a large trade and continued until 1887. He also assisted in organizing the Organ Mountain Mining and Smelting Company, of which he was vice-president and treasurer, but the enterprise was not a success. Later for several years he carried on a wholesale and retail grocery business, but finally traded the business for real estate and retired. For two years he was deputy clerk of the district court, since which time he has engaged in assessing property for the city and has also done considerable official clerical work. In 1890 he took the census. For one term he served in the city council from the first ward, and has been active on county committees and in conventions of the Republican party.

The first wife of our subject died in Missouri, leaving four children, namely: May, wife of A. L. Sloan, who is a civil engineer at San Bernardino, Cal.; Frank H., who died January 8, 1891; Winnifred G., wife of James Owen, an attorney at Cripple Creek, Colo.; and Lena Blanche, who died July 8, 1898. The second marriage of Colonel Churchill occurred at Council Grove, Kans., uniting him with Miss Louana Grant, who was born near Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., and received her education in Starkey Seminary and Albion (Mich.) College. She was the youngest of three children, one of whom, Solon E. Grant, was a captain in a Michigan regiment during the Civil war and died about 1879. Among her relatives were several who

attained national fame during the war of the rebellion. Her father, Rev. Jacob Grant, a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., graduated from Hamilton College and entered the Baptist ministry, in which he continued until he died, at Lodi, N. Y. He was the son of a Revolutionary hero, who received a medal for bravery in that conflict. Her mother, Louana, was a daughter of Major Clough and was born in Madison, N. Y., but died when her daughter and namesake was only three weeks old. Both Colonel and Mrs. Churchill are members of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has also officiated as class-leader, chorister and Sunday-school superintendent. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., in which he is past commander. Several times he has been aide on the staff of the department commander. In 1898, at the Wichita encampment, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the department of Kansas, G. A. R. In this position he has discharged every duty with efficiency.

It is said that Colonel Churchill is one of the finest penmen in Kansas. When he was in the army he did the writing for his company, making out the muster and pay rolls and the monthly reports. He took great pains with his work and thus acquired a precision and accuracy of penmanship that is universally admired. On account of his skill as a writer he has been employed by the state to write commissions for the officers of the Kansas regiments.

Department-Commander, D. W. Eastman, in his report to the department encampment at Hutchinson, April 26, 1899, said, in referring to Colonel Churchill: "I would especially call attention to the report of Assistant Adjutant-General Churchill, and of his work during the year. The books under his charge are models of neatness and correctness. He has been faithful and painstaking in all his work. Not an unpleasant word has passed between us, and we part with the ties of comradeship firmly welded."

The committee to whom the report of Colonel Churchill to the Hutchinson Encampment was referred made the following report: "To the Department of Kansas, G. A. R.: We the undersigned committee on report of Assistant Adjutant-General Churchill, do most respectfully report that, after giving said report a careful consideration, and because of the faultless and thorough manner of its preparation and the methodical arrangement of the valuable information it contains, do unhesitatingly approve the same. It contains all that a painstaking mind can suggest and, because of its completeness, furnishes a model for all future officers occupying this important station. We recommend this Department pass a vote of thanks to our gallant Assistant Adjutant-General for the efficiency he has shown.

"Respectfully submitted in F. C. & L."

(Signed)

W. H. Fletcher,
F. P. Cochran,
W. F. Hendry,
} *Committee.*

MAJ. DANIEL C. JONES, M. D., surgeon of the western branch of the National Soldiers' Home, at Leavenworth, is a descendant of colonial settlers of Virginia, whose names were intimately associated with the early history of the Old Dominion. His father, Ephraim B. Jones, removed from Virginia to Ohio and later to Illinois, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, in 1876. He was a man of intelligence and upright character and was a leader in his community. His father, Hon. John Jones, went from Virginia to Ohio, where he became an influential attorney and judge of the courts, attaining a success that made his name influential throughout his county.

By the marriage of Ephraim B. Jones to Martha Clark, who was born in Virginia and died in Illinois in 1875, seven children were born, of whom four are living, namely: Daniel C.; O. S., of Paris, Ill.; Sarah, wife of J. H. Shawhan; and Helen, widow of Joseph Johnson, of Indianapolis, Ind. Major Jones was born in Athens County, Ohio, January 5, 1838, and was reared near Paris, Ill., where he studied in the public schools and academy. He began to read medicine under a

physician of Paris, and later matriculated in Rush Medical College, where he took the complete course of study, graduating in 1862. Before graduating he had enlisted in the Union army, his name being enrolled August 10, 1861, as a member of Company A, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, in which he was first sergeant. In 1862, after having received his degree of M. D., he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Second Illinois Cavalry, and in 1864 was made surgeon, with the rank of major. As such he served until the close of the war, and afterward was stationed at the post in San Antonio, Tex., for six months. He was present in all of the engagements of the army of the Mississippi, under General Grant, the most important of these battles being Vicksburg and Corinth, and remained with the regiment at the front without furlough or change. In one battle he was slightly wounded.

After receiving his honorable discharge from the army, in 1866, Major Jones entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1867. Returning to Paris, Ill., he opened an office and began a general practice. In 1868 he came to Kansas, settling in Junction City, where he carried on practice until 1875. He then moved to Topeka, where he built up a reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon, continuing in that city until he accepted the position of surgeon at the Soldiers' Home in Leavenworth in 1895. In the Home he has full charge of the surgical and medical department, with three assistants under him. His thorough acquaintance with his profession and his success in its practice admirably qualify him for the responsibilities of his position and enable him to satisfactorily discharge every duty.

Active as a member of the Republican party, Major Jones has given his influence to party principles in the various cities where he has made his home. In 1893 he was elected mayor of Topeka, which office he filled to the satisfaction of all. It has been his custom to attend such conventions of the party as his professional duties will allow, and he has been an interested spectator in a number of national, as well as many state and local, conventions. He is connected with the American Public Health Association, the Eastern District Medical Society and the Kansas State Medical Society, and has officiated as president of the two last-named. Fraternally he holds membership in Topeka Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., Topeka Chapter, R. A. M., and Palestine Commandery, K. T., at Paris, Ill. While in the army, in 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane E. Austin, of Illinois, who died in 1885, leaving two daughters: Martha; and Adelia, wife of William F. Hixon, of Leavenworth.

JOHN W. SPRATLEY. In reviewing the history of any community there are always a few names that stand out pre-eminently among others, because those who bear them are men of superior ability, energy, judgment and intelligence. Such men add to the prosperity of a town and increase its commercial importance. To this class belongs J. W. Spratley, president of the Union Savings Bank of Leavenworth, and one of the large cattle-dealers of the west. Standing, as he does, at the head of a large financial institution, he wields an influence that is by no means limited to his home town. The success of the bank is, in a large measure, due to his sagacious judgment and the sound business policy he has adopted in its management. Since its organization in January, 1890, he has held the office of president, and has also been a member of the board of directors. During the nine years that the bank has been in existence it has earned, besides paying dividends, a large surplus, amounting at the present time, to $11,000, and is one of the substantial concerns of Kansas. The recipient of the patronage of many of the business men, as well as large numbers of private citizens of Leavenworth, its deposits on the last day of June, 1899, were $410,111.34, with a capital stock of $30,000, and undivided profits $10,000, surplus $11,500, while its loans and discounts reached the gratifying figure of almost $300,000.

The life which this narrative sketches began in Surry County, Va., January 23, 1834, upon the plantation of Junius Nicholas Spratley, of

whose six children only two are living. One son, who was his father's namesake, took part in the Civil war, and afterward settled in Leavenworth, Kans., where he died. The subject of this article was left fatherless at an early age. At fifteen he went to Alabama and remained in the vicinity of Mobile until May, 1856, when he came to the then new town of Leavenworth. In the fall he returned to the south, not, however, with the intention of remaining, for the spring of 1857 found him once more in Kansas. Securing employment as clerk he entered at once into western activities. During the winter of 1860-61 he visited at his old Virginia home, and after his return started a flour mill and also embarked in the manufacture of lumber. His sawmill adjoined the government reservation, and during the war he was kept constantly busy in filling government contracts, but at the close of the conflict he turned the business over to his brother.

The industry with which Mr. Spratley has been most intimately identified, and in which he has been very successful, is that of dealing in cattle. Shortly after the close of the Civil war he purchased and began to improve large tracts of land. Some of this he sold at handsome profits. A portion he retained in his possession, in order to furnish range for his cattle. He now owns farms in different parts of the county, where he feeds cattle, which from time to time he ships to eastern markets. His specialty has been the Shorthorns and Herefords, with both of which he has been successful. Besides his land in Kansas, he is the owner of a farm near Smithville, Clay County, Mo., where he raises fancy cattle.

It would be impossible for one so long identified with a city to feel no interest in its welfare, and we find that Mr. Spratley has, during more than forty years of his residence in Leavenworth, done all within his power to advance its material welfare. He has been especially helpful in broadening its power as a financial center. The bank he helped to organize has been an important agency in the growing prosperity of the place. During the panic of 1893 it maintained its credit unimpaired and retained then, as it has ever done, the confidence of its patrons. Giving his attention to his cattle business and banking interests, Mr. Spratley has little time to participate in public affairs, but he keeps posted concerning the national problems, and in politics is a Democrat. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias.

In Platte County, Mo., Mr. Spratley was united in marriage with Miss Emma Cockrill, who was born in that county, a member of the family to which Platte County owed not a little of its progress. She was reared in the home of her parents, Clinton and Mary (Coates) Cockrill, and in girlhood became connected with the Christian Church, of which she has since been a member. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Spratley is J. W. Spratley, Jr., who is teller of and a director in the Union Savings Bank. In 1886 Mr. Spratley was elected treasurer of Leavenworth County on the Democratic ticket, and at the expiration of the term was re-elected, serving until 1890.

DILLWYN PARKER, cashier and paymaster at the National Military Home in Leavenworth, was born in Parkersville, Chester County, Pa., in 1840, a son of Wistar and Abigail (Jackson) Parker, both of Quaker descent and faith. His grandfather, John Parker, was a Quaker preacher and the ancestors, who came from England, were also prominent in that society. The history of the family in this country dates back to 1710, when William and John Penn deeded to John Parker a tract of land now embraced in the town of Parkersville. Mrs. Abigail Parker died in Harford County, Md., in 1873, at the age of seventy-two. She had long survived her husband, who was a lifelong resident of Chester County, Pa., and died there at forty-nine years. They were the parents of eight children, but only three of these are now living, the two daughters being Mary, wife of Dr. S. T. Brown, of Germantown, Pa., and Ellen, who married Dallas Reeve, of Trenton, N. J.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed principally in Westchester, Pa., and his education was largely acquired in a boarding school. For several years he was deputy recorder of deeds

of Chester County, later became recorder. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, First Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and was detailed as secretary to Generals Reynolds, Sykes and Crawford, serving in a clerical capacity, and as an orderly on General Reynolds' staff. He was with the regiment at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and in the seven days battle before Richmond, and was slightly wounded in the first-named engagement and for a few hours was a prisoner. His regiment was a part of the third division, fifth army corps, under Generals Reynolds, Meade, Sykes and Warren. In July, 1864, he became a clerk in the war department at Washington, where he remained for two years. During that time he was called upon by President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton to write out three proclamations of great importance. The last of these was drafted just before the election of 1864 and called for three hundred thousand volunteers, but was not issued until after the election. He also drew up the proclamation granting amnesty to any Confederates who wished to enter the Union lines.

After leaving the war department Mr. Parker spent a short time in southern Texas, returning to Westchester in 1866. In a convention presided over by Gen. John R. Brooke he was nominated for recorder of deeds, and was later elected, filling the office until he removed to Harford County, Md., in 1870. For six years he was engaged in farming and stock-raising there, after which he returned to Westchester, Pa., and shortly afterward was appointed appraiser in the United States custom house at the Centennial Exposition. Coming to Kansas in 1877 he engaged in the loan business at Paola, representing Smedley Darlington. He remained in Paola until 1888, when he was appointed chief clerk, cashier and paymaster at the National Military Home, which appointment he still holds. In politics he has always supported the Republican party and has been active in local and state affairs; however, he is not a partisan, but inclined to be independent in principle and favors any measure for the benefit of the people. While residing in Maryland he took a leading part in the campaign of 1875 and was a delegate to the state convention which nominated J. Morrison Harris for governor.

In 1869 Mr. Parker married Carrie L., daughter of Henry Taylor McClellan, who was for forty-eight years superintendent of the Allegheny iron furnace at Altoona, Pa. They are the parents of two children: Henry W., who is assistant to Colonel Ayleshire, chief quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant, on General Wilson's staff at Matanzas, Cuba; and Sylvester C. Fraternally Mr. Parker is connected with the Knights of Honor. He has served as quartermaster of the Union Veterans' Legion and for some time held office as senior vice and acting commander of McCasslan Post No. 117, G. A. R. He has full charge of all financial matters in the treasurer's office at the Soldiers' Home and discharges his responsible duties with accuracy and fidelity.

DWIGHT BYINGTON, who at the time of his death was past grand commander and grand recorder of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Kansas, was a man whose aim in life was to do good, and in his demise, which occurred October 11, 1894, his wife lost a devoted companion, and the community a citizen who could illy be spared. Born in Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., February 20, 1831, he was a lineal descendant of Puritan stock. His father, Frederick, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Massachusetts. About 1816 they removed to Norwich, N. Y., where they were married April 27, 1827. When Dwight was four years of age his father died. He was reared under the care of his mother, and was educated in Norwich and Oxford Academy. In early life he engaged in various pursuits and acquired a knowledge of telegraphy, which he afterward followed in the west. Believing that there were better chances for a young man in the growing west, he went to Terre Haute, Ind., where he was employed as operator by the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad. Later he was made agent at Charleston, Ill., and in 1861 promoted to train dispatcher. In 1862 he was called to

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by Major Smith, and placed in charge of the military telegraph service during the remainder of the war. Two years after he went to Jefferson Barracks he was transferred to Pilot Knob, then to Helena and Little Rock, Ark., and in 1864 was made manager, with headquarters in Leavenworth. He was the last man mustered out of the service in this department in 1866.

After the expiration of his army service Mr. Byington was employed in Leavenworth by the Missouri Pacific Railroad as operator and agent. The road at that time was uncompleted, and he had his office in a box car. During those days he had many interesting experiences. He once took a ride in the steamer "Hensley," Capt. W. S. Burke, from Leavenworth down to the mouth of the Kaw and up to Lawrence. When the first engine was brought by boat to the Kaw River, he went down to see it tried. The track had been laid to the river bank, and when the engine started it was run up a short distance and back, then was taken out of sight. Returning, it got out of the control of the engineer, plunged over the bank of the river and was imbedded in the quicksand, where it remains to this day.

For twenty years Mr. Byington was in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. During eighteen and one-half years he was ticket agent and in all of that time he was absent from duty only three and one-half weeks. Nor was there, in the entire period, a discrepancy of a penny in his accounts. Owing to poor health, he was finally obliged to give up active employment. From Major Smith he received the gift of a very fine pocket telegraph instrument, and this he often used when on his trips in charge of government lines during the war; it is now in the possession of Mrs. Byington, who highly prizes it as a token of the esteem in which he was held.

In the Masonic order Mr. Byington took high rank. He became a member of the fraternity in Leavenworth, in June, 1864, belonging to King Solomon Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. In 1866 he served as junior warden, in 1868 as senior warden, and in 1869 as worshipful master. From 1873 to 1876 he was deputy grand master. In 1865 he became a member of Leavenworth Chapter No. 2, and was high priest in 1868 and 1869. In 1866 he assisted in organizing the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Kansas and was elected grand king in 1876 and grand high priest in 1877. In 1865 he received the degrees of royal, select and super-excellent master in Leavenworth Council No. 1, and was honored with the office of illustrious master in 1877 and 1878. He also assisted in organizing the Grand Council of Kansas, and was afterward grand master in 1880 and 1881, and was a delegate from the Grand Council of Kansas to the convention at Detroit, Mich., and took a deep interest in the organization of the General Grand Council. In 1868 he helped to organize the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Kansas, and was chosen eminent commander in 1874. He was elected grand captain general at the annual conclave in 1877, and deputy grand commander in 1879. In 1880 he represented the Grand Commandery in the grand encampment in Chicago, the largest assembly of Knights Templar that was ever gathered in any city or country.

Among Masons throughout the country Mr. Byington was well known and held in the highest esteem. When he died there were many tributes paid to his memory by his host of friends. He was buried with Masonic honors and his funeral brought together the largest concourse of people ever seen at a similar service in Leavenworth. In the hearts of those to whom he was known, his memory is honored for his upright life and noble character.

MRS. EMILY J. BYINGTON, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Leavenworth, was born in Oxford, N. Y., in 1835, a daughter of Levi and Laura (Humphrey) Eggleston. Her father was an expert machinist and at the time of his death was a member of the oldest firm of hardware merchants in Chenango County. Through her mother she is of English descent, but the family has been identified with American history for many generations. Her

education was obtained in Oxford Academy, with the alumni association of which she has since been identified. She was given the benefit of the best advantages of the day and locality. Prior to the origin of the Morse system of telegraphy, she attended a lecture, in which was demonstrated the result of electricity when put under control by wire and keys.

When twenty years of age Miss Eggleston became the wife of Dwight Byington. They had an only child, a son, deceased, who was buried at Litchfield, Ill.

In 1865, being desirous of getting a home, Mrs. Byington began to clerk. She succeeded in accomplishing her aim, and at the same time displayed the possession of so much business ability that she has since continued identified with the business interests of Leavenworth. In 1873 she bought a small house, which she has since enlarged to its present commodious size. In 1883 she embarked in the real-estate business, in which she has since successfully engaged. During the boom of 1887 and its subsequent collapse, others were more or less injured financially, but by the exercise of good judgment she came out ahead. It has always been one of her principles that all should live within their incomes, and in her address before the students of Leavenworth College, in February, 1899, she made that thought one of her principal points. She is fond of literary work and shows a decided talent for it. She delivered an address at the memorial service held in honor of Mrs. Harriet C. Cushing, founder of Cushing hospital and one of the founders of the Home for the Friendless, in Leavenworth.

In 1896 Mrs. Byington was a delegate to the biennial convention of Women's Clubs held in Louisville and two years later she attended as a delegate a similar gathering in Denver. She was one of the originators of the Saturday Club, with which she has been identified for twenty years. In the Alantean Club of Topeka she is an honorary member, and is also a life member of the Art League of Leavenworth. Identified with Byington Chapter No. 177, Order of Eastern Star, she holds office as past worthy matron of the chapter. Her various fraternal and social connections afford her an outlet for her energies and an agreeable relaxation after the cares of business. She laid out the Byington subdivision to Leavenworth and now owns a number of residences in the city. Matters calculated to promote the welfare of the people, either morally or intellectually, receive her sympathy and support. The public library is one of the worthy causes in which she is interested. She has also taken a warm interest in the work of the Home for the Friendless, and has been a member of the home board.

JEPP RYAN, president of the Ryan Brothers Cattle Company, president of the Leavenworth Coal Company, and a director of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, was born in the city of Leavenworth, November 24, 1858, a son of Matthew Ryan, Sr. His education was obtained principally in St. Mary's College in Kansas. From an early age he has been interested in the cattle business. Associated with his older brother and their father, in 1876 he began trailing cattle from Oregon, Idaho and Washington to Cheyenne, Wyo., and this business they conducted upon an extensive scale, handling as many as thirty thousand cattle in a single season.

The Ryan Brothers Cattle Company, organized in 1883, located a ranch on the Musselshell River, one hundred and ten miles northwest of Miles City, Mont., and seventy miles from Custer's battlefield. From that time until 1897 the subject of this sketch spent almost his entire time in Montana, where he was extensively engaged in the cattle business. While he conducted the business upon a large scale, and was prosperous, yet he had his share of misfortunes. During the severe winter of 1886-1887 the firm lost more than fifteen thousand head of cattle. However, they continued the business upon as large a scale as before, and in addition to the raising of cattle, also engaged in the breeding of saddle and thoroughbred horses, being the largest producers of saddle horses in Montana.

During all the years that Mr. Ryan had the superintendence of the ranch he made his home in Miles City, Mont. In 1891 he opened a hard-

ware store in that place, where he built up an extensive business and continued at the head of the establishment until 1898, when he sold out. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Miles City, which position he held one term. He was very popular among the people of Miles City and his departure was greatly regretted; the local paper alluded to him in terms of the highest praise and the people united in testifying to his worth as a citizen. In November, 1897, his brother, Matthew Ryan, Jr., died. The two had always been engaged in business together, Matthew having charge of their Leavenworth interests, while our subject superintended the cattle business in Montana. The latter's plans were changed by the death of his brother and his return to Leavenworth was rendered necessary. Here he has since had the supervision of the Ryan estate, while his brother, Ethan, has acted as vice-president of the company and manager of the Montana ranch.

Besides their interests in Montana, Ryan Brothers are also extensively engaged in cattle raising near Tombstone, Cochise County, Ariz., Eldorado, Kans., and Chickasaw Nation, I. T. Ryan Brothers Cattle Company also own a farm of one thousand acres, stocked with cattle, and situated seven miles south of Leavenworth. Mr. Ryan is vice-president of the Lost Horse Mining and Milling Company, operating a gold mine in San Bernardino County, Cal., of which company his brother, Thomas, is the president. The Leavenworth Coal Company, of which he is president, are the oldest coal operators in the state, and have a shaft seven hundred and ten feet deep, mining a twenty-three inch vein, with a capacity of thirty thousand. In addition to his other enterprises he is president of the Ryan Brothers Cattle Company and a director in the First National Bank. During his residence in Montana he was actively identified with the Montana Cattle Growers' Association.

On South Broadway, Leavenworth, stands the beautiful and elegantly furnished home of Mr. Ryan. He was married in Leavenworth, in January, 1883, to Miss Addie Carr, daughter of E. T. and Margaret Carr; she was born in Leavenworth and received excellent advantages in girlhood. Her charming manners and tact enable her to preside graciously over her elegant home. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are Lee M. and Samuel.

A great deal of credit is due Mr. Ryan for the energy he has displayed in business matters and for the liberal manner in which he has supported all enterprises calculated to develop and add to the progress of his native town. He is a man of enterprise, joined with sound common sense, and in his stock-raising projects has exhibited excellent judgment. In fact, it is doubtful if any citizen of Leavenworth is better versed than he in the details of the stock business.

CAPT. JAMES T. STEVENS was born in Leaksville, Rockingham County, N. C., a son of William C. and Caroline Frances (Barnett) Stevens, and a descendant, on the paternal side, of a pioneer family of New Hampshire, while the Barnetts were early residents of Virginia and many of their members took part in the Revolutionary war. In 1834 the family removed to Peoria County, Ill., and soon afterward the mother died, after which the father married again. He became one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers of his section and lived to be a very aged man.

In a private school our subject obtained a good knowledge of the English language and laid the foundation of the education which was afterward broadened by travel and self-culture. August 25, 1850, at the age of twenty years and two months, he married Miss Lizzie Flint. Soon afterward he rented a farm at Princeton, but a year later sold his property and purchased an interest in a furniture store in the town, which business he conducted for several years, making money rapidly, but losing through unfortunate investments. In 1857 he disposed of the store and resumed farming, and soon had three farms well improved and stocked.

At the opening of the Civil war he determined to enlist in defense of the Union. October, 1861, found his name enrolled as a member of Company

C, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry. A short time afterward he was made sergeant-major, and served in the Army of the Tennessee, participating in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth and Stone River. He was always to be found in the thickest of the fights, leading others on to victory. In 1863 he was transferred to the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry and commissioned captain; serving as such, mostly in Tennessee and Alabama, until the close of the war, when he was mustered out, July 5, 1865, at Springfield, Ill.

Returning home, Captain Stevens found farming in a stagnant condition, owing to the influence of the war. Believing conditions would be more favorable in the west, he sold his Illinois property and came to Kansas in November, 1867. Settling in Lawrence, he first built a tannery and engaged in tanning, but lost all he had invested. His next venture was in the real-estate and insurance business, in which he was so successful that within three years he had retrieved his losses to some extent. In January, 1872, he and I. S. Kalloch issued the first number of the *Spirit of Kansas*, a paper devoted to the general interests of the farming people. After a year he bought out his partner and ran a few months alone, when he took Hon. E. G. Ross into partnership, but after a year he again became editor and sole proprietor. Under his management the paper increased in circulation and popularity, and was generally conceded to have no superior of its kind. He continued its editor for years, but finally sold the paper.

Politically Captain Stevens was always a stanch Republican. He was connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Grand Army. In 1873 he became identified with the Grange movement and for several terms he served as master of his Grange. In 1877 and 1878 he was lecturer of the Kansas State Grange. In this capacity he made a general canvass of the state, organizing granges, strengthening old organizations and advancing the movement. Through his pointed, logical and practical lectures he did much to awaken the people to a realization of their opportunities and the state's needs as an agricultural community. For two hundred days he engaged in lecturing, without asking for any remuneration whatever. In religion he was a Congregationalist. His wife died in 1887, and two years later, while he was serving as justice of the peace, he also passed away. They were the parents of five children: Mrs. Eva Griesa, of Lawrence; Nelson O., of this city; James B., professor of vocal music in Boston, Mass.; Carrie F., a teacher in the public schools of Lawrence; and William C., professor of botany in the University of Kansas.

HON. MARTIN SMITH. The pioneers of Leavenworth will be held in grateful remembrance long after they shall have passed from earth. The hardships and privations which they endured during the early days of the settlement of Kansas entitle them to special recognition. Among these early settlers mention belongs to Mr. Smith, who came to Leavenworth June 8, 1857, and is still an active business man of this city. During the entire period of his residence here he has maintained a deep interest in the welfare of his city and state, and has contributed his quota toward the development of each. Through his service as a member of the state senate he has also had a connection with the making of the laws of the state and the sustaining of its broad educational and philanthropic institutions.

At No. 305 Delaware street Mr. Smith is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. As an underwriter he draws up policies ensuring against fire and tornado, also against the destruction of plate glass by accident. The companies he represents are as follows: Liverpool, London & Globe; Firemen's Fund of San Francisco; German-American of New York; North British & Mercantile; Orient of Hartford; Glens Falls of Glens Falls, N. Y.; Hamburg-Bremen; Sun of London (the oldest insurance company in the world); American-Central of St. Louis and Milwaukee. He owns residence property in Leavenworth, and also a farm of one hundred and forty acres in Platte County, Mo. He has acted as president of a number of building and loan asso-

ciations until their shares matured and were paid off. Other enterprises have received his attention from time to time.

On New Year's day of 1832 Mr. Smith was born in Rhenish Prussia, Germany, a son of John and Mary (Wagner) Smith, also natives of that vicinity. His paternal grandfather, a farmer, was seventy-one years of age at the time of his death, and his wife was ninety-seven. When a young man John Smith entered the Prussian army and served in the Napoleonic wars, up to and including the battle of Waterloo. He was second lieutenant of his company, and received, for bravery, the order of the iron cross. Before Frederick William died he issued an order that each and every one who was a participant in these wars, who was qualified for office, should be given the preference. In this way John Smith was given the office of general superintendent of public roads, his territory covering a very large area. He continued in the office until he died at eighty-seven years, and retaining his mental and physical faculties was able to attend to every duty up to the last. He death resulted from an attack by a mad bull. His wife died at sixty-six years. Of their six children three are living, Martin being next to the youngest, and the only one in America. One of the sons, John, was a lieutenant in the revolution in Baden and was a man of splendid qualities, whose rise from the ranks was merited.

When fourteen the subject of this sketch entered a college at Bern-Kassel. Afterward he became superintendent of twenty-five men in the building of a twelve-mile macadam road, which work occupied one year. He then served a two years' apprenticeship to the machinist's trade in Burkenfeld, after which he traveled in Germany for eight months. He was drafted into the army and accepted, but, before regularly entering the army, came to America in order to escape military oppression. In 1852 he took passage on the sailing vessel "Fitzpatrick," at Hamburg, and after a voyage of six weeks arrived in New York, friendless, and with only $32. He found employment as a machinist, and during the two years he remained in New York he saved $800, by working overtime, in addition to his regular salary. With this money he started west. He traveled through different parts of the country, and for eighteen months worked in New Orleans. While there he and seventeen others joined Walker's second expedition to Honduras, where he had many thrilling experiences. While he was in prison, Walker was taken out and shot. During the night he and four comrades made their escape, and traveled inland to a small town, where they secured employment in the building of four iron houses. With the money thus earned they were able to pay their way back to New Orleans. From there he proceeded to St. Louis and thence to Leavenworth. His early life here was no less perilous than had been his experiences in Honduras. Border warfare made existence a constant menace. He was a free-state man, and consequently encountered the dislike of southern sympathizers. For a time he worked in a blacksmith shop on Second street.

In 1862 Mr. Smith was made chief of the volunteer fire department, which position he held for eight years. Prior to this he had organized the Leavenworth Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of which he was foreman. While acting as chief he organized the paid fire department, and bought the first and second steamers in the town. During the war he was captain of Company G, First Kansas Militia. In 1863 he started in the fire insurance business, and now has the oldest business of the kind in Leavenworth, if not, indeed, in the entire state. In this city he married Lizzie, daughter of George Galloway, who removed from Kentucky to Platte County, Mo., in 1854. They are the parents of four children, namely: Mrs. Mary Oliver; Florence; Jessie; and Martin J., a graduate of the high school, and now connected with his father in business.

Formerly a Republican, upon the passage of the prohibitory bill Mr. Smith transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party. He has been active in county and state conventions and upon committees. For ten years he was a member of the school board, and for six years represented the fourth ward in the city council, dur-



W. A. Harris.

ing which time he served as president of the council. In spite of being frequently urged to become a candidate for mayor, he has always declined. In 1869 and 1870 he served as a member of the state senate, to which he was elected by a large majority, and in the work of which he bore an honorable part. Since then, however, he has invariably refused nominations for senate and legislature. For several years he was president of all of the sixty-three Personal Liberty Clubs in the state of Kansas, through the influence of which Glick was elected. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and has served officially in the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, besides being a member of the grand lodge and the grand encampment.

HON. WILLIAM A. HARRIS. Whoever labors to secure the progress of his country, striving to bring out its latent resources; who seeks to promote the cause of justice and morality; and who, both as a public official and as a private citizen, is interested in the advancement of commerce and education, such a man becomes a public benefactor, and his name should be inseparably linked with that of his county and state. This, in brief, is the character and this the reputation of United States Senator Harris, who is known far beyond the limits of his home county of Leavenworth, having, by his close identification with public affairs, gained for himself a name as a progressive, public-spirited citizen.

The life of any man may be better understood when his ancestral history is presented. In studying the ancestry of the Harris family, it becomes evident to all that the talents possessed by Senator Harris are his by inheritance. The family has for generations been honorably and actively identified with public affairs in America, among their most prominent representatives of the nineteenth century having been United States Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee and Judge Iverson L. Harris of Georgia. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. of France, and during the religious persecutions of Charles and James II. of England, large numbers of Protestants sought refuge from persecution in America. Among these was Henry Harris, a Baptist preacher, who in 1691 came from Glamorgan, Wales, to Virginia, obtaining, with others, from William and Mary of England, a grant of ten miles square of crown lands, on the south bank of the James River, some miles above the great falls, now Richmond, Va. His only son, Edward, had eight sons and five daughters. The tenth child, Nathan, born in 1716, married Catherine Walton, of Brunswick County, Va., in 1737, and they became the parents of fourteen children, viz.: Walton, Nathan, Isaac, David, Elias, Rowland, Herbert, Gideon, Howell, John Henry, Catherine, Martha, Elizabeth and Ann. The oldest child, Walton, was born in Brunswick County, Va., in 1739. He married Rebecca Lanier, a granddaughter of Elizabeth Washington, a first cousin of Gen. George Washington. Their children were: Buckner, Sampson, Joel, Augustine, Edwin, Nathan, Simeon, Walton, Elizabeth, Littleton and Jephtha V. Of these children, Augustine became the father of Judge Iverson L. Harris, of the United States district court. Senator Harris of Tennessee descended from West, the twelfth child of Edward Harris. The honorable position held by the many representatives of the family shows that the old saying "blood will tell," is true. The members of the family have sought the frontier, pushing south to Georgia and Mississippi, and west to the regions beyond the Mississippi. They have served in both houses of congress, have served as governors of states, have sat on the bench and reached eminence at the bar, and in every position have left the impress of their individuality upon their states.

The father of Senator Harris was William A. Harris, a descendant of Augustine Harris. He was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1805, and was given a classical education. He became a prominent attorney and for ten years practiced law in Page County, Va. Twice he was elected to the state legislature of Virginia. In 1841 he was made a presidential elector. At the same

time he was elected to congress, and served as a member of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth congresses. For several years he was editor of the Washington *Spectator*, afterward known as the *Constitution*. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk as charge d'affaires at Buenos Ayres, which position he held until 1851. After the election of James Buchanan to the president's chair he became editor and proprietor of the Washington *Union*, a daily newspaper. He resigned the editorship to accept the position of printer to the senate, in which capacity he continued for two years. In 1854 he moved to Pike County, Mo., where he bought a farm two miles south of Bowling Green. During the Civil war he was appointed judge advocate general of the Trans-Mississippi department of the Confederate army. His death occurred while the war was still in progress, March 28, 1864. He was a man of vigorous mind, and was admirably versed in the principles of wise statesmanship and public policy, while as a diplomat his tact and conservative judgment were at the service of his fellow-citizens. The prominence to which he rose illustrated the laws of heredity and of merit.

In 1840 he married Frances Murray, who died in Missouri at sixty-four years of age. Of their six children, all but two are now living. Murray Harris, the second son, is a graduate of the Kansas State University and is now a civil engineer connected with the Texas Pacific Railroad; Charles Harris, the third son, is a farmer and stock-raiser in Missouri; and Ella H. is the wife of William H. Abrams, land commissioner for the Texas Pacific Railroad Company. The eldest son is he whose name introduces this article. He was born in Loudoun County, Va., October 29, 1841, and was reared in the Old Dominion, remaining with his parents until he entered Columbia College at Washington, D. C., from which he graduated with the class of 1859. Two years later he graduated from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, where he had been under the military training of "Stonewall" Jackson. At the opening of the Civil war he became a lieutenant under Jackson, and afterward was promoted to the rank of captain, and adjutant-general of Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's division, and chief ordnance officer of Gen. D. H. Hill's division.

At the close of the war Mr. Harris came to Kansas, and was employed as a civil engineer in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad from Leavenworth to Lawrence. After the completion of the road he was made resident engineer, with headquarters at Wyandotte (now Kansas City), Kans., and remained in that position until the road reached the Colorado line. In 1868 he was appointed land agent for the railroad companies, having charge of and selling the Delaware and other Indian reservations, which were purchased from the Indians by the railroad companies. He continued in that capacity until the land was disposed of, meantime making his home in Lawrence, where he resided until 1884. During the intervening years he had purchased a tract of three hundred and seventy-five acres of the reservation land, and this he developed into a fine stock farm, erecting on the property a mansion, where he has resided since 1884. The place is one of the best-improved and most valuable in Leavenworth County, and is stocked with thoroughbred Shorthorn and imported cattle, brought from Scotland and Canada.

During the period of his residence in Lawrence, Mr. Harris was acting mayor of the city and for several years president of the city council. He was elected congressman-at-large to the Fifty-third Congress and served for one term. In 1896 he was chosen to represent the third senatorial district in the state senate, and his splendid record in that position led to his election to the United States senate the following year. In the state senate he took an active part in promoting measures for the benefit of his constituents and also served as chairman of the railroad committee. Since taking his seat in the United States senate he has been influential in bringing about a settlement between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads and the national government, by which the government obtained the full amount of the railroad indebtedness. He has also served on the Nicaragua canal committee. He advocates the construction and ownership of the

canal by the United States government at the earliest possible date, in preference to private corporations.

In 1863 Senator Harris married Miss Mary A. Lionberger, daughter of John Lionberger, of Luray, Page County, Va. She died in 1894, leaving five children. The eldest, Page Harris, is assistant general manager of the Texas Pacific Railroad at Dallas, Tex. Frances is the wife of H. L. Patteson, of Kansas City. Isabella married William M. Byrne, of New York City. Bessie is the wife of Hughes F. Findley, of Dallas, Tex. The youngest child, Craig Harris, when but fifteen years of age, enlisted in the First District of Columbia Regiment during the Spanish-American war and was made sergeant of his company, with which he served during the memorable Santiago campaign. Afterward he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. The present wife of Senator Harris was Mrs. Cora M. Mackey, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES WESLEY ALLENDORPH, of Lawrence, the owner of large tracts of ranch land in Kansas, was born on Vesey street, New York City, March 26, 1837, a son of Philip C. and Cornelia T. (Wiley) Allendorph. His grandfather, Henry, was born near Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., and engaged in farm pursuits in that county. The family was established in America by the great-grandfather Allendorf (as the name was then spelled), who crossed the ocean from Holland and settled near the Hudson. During the Revolutionary war he took up arms in the cause of independence. Born near Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, Philip Allendorph was a young man when he went to New York City, and there he became interested in a furniture business on Canal street. Upon selling the business he returned to his old home and engaged in farming. In 1855 he settled in Buffalo, Scott County, Iowa, where he bought a tract of land and improved a farm. Eight years later he went to Dayton, N. J., and afterwards spent three years at Elizabeth City, the same state. For four years he was employed in the naval department of the custom house in New York City. His last days were spent in the home of his son, Charles Wesley, with whom he remained until a year before his death, when he removed to his daughter's, Mrs. Dr. Merry, in Iowa City, where he died in 1880. His wife, who died in her son's home, in 1895, was born on Dye street, New York City, and was the daughter of a Scotchman, who settled in New York and had contracts there for the stone cutting on the custom house, Merchants' Exchange and other public buildings.

Isabella, who married H. S. Merry, M. D., and died in Iowa City, Iowa; Philipine Augusta, wife of J. B. Gruman, of Westwood, Bergen County, N. J.; and Charles Wesley, of Lawrence, comprised the family of Philip C. Allendorph. The son, who was the youngest of the family, graduated in 1855, with the degree of A. B., from the New York Free Academy, now the University of the City of New York. Afterward he began civil engineering. For six months he assisted the county surveyor of Westchester County, N. Y. Late in 1855 he went to Rock Island, Ill., and secured employment on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, which he helped to survey, the present General Wheaton at the same time working as rodman. In 1856 he was rodman in the survey of the Sheffield & Savannah Railroad in Illinois. The next year he was employed on the Peoria & Hannibal Railroad survey, the Illinois River Railroad (later the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville road), and from April, 1857, to April, 1861, was rodman, division engineer and first assistant engineer on the Jacksonville, Alton & St. Louis road. From 1860 until the outbreak of the war he was connected with the survey of the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad. When the war began he recruited twenty men, expecting to form a company and enter the service, but family reasons caused him to change his plans. From March, 1863, to May 15, 1864, he was division engineer on the Morris & Essex Railroad in New Jersey, and from the latter date to December 15, 1865, he was with the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad as assistant engineer.

Going to Missouri, Mr. Allendorph was ap-

pointed chief engineer of the Osage Valley & Southern Kansas Railroad, which position he held from February 1, 1866, to August, 1868. The construction work was completed from Boonville to Tipton, Mo., but the survey was made through to Kansas. The road is now incorporated in the Missouri Pacific. From October 1, 1868, to the 1st of December of the same year, he was division engineer on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, then held a similar position on the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad until July, 1870. His next position was as first assistant engineer on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western road. In 1871, as chief engineer, he made the preliminary survey of the Pekin & Mississippi Railroad, which, however, was never built. He then was elected chief engineer of the Chicago, Pekin & South-Western Railroad, which position he held until April, 1873. In 1872 he was appointed chief engineer of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville road, after which he held a similar position in the survey and construction of the Peoria & Springfield Railroad. At the same time he was chief engineer of the Dakota Southern road, locating and constructing from Sioux City to Yankton.

On the suspension of railroad work in 1873 Mr. Allendorph went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and bought a one-half interest in the wholesale and retail tea and coffee business owned by his brother-in-law, J. B. Gruman, with whom he continued for five years. At the same time he also carried on a wholesale house on Water street, New York. During this period he had his residence in Elizabeth, N. J. In 1878 he disposed of his interests in the east and came to Kansas, where for six years he carried on a mercantile business in Lawrence. He built the Allendorph block, and was the owner of five stores in a row. Much of his time since coming to Kansas has been devoted to the cattle business. He had traded for four thousand acres in the south-eastern part of Riley County, Kans. This he fenced and has used for a cattle ranch, leasing additional land until the ranch comprised twelve thousand acres, but some years since he turned the four thousand acres over to his son. Near Winfield, Cowley County, he now owns a ranch of sixteen hundred acres in a body, two hundred of which are planted in corn, while the remainder is devoted to the pasturage of his five hundred head of steers. In addition he owns four hundred and eighty acres of irrigated land (with an unlimited free range of buffalo grass land) in Kearney County, near Lakin, where he has four hundred head of cattle and raises alfalfa for feed, operating the place himself. He also owns farms in Pratt and Riley Counties, Kans., land in Texas and valuable property in Lawrence. Since coming west he has given some attention to civil engineering. He was assistant engineer of the branch of the Missouri Pacific, from Butler, Mo. to Emporia, Kans. He was assistant engineer from Kansas City to the Platt River in Nebraska, in the location and construction of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railroad, and is now engineer in charge of the Winner Electric Railway from Lawrence to Topeka. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the Select Friends and Fraternal Aid Association.

In Jerseyville, Ill., September 6, 1865, Mr. Allendorph married Miss Martha Stelle, a member of a New Jersey family that removed to Illinois during pioneer days. They have three sons and one daughter, namely: Arthur, a cattleman at Alma, Kans.; Eugene W., who graduated from the Kansas City Dental College, and is now proprietor of the Western dental depot, in that city; DeWitt, who is at home; and Cornelia, wife of Rev. George D. Rogers, pastor of the Baptist Church of Lawrence. Mrs. Allendorph was one of four children, the others being Mrs. Mary A. Randolph, of Jerseyville, Ill.; Moore, on the old homestead; and Cretie, of Jerseyville. Her father, Jacob K. Stelle, a native of Somerset County, N. J., settled in Jersey County, Ill., in 1837, and there he engaged in farming until he was advanced in years. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church for forty years. His death occurred in Jerseyville in 1878. His father, John, who was born in New Jersey, died in Illinois while visiting his son, Jacob. The Stelle family is of French lineage but has been represented in America from an early period. The wife of

Jacob K. Stelle was Eliza J. Compton, who was born in Somerset County, N. J., daughter of Moore Compton, a farmer there. She is still living and makes her home in Jerseyville. In religion she has long been a faithful adherent of the Baptist Church.

MARSHALL M. JEWETT. A résumé of the life of Mr. Jewett shows that he is a representative type of a western man, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of western push and enterprise. He has led the adventurous life of a frontiersman, and has experienced not only the usual hardships of the pioneer, but during early days was often in the greatest danger from the Indians of the plains and from the pro-slavery men, whose hatred he aroused by his open espousal of the free-state movement. Much of his time was spent on the plains between Leavenworth and Denver, and, including the trips made in wagons, he rode across the country forty-six times. Sometimes when alone, and sometimes when with others, he was attacked by the red men, and more than once he was wounded by their arrows and narrowly escaped with his life. He has lived and braved the hardships of a frontier existence until he has seen the old method of transportation by ox-teams replaced by the swift steam cars; he has seen the Indians gradually drifting further westward before the approaching wave of immigration and civilization; he has seen the country dotted over with ranch houses and herds of cattle and sheep replace those of buffalo and deer. The smoke from factories rises where once he could discern only the camp fires of Indians or white immigrants. In all of this wonderful transformation that has been wrought he has borne a part, and, as a pioneer, his name deserves to be perpetuated in the annals of the west.

In a very early day the Jewett family was established in Rowley, Mass., and later generations founded Jewett City, Conn. One of the name, Charles Jewett, was a very prominent temperance worker and wrote many works upon that subject. Eleazer, a brother of Charles, was born in Jewett City, and became a pioneer manufacturer of cut nails, operating a large plant at Norwich, Conn., and employing several hundred men. He was employed by the government of Portugal to superintend the erection of mills, but lost his health while in that country and died shortly after his return home, in 1839. His wife, Mrs. Mary Ann (Russell) Mount, was a daughter of Capt. Laban Russell, of Rye, N. Y., and a descendant of early settlers of Nantucket, Mass. By her first husband, Captain Mount, she had two children, Caroline, who married Henry Spring, of Olney, Ill., and Mary, wife of Capt. Peter E. Le Fevre. The latter was a prominent ocean captain, and commanded the "North Star," "Ariel," "Magnolia" and "Vanderbilt," owned by Commodore Vanderbilt. Our subject was the second of three sons born to his parents, his brothers being: Washington, who died in boyhood, and Laban Russell Jewett, of Norwich, Conn., who at one time was first officer on the steamship "Vanderbilt," later for fourteen years was a commander in the English merchant marine service between London and the East Indies, and is now engaged in the coal and mercantile business. Mrs. Mary A. Jewett died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Le Fevre.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jewett City, Conn., in 1831. When eight years of age he was taken by his mother to Rye, N. Y., his father having died recently. Afterward he was given a home with his grandmother, but at the age of fourteen he went to Olney, Ill., and from that time he was practically self-supporting. He was employed as clerk in a store and later became a partner of his brother-in-law, Henry Spring. Wishing to try his fortune in the new west, he came to Leavenworth, October 20, 1855, in company with James L. Byers, bringing a stock of groceries and hardware from St. Louis on the boat "Ben Bolt." The firm of Byers & Jewett opened a store in Leavenworth, which they carried on until 1857, and then turned their attention to the real-estate business.

The first trip across the plains that Mr. Jewett made was in October, 1858, when he formed a company of six men and traveled to the point where Denver now stands. Building a cabin, the men spent the winter on Cherry Creek. He

was captain of the company, which consisted besides himself, of Richard E. Whitsett, Gen. William H. H. Larimer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., William H. H. Larimer, Jr., now of Kansas City, Charles Lawrence and his nephew, Fulsom Darsett. They were among the first white men to build a cabin on the present site of Denver, and they laid out and incorporated the town of Denver, Mr. Jewett becoming the owner of a share in the company. Indians were numerous and the remoteness of the few white men from others made their situation not a little dangerous. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Jewett left the party and traveled, on horseback, seven hundred miles to Leavenworth, making the distance in twenty-two days. In May of the same year he returned to Colorado with a freighting outfit, loaded with provisions and merchandise, and arrived safely in Denver, where he sold his goods, wagons and horses. Buying fresh horses he rode back to Leavenworth. In the fall of 1859 he went back to Denver, with an outfit of eighteen wagons, loaded with merchandise and provisions, which he sold to prospectors, realizing a handsome sum. Returning to Leavenworth the third time on horseback, he spent the winter here and in the spring of 1860 went across the plains with twenty six wagons and three hundred and twelve oxen. Afterward he followed freighting between the Missouri River and Colorado, Salt Lake, Santa Fe and other points. During the Civil war he was employed by the government in providing provisions for the western forts. In the winter of 1863-64 he killed sixteen hundred and thirty-seven head of buffalo on the plains of northwestern Kansas; and the skins of these he sold in Leavenworth.

As has already been intimated, Mr. Jewett had frequent encounters with the Indians and was wounded several times. The most troublesome were the Kiowas, Cheyennes and Sioux. During 1865, while riding from Valverde to Leavenworth, alone, he was attacked by seventeen Indians known as "dog" soldiers, and he had a hard fight with them, but made his escape. When on a return trip from the west, with one hundred and four wagons and only forty-one men, he was attacked in the Platte River bottom by Indians, and was corraled for several hours, but finally drove the red men away. An Indian shot him in the arm, but he had the satisfaction of killing the one that wounded him. In 1869 he settled down to farm life in Leavenworth County, and afterward engaged in stock-raising. In 1896 he bought a farm near Leavenworth from John W. Loar, and upon the one hundred and sixty acres comprising this place he has since made his home, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In the summer of 1898 his residence was destroyed by fire.

In 1865 Mr. Jewett made the trip across the plains from Valverde to Leavenworth and here married Sarah Burr, a sister of H. S. and E. Burr. She died in 1897, leaving two sons, Edmond R. and Harry S. During the border warfare days Mr. Jewett was an outspoken Union man. In 1857 he was one of the party who captured the Kickapoo cannon at Kickapoo which had been stolen by the pro-slavery party from the government arsenal at Liberty. He was with John Brown in his camp at Tabor, Iowa. So pronounced was he in his defense of the free-state cause that he brought upon himself the enmity of those of different views and at one time a reward was offered for his scalp by the pro-slavery party. In spite of all these, and other dangers, he continued his fearless defense of principles he believed to be right. He has always been a man of patriotic character, progressive and public spirited motives, and has cherished a warm affection for the country where the active years of his life have been passed.

JOHN ALBERT HERNING, proprietor of the Lawrence canning factory, is at the head of one of the important industries of Douglas County. The material used in the canning business is of the choicest grade, much of it being raised on his farm of three hundred and fifty acres in the Kaw River bottom, but in addition to this he also buys from gardeners and growers. The Kaw Valley brand is known throughout the west and shipments are made, in carload lots, to points between the Missouri River and the coast.

In the factory there is floor space of an acre. The plant is operated by steam, modern improvements have been introduced, and there is a capacity of fifty thousand cans a day. The products are tomatoes, peas, sweet corn, beans and also various kinds of fruits. During the busy season more than two hundred hands are employed. In the winter months he devotes his attention to feeding cattle and usually has about one hundred head on his place, where he has a silo with a capacity of six to eight hundred tons.

Mr. Herning was born at Vinland, Palmyra Township, Douglas County, April 2, 1868, a son of Michael and Sarah A. (Eberhart) Herning, natives respectively of Wurtemberg, Germany, and Butler County, Pa. His father, who was third among five children, was a son of Joseph Herning, who brought the family from Germany to Holmes County, Ohio. In youth he learned the builder's trade. Coming to Kansas in 1859, he settled near Vinland, where he improved a farm of one hundred acres. He was a free-state man and in politics voted with the Republican party. He died on his farm March 20, 1873, at the age of thirty-five, and was the first man buried in Stony Point Cemetery, which he had laid out and platted in lots. During the Civil war he took part in the campaign against Price and fought at the Big Blue.

In Douglas County, January 21, 1864, Michael Herning married Miss Sarah A. Eberhart, daughter of Joseph Eberhart, a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., and granddaughter of Christian Eberhart, who was born in Lehigh County March 9, 1772, thence was taken by his parents to Westmoreland County in 1773 and died there upon a farm. He was a son of Paul Eberhart, who was born on the ocean in 1727, when the family were en route to America. Paul's father, Michael, a native of Wurtemberg, crossed on the ship, "Friendship," and in March, 1727, settled in what is now Lehigh County, where he became a large farmer and active worker in the German Reformed Church. Joseph Eberhart, who was a tailor in youth, became a local preacher in the Lutheran Church and a colporteur in the employ of the American Tract Society. In 1825 he settled in Mercer County, Pa., twenty years later went to Armstrong County, and in order to secure a home for his sons finally decided to locate in Kansas. April 13, 1854, he brought his family as far west as Kansas City, where they remained until July. He then proceeded to Douglas County, Kans., and took up a claim three miles east of the present site of Lawrence, later removing to a claim at what is now Willow Springs. There he built a log house and began the task of improving a farm. Later he bought a farm in Palmyra Township, where his last days were spent. During the early days of his residence here he preached very frequently, there being a scarcity of ministers at that time, but he never sought any renumeration for his services. Being himself a stanch free-state man, he endeavored to secure eastern immigrants to Kansas, hoping their presence might aid the anti-slavery movement. For his activity in this direction he incurred the hatred of the pro-slavery party, who resolved to hang him. A night was set for the deed, but he learned of it and managed to escape. He died in November, 1882, when almost eighty-three years of age.

The marriage of Joseph Eberhart united him with Catherine Kistler, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1805, and died in Kansas December 21, 1885. She was a faithful, industrious woman, whose sole aim was to promote the happiness and welfare of her husband and children. She was a daughter of Jacob Kistler, a farmer of Pennsylvania. In her family there were thirteen children, namely: Mary Ann, who was first married to a Mr. Hemphill and later became the wife of William Bierly, and died in Vinland, in February, 1898; Obadiah, formerly a farmer, now living in Baldwin City, Kans.; Mrs. Priscilla Barnhart, who died near Ottawa, in February, 1899; John, who died in Pennsylvania; Joseph, who was accidentally killed at eighteen years of age; Henry S., who served in Company C, Tenth Kansas Infantry, and is now living in Willow Springs Township, Douglas County; Lewis J., who was in the Kansas militia during the Price raid and now lives near Vinland; Andrew, who enlisted in a Kansas regiment, was

taken prisoner at Independence, Mo., finally received an exchange and returned to his regiment, and is now living near Vinland; Paul C., of Lawrence, who was captured while serving in the Union army, but later was paroled and discharged; Catherine Elizabeth, who died at the old homestead; Sarah A.; Susannah Lydia, who was twice married and died at the old home; and Mrs. Rebecca L. Hemphill, who lives near Vinland.

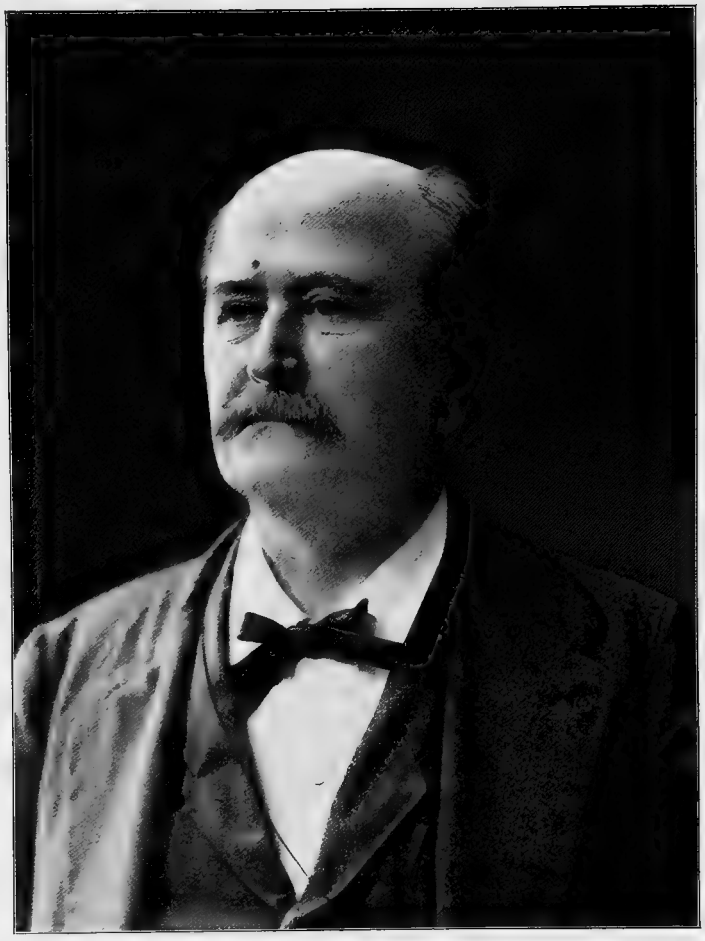
Three years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Sarah A. Herning settled in Lawrence. She was a second time married, becoming the wife of John Lagerquist, a native of Sweden, who died in 1885. Of this union one son was born, Frank Abraham, now at home. To her first marriage the following-named children were born: Joseph Edwin, of Wellington, Kans., an engineer on the Santa Fe road; John Albert, of this sketch; Grace Elizabeth, who married Eben Baldwin, owner of a large farm near Lawrence; Rebecca Lucinda, wife of Frank Charles Endacott, of Lawrence; and Mary Catherine, wife of William Endacott, who is foreman in the Lawrence collar factory. The Endacott brothers were born in England and are members of an old family of Devonshire. Their father, John Endacott, was a son of James Endacott, a farmer of Devonshire. For three hundred years back there has been a John Endacott in every generation. Belonging to the same family was John Endacott, who came to America in the "Mayflower," and was the first governor of Massachusetts. The father of the Endacott brothers was born in Moreton, England, and became heir to Gidley Mill castle, which he still holds. He has two brothers in the United States, one of whom is a Methodist Episcopal minister in Leavenworth County, Kans. He married Marie Pedlar, a native of Devonshire.

The ancestry of the Eberhart family is traced to Eberhard the Noble, a Wurtemberger, whose parents belonged to the royal family. A man of remarkable ability, he established the still flourishing kingdom of Wurtemberg, where he reigned forty-six years, and died June 5, 1325. From him descended a long line of rulers and dukes, the last ruler of Wurtemberg being Leopold Eberhard, who was deposed from the throne in a struggle between Catholics and Protestants, and was succeeded by Duke Charles Augen.

For fourteen years our subject was connected with the Watkins Mortgage Company, after which he turned his attention to the canning business, and since 1894 has been proprietor of the Lawrence canning factory. From January, 1895, to January, 1899, he was a director in the Watkins Bank, in which he is still a stockholder. Politically he is a Republican. He is connected with the lodge and Rebekah degree of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the English Lutheran Church, in which he is a deacon.

WILLIAM DURHAM MARTIN, M. D. Few of the residents of Baldwin were more closely identified with its early history than was Dr. Martin, who is remembered as a public-spirited, enterprising man, and one to whom the village owed not a little of its early growth. Every project for its improvement received his assistance, and not a few plans that aided its development originated in his fertile brain. From the time that he began in professional practice here in 1857, until the date of his death forty-one years afterward, the place had no citizen more devoted to its welfare than he. For two years he officiated as mayor of Baldwin. He was one of the organizers of the Baldwin Bank, in which he afterward held stock. Other local industries and interests received the impetus of his timely encouragement.

Dr. Martin was born in New York state March 29, 1822, a son of Agrippa and Rhoda (Durham) Martin, the latter of Spanish extraction. He was the youngest of six children, four of whom became farmers and two physicians. His father, who was a farmer, removed to Illinois in an early day and settled near Freeport, in what was afterward known as Martin's settlement. After having completed the common school studies, in 1849 our subject began to read medicine with his brother in Freeport, and later he attended Rush Medical College in Chicago, from which he



Thos. J. McLeod, Edmond,

graduated in 1851. Opening an office in Nora, Jo Daviess County, Ill., he remained there for two years, and then returned to Freeport to engage in practice with his brother. From Freeport he came to Kansas in 1856, and the following year opened an office in Baldwin, where for nearly forty years he carried on a large general practice, covering the entire section of surrounding country. In 1895 he was thrown from his buggy and crippled to such an extent that general practice was no longer possible, but he continued his office practice until he died, September 10, 1898. He was prominent in the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity, and aided other organizations having for their object the amelioration of the sufferings of mankind and the elevation of the race.

August 5, 1860, Dr. Martin married Miss Cornelia J. Clayton, daughter of William and Alice Clayton, who were pioneers of Kansas. Mrs. Martin died August 1, 1895, a few years prior to her husband's death. They were the parents of four daughters, namely: Alice, who married W. H. Robinson, of Arkansas City, Kans.; Jennie, wife of J. W. Jenkins, a farmer of Douglas County; Josephine and Maude. At the time of his death Dr. Martin left to his daughters a comfortable residence in Baldwin and one hundred and sixty acres of improved land near the town.

HON. JOHN D. EDMOND, who was mayor of the city of Leavenworth, 1897-99, was born in Vergennes, Addison County, Vt., August 29, 1838, a son of William and Eliza Ann (Vail) Edmond. His paternal grandfather, Hon. David Edmond, a native of Newtown, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College, was one of the most famous lawyers of New England and was especially influential in the public life of Vermont, of which state he served as attorney-general for fourteen years. As selectman, member of the state legislature, and for many years the mayor of Vergennes, he proved himself a most progressive, public-spirited citizen, and did much to advance the welfare of his fellow-citizens. At the time President Monroe visited Vermont he gave the address of welcome. He stood at the head of the Vermont bar and was connected with Daniel Webster in the management of several cases. To great natural ability he added a broad education, thorough knowledge of mankind, and tact, resources and energy. He was active in the Masonic fraternity and a member of the Congregational Church. He was a brother of Hon. William Edmond, the first judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, and a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war, in which other members of the family also bore a part. Their father, Robert Edmond, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, of Scotch descent, and emigrated to America, settling in Newtown, where he reared a large family. His great-grandson, Judge William Edmond Curtis, of New York City, was the father of Hon. William Edmond Curtis, Jr., who held office as assistant treasurer under President Cleveland's second administration.

The marriage of Hon. David Edmond united him with Harriet Lavergne Ducasse, of Westfield, Conn., daughter of John and Mary (Whiting) Ducasse, and a lineal descendant of Admiral Ducasse, who defeated Admiral Benbow, of the English navy, in the seventeenth century, this being the only instance of the defeat of the English fleet by the French navy. Her father, Capt. John Ducasse, was a captain in the French artillery of Louis XVI's life guard, but resigned his commission and came to America to assist the colonies in gaining their freedom, with the understanding that, should he ever return to France, his commission would be given back to him. He accompanied General Lafayette to America, where he was commissioned major of artillery, and was in command at the battles of Saratoga and other engagements. Until the close of the Revolution he continued a brave officer of the colonial army, and at its close retired as colonel of artillery in the continental line. When the war ended he went to the West Indies to visit an uncle, Governor Ducasse, who was at the head of one of the islands, and while there he died of yellow fever. While in America he had married a daughter of Capt. William Whiting, a lineal descendant of Rose Standish. He left only one child, Harriet Lavergne Ducasse.

Reared in Vermont, the father of our subject was sixteen when he went south. He engaged in the cotton brokerage business with Judge William Henry Hitchcock, of Mobile, Ala., until the failure of his health forced him to return to the north. His death occurred in Vermont when he was thirty-eight years of age. He had not taken an active part in public affairs, but he was a public-spirited citizen and a man of business ability. In politics he was a Whig. His wife was a daughter of James and Harriet (Thomas) Vail, of Troy, N. Y. James Vail acted as private secretary to his uncle, Aaron Vail, the first American consul to Bordeaux, France, and a wealthy shipowner and merchant, who finally lost all of his property and died in France, his family later returning to the United States. While James Vail was on a vacation trip to England the war of 1812 broke out and he was taken prisoner. Afterward he was put on parole, but could not leave the country. While there he met and married Miss Thomas. After the war closed he returned to the United States and settled in Troy, N. Y., where he engaged in the mercantile business until his death. His brothers, George and Henry, were also successful dry-goods merchants. Our subject's mother died in Norwich, Conn., at seventy-six years of age, and was buried at her old home in Vermont. She had two sons: Henry Vail, who died in New Hampshire in 1891; and John D., of this sketch.

When an infant of three months our subject was taken to Mobile, Ala., and when six years old he was brought back to Vergennes, where his father died three years later. At thirteen years of age he entered Williston Seminary, in Easthampton, Mass., and afterward clerked in a store in Vergennes for eighteen months, then went to Washington, D. C., where he was engaged as clerk in a hardware store for twelve years. During this time he also carried on business for himself under the firm name of John D. Edmond & Co. At the close of the war he went to Norwich, Conn., but one year later went to Chicago, and in 1870 settled in Leavenworth, Kans. For eleven years he was traveling salesman for J. F. Richards & Co., and for eight years he traveled for the Wyeth Hardware Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., making a total of eighteen years and ten months as traveling salesman. His territory included northern Kansas, southwestern Nebraska and northwestern Missouri. Upon quitting the road he became interested with a nephew, John D. Edmond, 2d, and under the firm title of John D. Edmond, 1st and 2d, the two carried on a hardware business in Logan, Phillips County, Kans., for three years.

May 25, 1876, in Leavenworth, occurred the marriage of Mr. Edmond to Miss Mary Johnston Thompson, who was born in Harrisonburg, Va., a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Ann (Yount) Thompson, both natives of the Shenandoah Valley. About 1855 Mr. Thompson brought his family to the territory of Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, but during the war he returned to Virginia, joined Lee's army, and served with the Confederates until he was killed. His wife reared their children in Leavenworth, and now makes her home with her son-in-law, Mr. Edmond.

In the progress of his home town Mr. Edmond has always shown a deep interest. For one term he represented the second ward in the city council, and for four years he was a member of the board of education. In 1897 he was elected mayor on the Democratic ticket by a plurality of more than six hundred. He filled the office efficiently, giving his entire attention to the discharge of official duties, but at the end of his term of office declined a renomination. In 1859 he assisted in the organization of the National Rifles at Washington, D. C., which afterward became famous. During the Civil war he served as orderly sergeant of Company C, District of Columbia Militia. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution of the State of Connecticut. He was a Mason in St. John's Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., of Washington, D. C., and joined by dimit King Solomon Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M., of Leavenworth, in which he is past master; is a member of Leavenworth Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Leavenworth Council No. 1, R. & S. M.; Leavenworth Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Abdallah Temple, N. M. S.; and for six terms served as a member of the Masonic

board of trustees, during all of which time he was president of the board. He is also a member of the thirty-second degree Consistory at Topeka. The United Commercial Travelers number him among their members. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JONATHAN AKERS, yardmaster at the state penitentiary of Kansas, and a respected citizen of Lawrence, was born in Putnam County, Ind., August 16, 1839, a son of Jonathan and Catherine (Mead) Akers. Of a family of eleven children, only three besides himself are now living, viz.: John M., a retired farmer living in Bluffton, Iowa; Mrs. Grace Elza, also of Bluffton; and Matilda, widow of John Kirkpatrick, of Lawrence, Kans. The father, a native of Crawford County, Ky., engaged in farming there and acquired a number of slaves in connection with other property. However, being opposed to the institution of slavery, in 1836, prior to his removal from the state, he gave all of the negroes their freedom. On his arrival in Indiana he settled in Owen County, on the Eel River, but after a very short time he removed to Putnam County, and there made his home until he died, in 1843.

At the time of his father's death our subject was only four years of age. He was taken into the home of his sister, Elizabeth, wife of Hiram Anthis, of Madison County, Ill., and there he remained until sixteen years of age, when he started out in the world for himself. For four years he found employment as a farm hand, after which he engaged in lumbering on the Mississippi from Stillwater, Minn., to St. Louis, Mo., and way points. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Second Illinois Cavalry, which rendezvoused at Camp Butler, and was sent from there to the front, afterward participating in the battle of Belmont, the taking of New Madrid, and numerous skirmishes. On account of disability, in January, 1863, he was mustered out of the service.

After his health had been regained Mr. Akers resumed lumbering on the river, which he continued for three years. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda J. Lawrence, a native of Madison County, Ill., and the daughter of Thomas Lawrence, who was a prominent farmer there. After his marriage he was elected to the office of constable, which he filled for four years, at the same time acting as deputy sheriff. Following this he operated a rented farm in Madison County for two years. In 1871 he came to Lawrence, Kans., where he secured employment with the Union Pacific Railroad, and for the next thirteen years he was employed as foreman in the construction work of the Union Pacific and Santa Fe Railroad systems, from Kansas City to Denver. In 1885 he was appointed guard at the state penitentiary, which position he held until the spring of 1893. During the following two years he was street commissioner of Lawrence. February 1, 1897, he was appointed yardmaster of the state penitentiary, in which capacity he has since been retained. In politics he was a Republican until 1896. In 1885 he was elected a member of the city council of Lawrence, but after one year resigned, because the duties of his position at the penitentiary required his entire time. In 1895 he was again elected to the board, where he served for two years.

Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Akers four are living, namely: Oliver, who is a conductor of the Denver & Gulf Railroad, and resides in Denver; Warren E., who is connected with the Missouri Pacific Railroad and is stationed at Leavenworth; Neva Maude and Jessie, both at home.

HON. E. F. CALDWELL, A. B., LL. B., postmaster of Lawrence and one of the most prominent citizens of this city, is a member of an old family of which John Caldwell Calhoun was an illustrious representative—a family that had several members in the Revolutionary war and that descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. His father, James Allen Caldwell, whose father, John, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and a large stock farmer in Kentucky, was born near Danville in 1818 and removed to Indiana in 1850, his intense hatred of slavery impelling him to refuse to take any slaves or ally himself in any

way with a movement he believed to be unjust. During the Civil war he attempted three times to enlist in the Union army, but on account of a broken leg he was rejected each time. He gave his attention to the management of a farm and also owned a blacksmith's shop and wagon works near Rockville. In 1870 he settled on a farm near Carlyle, Allen County, Kans., where he was extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, in 1896, at seventy-eight years of age. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. His wife, who was born near Danville, Ky., was a daughter of Godhart Smick, of German descent, a soldier in the war of 1812 and an extensive farmer and stockman of Kentucky, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-three. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Caldwell, died in 1881, when sixty-four years of age. She was the mother of six sons and two daughters, of whom the oldest son, John G., enlisted at eighteen years in an Indiana regiment and served as a non-commissioned officer during the Civil war; he now makes his home in Albuquerque, N. M. Belle F. lives in Carlyle, Kans.; Delilah died at eighteen years; David Knox is living near Carlyle; Thomas Jefferson is a Methodist Episcopal minister in Kansas; Henry Clay is a merchant and deputy postmaster at Carlyle; Eldie Franklin, the subject of this sketch, was next in order of birth; and the youngest is Morton, who is farming near the old Kansas homestead.

The subject of this article was born in Parke County, Ind., near Rockville, September 6, 1859. When a boy he assisted on the ranch in Kansas, breaking prairie, herding cattle, etc. Owing to losses of cattle, his father met with heavy reverses, and when he was ready to start out in life he had no money nor means to secure a college education. He, however, was not discouraged, and came to Lawrence September 8, 1879, with $10 in his pocket. Possessing considerable literary ability he turned this talent to financial account and by means of it worked his way through college, where he spent six years, during four of which he was manager of the *University Review*, a college publication. In June, 1885, he graduated, with the degree of A. B., as valedictorian of his class, which had been his ambition when he left the farm. Before graduating he had contracted for the Lawrence *Daily Journal* and at once assumed charge. After conducting it for a short time the Lawrence Journal Company was organized and he became solicitor for the new company. He continued as such until the 1st of November, when he was appointed advertising agent for the Southern Kansas Railroad, with headquarters in Lawrence. He filled this position for two years, when the office was removed to Topeka. He then resigned and returned to the *Journal* as solicitor. His next enterprise was to assist in raising funds to take the Cyclone Flambeau Club to Washington, D. C. He accompanied the club to Washington as one of the managers and attended the Harrison inauguration ceremonies, where the club won first prize for its display of fireworks. After their return the captain of the club, E. F. Goodrich, was postmaster, and Mr. Caldwell became deputy May 21, 1889, serving until May 1, 1894. Meantime he read law evenings and in 1890 entered law school, from which he graduated in 1892, with the degree of LL. B., delivering the law oration at the commencement exercises of the university.

On the Republican ticket, in June, 1894, Mr. Caldwell was nominated for the legislature and was elected by a good majority. During the session of 1895 he was chairman of the committee on state affairs, and was frequently called to the chair to preside over the house as a committee of whole. He championed the university appropriation raising the income of the institution from $75,000 to $100,000 a year; also the irrigation bill appropriating funds for the development of western Kansas, and other important legislation that session. After his retirement from the House he engaged in the practice of law until July, 1898, when he became postmaster at Lawrence. Much of his time has been given to literary work. He has published a number of illustrated papers and pamphlets on Kansas and the west, among them a history of Lawrence in the early days, from the pen of Dr. Richard Cord-

ley. His latest undertaking was the compiling and publication of an illustrated edition of Lawrence that was greatly admired for artistic work. His attention is now wholly given to his duties as postmaster and the superintendance of that office.

At Lawrence, in October, 1885, Mr. Caldwell married Miss Mary Viola McFarland, who was born in Ohio and died in Lawrence in 1887, leaving a daughter, Kate May.

Since the organization of the Commercial Club Mr. Caldwell has been one of its members, and since 1893 has served as secretary. He is identified with the University Extension Club and has been chairman of the executive committee of the Alumni Association. He assisted in organizing the Republican League of Kansas and was its president in 1897. In the Presbyterian Church he is an active worker and has served as a trustee. A charter member of the Phi Delta Theta College Fraternity, he has been its president and representative. In the Knights of Pythias he is past chancellor and its representative in Grand Lodges. He is connected with the Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah. He was one of the founders of the Fraternal Aid Association and has been prominent in its work. As a citizen he is influential and popular among the people of Lawrence, and is actively identified with many enterprises in the building up of that city.

CAPT. RICHARD L. IGEL, who has made his home in Leavenworth since 1872, and is now druggist at the western branch of the National Military Home, was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, March 29, 1839. His father, Louis F. Igel, who was a pharmacist by occupation, was one of the highly respected citizens of his native place. Accumulating a handsome property he retired from business while still comparatively young, but subsequent misfortunes, involving the loss of a large amount of capital, led him to come to America in 1851 and open a drug store in Madison, Ind. After a number of years in that city, in 1858 he moved his stock of drugs to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he was successfully engaged in business until his death in 1863. He was the son of a successful druggist, so that our subject represents the third generation who have followed the same line of business.

When the family came to the United States Captain Igel was a boy of twelve years. He learned the druggist's trade under his father and continued in Madison until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then enlisted for ninety days in the Sixth Indiana Infantry, of which he was chosen hospital steward. After he had been honorably discharged from that regiment he joined the Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, and was chosen corporal of his company. For one year he served on detached duty under the surgeon-general, after which he was returned to his regiment as second lieutenant. The death of his father in 1863 caused him to resign his commission and return home. He took charge of his father's store at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he made his home until he came to Kansas in 1872. His first position in this city was as clerk in a wholesale drug house, where he continued until 1879. Later he engaged in the drug business for himself. In May, 1890, he was appointed druggist at the National Soldiers' Home, which position he has since efficiently filled. He has engaged in the drug business for forty years and is familiar with its every detail, while his knowledge of medicine and surgery is also broad and thorough. He is a registered pharmacist, and a member of the Kansas State Pharmaceutical Association. The Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion and Custer Post No. 120, G. A. R., number him among their members and enable him to frequently renew his associations with those who, like him, fought for the preservation of the Union during the dark days of the '60s. Fraternally he is connected with Concordia Lodge No. 8, K. P. He has in his possession a thirty pound mortar made of brass in Germany, which bears the date of 1516, and has been in the family for several hundred years. Tradition says that this mortar was the possession of the alchemist at the monastery Kaltenbrunn in Wurtemberg, whose romantic career was investigated by the immortal

Goethe, and employed by him as the subject for his famous character in the celebrated drama of "Faust."

The marriage of Captain Igel took place in 1863, and united him with Emma, daughter of Charles F. Schuessler, M. D., surgeon of the Sixth Indiana Infantry from Madison, Ind., during the Civil war. They are the parents of five children, namely: Leonora, wife of Frederick Harper, United States assayer at Helena, Mont.; Carl, who is connected with the United States mail service; Richard L., Jr., who is hospital steward of the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth; Louisa, a teacher in the public schools of Helena, Mont.; and Lena.

ADOLPH C. GRIESA. There is no finer land for nursery purposes than that which lies in eastern Kansas. Hence a large number of men have been able to secure a success in the business that would have been impossible elsewhere. Among the prosperous nurserymen of Lawrence is the subject of this sketch, who with his brother, Theodore E., started Mount Hope nursery in 1878. For five years they occupied a location three miles west of the city, but in 1883 bought their present site, where they have seventy acres in one body, besides eighty acres adjoining the city, using, with their rented land, about two hundred acres for nursery purposes. Shipments of their nursery stock are made to all points in the Missouri Valley and the west, and one hundred and fifty salesmen are employed in different parts of this territory. The packing house, 40x80, two stories, has twelve thousand square feet of space. A two-inch pipe line brings water from the city water works. The office is on the corner of Missouri and Elliott streets.

The father of our subject, Charles Henry, son of Charles Henry Griesa, was born in Prussia, Germany, and in youth learned the cabinet-maker's trade. In 1853 he came to America and settled in Lima, N. Y. Two years later the family joined him. He resided for a time in Naples, N. Y., then in North Cohocton, where he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business until his death in 1879, at seventy-two years. The business which he established is conducted by his son, Charles A. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Henrietta Scholl; she was born in Leubeke, in the province of Westphalia, Germany, and died in New York in 1889, aged seventy-two. Her father, Charles Scholl, was a saddler and harness-maker. In the family of Henry and Henrietta Griesa, there were seven children who attained mature years, viz.: William F., a commission merchant in Naples, N. Y.; August H., a nurseryman and fruit-grower of Lawrence; Adolph C.; Mrs. Rachael Boone, of Lawrence; Charles A.; Mrs. Augusta Lyon, of Naples; and Theodore E., of Lawrence.

A native of Bielefeldt, Prussia, born March 29, 1847, our subject was a boy of eight years when his mother brought him to this country, making the trip in seven weeks from Bremen to New York via the sailer "Atlanta." He attended the public schools and academy of Naples, N.Y., and for some years worked on a farm in the summer and attended school during the winter. In 1869 he joined his brother, August H., in Lawrence, and for nine years the two continued in the nursery business together, after which their partnership was dissolved, and our subject became connected with his younger brother. In everything pertaining to his chosen business he maintains a deep interest. He always attends the meetings of the American Association of Nurserymen, and has frequently served on committees in connection with the same. He has also been actively identified with the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen, and is a life member of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

Since coming to Lawrence Mr. Griesa has been a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M. He is also connected with the Knights and Ladies of Security. In the Plymouth Congregational Church he is a member of the board of trustees. Politically he votes with the Republican party. He was married in this city to Miss Eva Stevens, who was born in Princeton, Ill., a daughter of Capt. James Stevens, who served as

a captain of an Illinois regiment during the Civil war, and in 1867 settled in Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Griesa have four children: Mabel C., a graduate of the Lawrence high school, and now a student in the University of Kansas; Ora N., who will graduate from the high school class of 1900; William Stevens and Edna E.

THEODORE GRIESA was born in Naples, Ontario County, N. Y., January 7, 1859, a son of Charles Henry and Henrietta (Scholl) Griesa. When he was an infant his father removed with the family to North Cohocton, Steuben County, the same state, and there he was educated in the public schools. After the death of his father in 1879 he engaged in building in his home town, but in the fall of 1880 joined his older brothers in Kansas. For four years he was engaged as traveling salesman for his brother, A. C., after which the two formed a partnership under the firm title of A. C. Griesa & Bro., establishing the Mount Hope nursery, of which they have since been the proprietors, and which is one of the largest and finest in the entire state. While he maintains the general supervision of the entire business, he has several foremen to assist him. During the busy season employment is furnished to more than one hundred men. Agents represent the company in Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, and shipments are made of the nursery stock through the entire western country. Being connected with the city water works, twenty-five acres of the nursery are irrigated by this means. Every modern improvement is to be found here, and the brothers are quick to seize upon every advantage in order to promote the growth of the business.

The marriage of our subject took place in Boston, Mass., and united him with Miss Myra P. Scott, of Dorchester, that state, who was born in Kennebunk, Me., and graduated from the high school of Dorchester. They are the parents of three children, Scott, Charles and Murray.

In politics Mr. Griesa is a Republican, and on that ticket he was elected treasurer of Wakarusa Township, an office which he filled for two terms. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights and Ladies of Security. His wife is an active member of the Plymouth Congregational Church and the Fraternal Aid. He is a member of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, the State, American and Western Associations of Nurserymen, and endeavors to keep in touch with the latest developments made in horticulture and floriculture.

WILLIAM R. GREEN. In the eastern part of Grant Township lies one of the valuable farms of Douglas County. It is owned and occupied by Mr. Green. At the time he purchased the property the land was partly under cultivation, and he completed its improvement, and now farms one hundred and forty-three acres of the finest bottom land, on which he raises corn, wheat and potatoes. In the early days, when traveling was done by stage, his house was used as one of the hotels on the stage route. As a farmer he has been successful. In addition to the raising of cereals and vegetables he gives considerable attention to the raising of Poland-China hogs, and in former years, when horses brought good prices, he had a number on his place, but the subsequent depreciation in price caused him to give up this branch of agriculture.

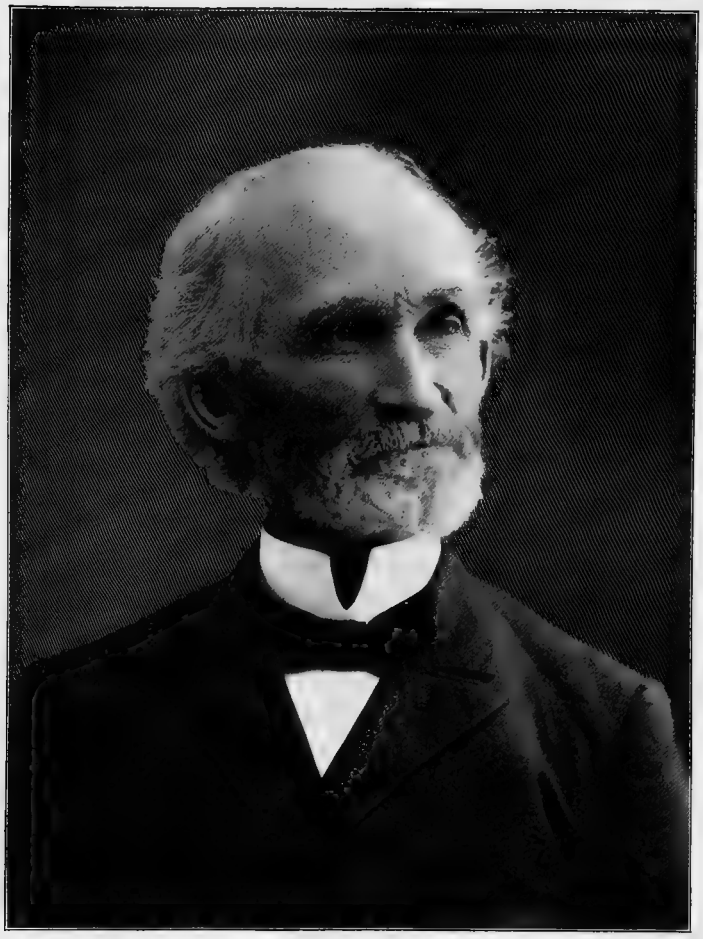
The first of our subject's ancestors in America was his great-grandfather, James, whose son, Thomas, was the father of Robert Green. The last-named was born in New York, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death at forty years of age. By his marriage to Margaret Woods, of Washington County, N. Y., he had four sons and two daughters, of whom the following survive: J. W., who has been dean of the law department of the University of Kansas ever since that department was established; Anne, wife of C. D. Warner, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; and William R., who was born in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y. The education of our subject was such as to prepare him for the responsibilities of life. He attended Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., for two years, after

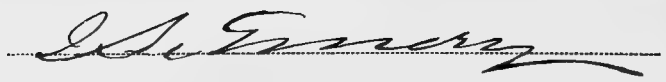
which he spent a year in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. For eight years after completing his education he engaged in farming on the home place, but later sold the property and turned his attention to the management of a foundry and machine shop, which he conducted for five years. After a year in California he came to Kansas and purchased the farm where he has since made his home. Here he gives his attention to farming, dairying and stock-raising.

In national politics Mr. Green is a Republican, but in local affairs he is independent, favoring such measures as will best conduce to the welfare of the people. While he has not sought office for himself, at the solicitation of his friends he has consented to serve as member of the school board and township treasurer, and holds the latter office at this writing. When twenty-one years of age he joined the Masonic order at Cambridge, N. Y. He is now identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights and Ladies of Security. March 10, 1886, he married Sallie J. Attee, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Both he and his wife attend the United Presbyterian Church and contribute to its maintenance.

NICHOLAS S. CLARKE, proprietor of a livery and sales stable at Lawrence and a resident of this city since 1869, was born in Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., April 14, 1845, a son of Rev. John and Ann (O'Hearn) Clarke. His grandparents, John and Eleanor Clarke, were natives of Ireland, and settled in Lancaster, Pa., where he followed the tanning business; his wife was ninety-nine at the time of her death. Rev. John Clarke was born in Lancaster and received his education at Pittsburgh, after which, as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he labored in Ohio and Indiana, and in 1843 accepted a pastorate at Rushville, Ill., where he became the owner of a large farm. Later he was stationed at Quincy, Adams County, and Warsaw, Hancock County. He was prominent in public affairs and was one of the men who met at Bloomington, Ill., and organized the Republican party. He represented Schuyler County, while Abraham Lincoln represented Sangamon County. He was a personal friend of the latter, who frequently visited him in his home, and he was also a cotemporary of Bishop Simpson and other noted divines of his denomination. Possessing broad knowledge and an extraordinary command of language, he was in demand as a writer of articles for journals, religious and secular. The last years of his life were spent in Detroit, Mich., where he died May 18, 1896. His wife, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in 1813 and died in Illinois in 1891, aged seventy-eight years. Of their twelve children who attained maturity four are now living. One son, Thomas, who was a member of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, died during the Red River expedition. Another son, Albert, enlisted in a cavalry company, and was captured by Quantrell's men near Independence, Mo., but was soon paroled and afterward entered the Tenth Missouri Infantry, in which he rose to the rank of major; he died in Kearney, Neb. A third brother, James F., lives in Portland, Ore., while Ancil H. is in Rushville, Ill.

The subject of this sketch was the seventh among nine sons. He received his education in public schools and Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill. His first work was in connection with railroad contracting on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1869 he came to Kansas, and for three years farmed in Douglas County, after which he settled in Lawrence, buying a lot that had an old frame building on it. Here he began the transfer business, and later he opened a livery stable and dealt in horses. After some years he built a two-story barn, 50x117, which he still utilizes for his fine horses. Since the organization of the Lawrence Building and Loan Association he has been one of its directors. Reared in the faith of the Republican party, when that political organization was in its infancy, it is natural that he should be a stanch adherent of its principles. He served for two terms as councilman from the first ward, then refused further nomination until the spring of 1899, when





he was again elected to the council. He is now doing excellent work as chairman of the committee on streets and alleys. The Commercial Club numbers him among its members. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he is past grand; and also a member of the Lodge of Rebekahs, as is also his wife.

The marriage of Mr. Clarke, in Lawrence, united him with Miss Lucy J. Patterson, who was born in Findlay, Ohio, and in 1855 accompanied her father, William, to Lawrence, where Mr. Patterson became one of the foremost attorneys of the city; he was injured at the blowing up of Hunt's Mills, and after lingering in poor health for a year he died in 1858. His wife died in Lawrence in 1890. During the Quantrell raid they were burned out and suffered the loss of all their personal property. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke became the parents of three children (triplets), one of whom died at the age of twelve months. The others, Mary P. and Helen M., were among the honor students in the high school graduating class of 1899, and are now students in the University of Kansas. They are unusually bright and capable, and have hosts of warm friends among the young people of Lawrence. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. JAMES S. EMERY. The life of Judge Emery was so intimately connected with the early history of Lawrence that it would be impossible to present the record of one without frequently alluding to the other. He belonged to that large and intellectual class of eastern citizens who, coming to Kansas in territorial days, assisted in laying the foundations of the commonwealth broad, deep and solid. Reared under the beneficent influences of New England schools and religious institutions, these men were fitted to go forth and open up a new colony in a territory that, largely through their influence, was made to stand for the abolition of slavery.

In January, 1854, a year after his admission to the bar of New York City, Judge Emery was in Boston and, attending a citizens' meeting held to protest against the admission of Kansas as a slave state, he became deeply interested in the matter. A party was being organized to settle in Kansas, with Governor Robinson as the leader. He joined the company, and from that time until his death was associated with the history of this part of the great west. Governor Robinson, by reason of having crossed the plains in 1848 with John C. Fremont, was familiar with the west and was a safe leader for the party of one hundred and twenty-three who put themselves under his guidance. Of the company, the majority were from Massachusetts, although some were from Rochester, N. Y., and other points along the route westward.

September 14, 1854, Judge Emery arrived at what is now Lawrence. He entered a claim to one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the present site of the university. His first home in Kansas cost him $25 and was built on government land for which he paid $1.25 an acre. For a time his attention was given to the improvement of his claim and to surveying and drawing up contracts. The political conditions of Kansas were at that time most unsettled. Villages and counties were operated under bogus laws, which he and other free settlers refused to acknowledge, and hence never brought suits under them. In November, 1855, he served in the defense of Lawrence in one of the four forts around the town. It was at this time that John Brown and his four sons made their first appearance in Lawrence, and Mr. Emery served in the same fort with them. Under the "squatter" sovereignty, he was superintendent of the first school started in Lawrence. He built the first permanent building in the town, and subsequently erected others. After he had been here little more than a year he was appointed magistrate or justice of the peace under the Kansas and Nebraska bill, his commission as such, November 8, 1854, being the first of the kind issued by Governor Reeder, and it is now in the hands of the State Historical Society of Topeka.

Shortly after the opening of the Civil war, October 5, 1861, our subject was commissioned

a colonel in the Kansas militia by Governor Robinson. The following year he was elected to represent his district (then known as the thirty-sixth) in the state legislature, and November 3, 1863, was re-elected to that body. During his term of office a contest arose between Lawrence and Emporia respecting the location of the University of Kansas. Governor Eskridge led the Emporia faction and Judge Emery the Lawrence party. The matter was finally settled by the location of the university in Lawrence, by a vote of fifty-one to fifty. The university received an endowment of $10,000 from Amos Lawrence, in whose honor the city of Lawrence was named. March 1, 1864, Judge Emery received from Governor Carney appointment as regent of the university, and filled the position for four years. In March, 1874, Governor Osborn again appointed him regent, and he served for three years. From President Lincoln, March 18, 1864, he received the appointment of United States district attorney for Kansas.

During the service of Senator Henry M. Teller as secretary of the interior, Judge Emery was appointed, March 3, 1885, chairman of the board of visitors to the Indian Industrial school (now the Haskell Institute). In August, 1888, he was appointed by Governor Martin a delegate to the first convention of the Inter-state Deep Water Association. This meeting, which convened in Denver, was the first in the interests of a deep water harbor on the Gulf. To the cause of irrigation he devoted the best efforts of his life, traveling thousands of miles to deliver lectures in support of the plan. He heartily believed in irrigation, and, could his wishes be consulted, without doubt he would rather be remembered for his work in behalf of irrigation than for anything else he accomplished in his life. In his opinion the opening up of vast areas of unproductive land through the medium of irrigation would not only be of especial benefit to the poorer classes, but would react to the advancement of all interests and peoples. In 1893 he was appointed a delegate to the International Irrigation Convention held in Los Angeles, and was afterward appointed every year until his death. In everything pertaining to that movement he was considered an authority and his advice was often sought in matters bearing upon the subject. In 1899 Governor Stanley appointed him a member of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, held in Wichita, Kans.

The characteristics noticeable in the life of Judge Emery were his by inheritance. He came of an old Maine family, and was a son of Ira and Sarah (Stanley) Emery, natives of York County, that state. Through his mother he was a descendant of English ancestors. As early as 1800 his father became a pioneer at Industry, Me., where he continued to reside until his death at an advanced age; his wife died when more than eighty years of age. Of their twelve children all but two attained maturity and five are now living, three daughters being residents of Lawrence. Judge Emery was born at Industry, Me., on the 3d of July, 1826. He graduated from Colby University in 1851, with the degree of A. B., and later received the degree of A. M. He paid his own expenses while in college by teaching and engaging in manual labor. Afterward he studied law in Troy and New York City, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1853. In Brandon, Vt., November 6, 1851, he married Miss Mary Rice, only child of Pliny and Maria (Whitcomb) Rice. Ira, the only son of Judge and Mrs. Emery, died at the age of fourteen. The daughters, Agnes and Sarah, are graduates of the University of Kansas. The family are members of the Congregational Church of Lawrence.

Judge Emery was a fluent speaker, and expressed his thoughts clearly and forcibly. His logical reasoning and eloquence rendered him an interesting orator. Throughout the roughening influences of pioneer life he never lost his love for books and his interest in education. He was frequently called upon to deliver addresses before various universities and before the Kansas Historical Society (of which he was a member), as well as other historical societies. As a pioneer of Lawrence he is one of those to whom the present generation owes a large debt of gratitude, owing, as it does, all its advantages for a higher

degree of culture and for the refinements of life to the brave men who endured privations and hardships, and opened the way for a high civilization in the west. He died June 8, 1899, after an illness of four months. To the last his mind was unimpaired by the flight of time, and he was able to look back over his busy and useful life, and rejoice, not only in the success he had attained, but also in the high position he held as a man and a citizen.

EDWARD JAMESON. No man has done more for the advancement of the real-estate of Leavenworth than has Mr. Jameson. His prompt business habits, superior financial talent and tact in the management of affairs have brought him into prominence, not only in his city, but also in the state. His efforts have not been solely for personal aggrandizement, but also for the benefit of others and for the development of local resources. At a time when real estate was low and values depreciated, he never lost his belief in a prosperous future; and the fact that better times dawned for Kansas was due not a little to his energy, sagacity and wise judgment.

Mr. Jameson was born in Hunsenworth, near Blanchland, County Durham, England, April 21, 1849, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Clennell) Jameson. His grandfather, Thomas Jameson, Sr., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and moved with his family to Blanchland, County of Durham, England, and developed the Jameson lead mines. He was a member of the family to which belonged Jameson, the celebrated artist. Thomas Jameson, Jr., was engaged in farming until his death, at thirty-two years. In religion he was identified with the Church of England. He married a daughter of Alexander Clennell, a mine operator and farmer, whose father, Alexander, Sr., was a native of Glasgow. Mrs. Elizabeth Jameson died in England in 1895, leaving a son, Edward, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Bamboro, of County Durham, England. The son, our subject, studied architecture under Mr. Harrison, of Houghton-on-Spring, County of Durham. In 1883 he came to the United States and settled in Leavenworth, where, as architect and superintendent, he made plans for many of the principal buildings erected in the city. After two years he drifted into the real-estate business, in which he has since successfully engaged.

Under the personal direction of Mr. Jameson the following additions have been laid out to Leavenworth: Fenn's Broadway addition; Fenn's fair ground addition; Morris addition; Cleveland Park addition; Evans' addition, and others. He has also bought and sold farms in every part of Kansas and in other states. In 1894 he with others organized the Kansas State Real Estate Association, of which he has since been the president and which was the means of starting better times in Kansas. With the organization of the Kansas Million Club he was also actively connected and served as its secretary. This club shipped a trainload of farm produce and fruit to Chicago during the fall of 1895, and exhibited the same along the entire route eastward, afterward giving the mayor of Chicago a carload of apples to be distributed among the poor people of that city. This proved a splendid advertisement for the state and attracted considerable immigration.

The various property enterprises originated by Mr. Jameson engross his attention, to the exclusion of all other interests. He has never been a politician, although he is a pronounced Republican and has served as chairman of the county Republican committee. However, while not a politician, he is a very progressive citizen, and no enterprise for the advancement of the city is proposed that fails to meet with his hearty approval. While in Durham, England, he was made a Mason. The close attention which he gives to his business affairs, however, has prevented him from identifying himself with fraternal associations in the United States.

In Sunderland, Durham, England, Mr. Jameson married Miss Jane A. Stephenson, a member of the family to which belonged George Stephenson, the inventor of locomotives. They are the parents of three children: Arthur E., Frederick W. and Louise. The elder son, a graduate of the Art Students' League of New York City, has since 1895 been an artist on the New York *Sun*-

day Journal. The younger son graduated from high school in 1899, and was captain of the high school cadet company.

SAMUEL H. CARMEAN, who held the office of sheriff of Douglas County for four terms and was recognized as one of the most vigilant and fearless men ever in the office, was first elected to the position in 1871, and his term was so satisfactory that he was re-elected in 1873, without opposition. At the beginning of his first term he established his home in Lawrence and here he has since resided. After the close of his second term he returned to the cattle business, in which he had previously engaged. In 1883 he was nominated for sheriff by acclamation and was elected. Again, in 1885, he received the nomination by acclamation, and gained the election, serving until January, 1888, when he retired. While he held the office a train was held up at Muncie, on the Union Pacific road. One of the desperadoes, McDaniels, was caught in Kansas City and brought to the Lawrence jail for safe keeping; but, during the absence of Mr. Carmean, he and three others knocked the jailer down and succeeded in effecting an escape. Pursuit was at once instituted, and after two days' hunt McDaniels was found, but was wounded in the capture and died in jail soon afterward.

Mr. Carmean was born near Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, March 2, 1832, and was next to the oldest of seventeen children, fourteen of whom attained mature years and seven are now living. Three of the sons took part in the Civil war. Pierson, who was a non-commissioned officer in the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry and was wounded at Pittsburg Landing, first came to Kansas in 1856 and is now living in Miami County. Joshua, who was also a member of the Fourteenth Iowa, is living at Leon, that state. David enlisted in Iowa and was wounded in the battle of Atlanta; he now resides at Mediapolis, Iowa.

Foster Carmean, our subject's father, was a son of Pierson Carmean, who was born in Maryland, probably of French descent. The former accompanied the family to Ross County, Ohio, and engaged in farming and raising stock on Paint Creek. Removing to Iowa in 1842, he settled fifteen miles north of Burlington, and engaged extensively in farming there until his death at sixty-two years. He married Elvine Heizer, who was born in Ross County, and died in Iowa at seventy-two years. Her father, who was born in Virginia, of German ancestry, settled in Ross County, Ohio, and married a Miss Ware, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier and an early settler of Ohio from Virginia.

When ten years of age our subject accompanied his parents to Iowa. His education was begun in the public school and continued in Yellow Springs College, after which he taught two terms of school. At Northfield, Iowa, April 17, 1856, he married Miss Lydia Jane Gray, who was born in New Milford, Pa., a daughter of Elisha Perkins Gray, and a granddaughter of Thomas Gray, both natives of Connecticut. Her father from New London, Conn., removed to New Milford, Pa., where he engaged in merchandising, but after some time settled on a farm near Portage, Kalamazoo County, Mich., where he died at fifty years. He married Hannah Belknap, who was born near Batavia, N. Y., and died in Michigan. Her father, John Belknap, was a native of New York, of English descent, and in an early day removed to Pennsylvania, where he owned and operated a sawmill. Mrs. Carmean was one of four children, of whom she and her sister, Mrs. Charlotte Gray, of Lawrence, alone survive.

In 1859 Mr. Carmean settled at Baldwin, Douglas County, Kans., where he opened a general store and also became interested in the stock business. During the war he had the contract to furnish beef for the Sac and Fox Indians. Early in the war Governor Robinson commissioned him captain of a company of militia, but it was disbanded before the Price raid. He was quartermaster of the Third Kansas Regiment of militia, which was mustered into service to defend the state against Price. After the war he gave his attention to the cattle business until he was elected sheriff and after his retirement from that office he resumed dealing in stock. For one term he served

as city marshal. In politics he is a Republican and has been a member of the county committee of his party. Fraternally he is connected with Palmyra Lodge No. 33, A. F. & A. M., at Baldwin City; the Knights of Honor; Select Friends; Eastern Star (to which his wife also belongs); and Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., his wife being a member of the Ladies of the G. A. R. In religion he is a Presbyterian and has officiated as an elder in his church. He and his wife have four children, namely: Charles K., who is engaged in the live-stock commission business in St. Joe, Mo.; Cyrene, wife of F. D. Connor, of Clifton, Ariz.; Fannie, who married C. M. Spaulding, of Sacramento, Cal.; and Arthur W., who graduated from the Lawrence Business College and is interested in business with his brother at St. Joe. Besides caring for and educating their own children, Mr. and Mrs. Carmean took into their home a boy, Emerson E. McClure, who is now in Kansas City.

JOSIAH S. FLETCHER was one of the highly respected residents of Willow Springs Township, Douglas County, where he owned an improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was born in Bethel, Me., February 21, 1833, and was a member of one of the pioneer families of New England, dating the ancestry back to one of two brothers who came from England one hundred and fifty years ago. His father, Ephraim Fletcher, a native of Massachusetts, was reared on a farm in Worcester County and there engaged in agricultural pursuits during the greater part of his life. He was well informed concerning the national problems of his day and in politics coincided with Whig principles.

Reared and educated in Massachusetts, our subject had only such advantages as, in the early part of the century, fell to the lot of a farmer's son. Being studious, he gained considerable knowledge in a brief attendance at an academy, where, though unable to complete the regular course of study, he nevertheless laid a solid foundation upon which he built in later years by self-culture. In early manhood he went to McLean County, Ill., where he secured employment on a farm, remaining there for two years. At that time public attention was being drawn toward Kansas, owing to the conflict between the pro-slavery and free-state parties. In the spring of 1857 he came west, joining his fortunes with the northern element here. He pre-empted a claim, began its improvement, and by perseverance acquired a valuable homestead. During his last years, however, he was so crippled by rheumatism that he delegated to others the task of planting, plowing and harvesting, although he maintained a supervision of the place until a short time before his death.

By his marriage, April 14, 1858, to Miss Mary Crosby, who died October 21, 1891, Mr. Fletcher had five children, namely: Frank L., a farmer of Coffey County, Kans.; George F., who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Colorado; John, who died at twenty years; James, who resides with his parents; and Clara, who lives in Ford County, this state. March 28, 1893, he married Mrs. Eliza J. Cantrell, of Baldwin. From 1860 until his death Mr. Fletcher was a member of the Presbyterian Church and for many years served as an officer of the same. His interest in school matters continued during the entire period of his residence in Kansas. Recognizing the value of public schools, in which even the poorest child may hope to obtain a good education, he did all within his power to promote the welfare of the schools within his district, and after 1859 was a member of the board of directors. For two terms he held office as justice of the peace, having been elected to that office on the ticket of the Republican party.

Mr. Fletcher had been in ill health for about three months, but his death, which occurred August 20, 1899, was quite unexpected by his family.

PATRICK CUMMINGS, one of the earliest of the pioneers of Lecompton, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, August 10, 1834, a son of Patrick and Nora (Horan) Cummings, and the only one of their six children to come to America. He passed the years of youth

on his father's farm and acquired his education in the national schools. In 1851 he determined to come to America, and the 27th day of December found him in New Orleans, a stranger, without money. He hired out to work on the Polk plantation, twenty-five miles up the river, where he was employed in digging ditches. After three months he returned to New Orleans and for nine months was employed in driving a truck, after which for six months he was employed at corporation work. Afterward he came up the river to St. Louis, but not liking that city, he proceeded, by water, to Louisville, Ky., where he was engaged in teaming for four months. Later he engaged in railroad work and in building plank roads on the Indiana side of the river at New Albany. He remained at New Albany about one year, after which he worked on the Albany & Salem road from New Albany to Michigan City, his work being grading and track-laying. From Michigan City he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and afterward to Lansing, the same state, where he worked for a month. On account of his employer getting into trouble through killing a man, he failed to be paid for his work. He then went to Peoria, Ill., where he freighted between that place and Elmwood. This occupied his attention for six months, after which he returned to St. Louis. From there he worked his way west to Kansas City, and in company with two other men, went to Leavenworth, intending to drive a government team across the plains to California.

While at Leavenworth waiting for a team Mr. Cummings found the town so rough that he concluded to return to Kansas City. A short time later the territorial capital was located at Lecompton, and he and his comrades decided to come to this place. He walked the entire distance from Kansas City, and on his arrival was given work by Wilson Shannon on the capitol building. After seven months' work he asked for his wages, intending to take a trip to California, but being unable to collect the amount due him he was obliged to remain in Lecompton. Here he worked at various occupations for some time. Afterward for seven years he and his wife lived on a farm owned by Lyman Evans, a bachelor, his wife keeping house for Mr. Evans, while he assisted in the cultivation of the farm, situated on the river east of Lecompton. In return for his services he was given half of all the stock and all of the produce raised on the place. In 1870 he bought his present farm, three and one-half miles south of Lecompton, on the southwest quarter of section 15, township 12, range 18. He built a house, made other improvements and brought the one hundred and twenty acres under excellent cultivation, making of the tract a fine farm. With his wife, he now owns two hundred and eighty acres of valuable land.

November 15, 1862, Mr. Cummings married Miss Bridget Anderson. They became the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living, all at home, viz.: James, Joseph, William, Thomas, John, Nora, Maggie, Mary and Ellen. The family are identified with the Roman Catholic Church.

MOSES C. HARVEY. While Leavenworth County is the center of an important business in the raising and feeding of stock, there is probably no one in the entire county who has engaged in the industry more extensively than has Mr. Harvey, of Fairmount Township. He has been exceptionally fortunate in his undertakings, but his good fortune is not simply the result of "luck"; it comes from his energy, perseverance, determination and sound judgment. There is no department of the stock business with which he is not familiar; hence his judgment in matters pertaining to the same is regarded as sound and sagacious.

Mr. Harvey was born in Pettis County, Mo., October 12, 1855, and spent the years of boyhood and youth upon the home farm in that county, his education being obtained in common schools. Upon gaining his majority he came to Kansas and for a half year worked on the large stock farm in Leavenworth County which he now manages. Next he went to Colorado, where he was employed on ranches for more than two years. As a cowboy on the range he later worked in Wyoming and Dakota for four years.

Returning finally to Leavenworth County, he engaged in buying and shipping stock to Denver, Colo., having as partner Mr. Usher, the owner of the ranch on which Mr. Harvey now lives. In the spring of 1884 he rented the ranch and has since engaged in the stock business here. The place consists of more than two thousand acres, and is devoted to the pasturage of stock. Besides his interests here he is the owner of a ranch near Pomona, Franklin County, Kans., consisting of two thousand acres, which his nephew manages for him.

December 5, 1883, occurred the marriage of Mr. Harvey to Miss Alice A. Brantner, of Arapahoe County, Colo. They have three children, Nancy Grace, Ada Jennie and Moses C., Jr. The family spend the greater part of each year in Lawrence, in order that the children may have the excellent educational advantages of that city. Though not a partisan nor interested in politics, Mr. Harvey recognizes his duty as a citizen and takes an interest in local and national elections. In politics he is a stanch Democrat. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World; King Solomon Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M., of Leavenworth, and has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite.

REV. RUDOLPH B. GROENER, pastor of St. John the Evangelist Church of Lawrence, was born in Zistersdorf, Lower Austria, a son of Frederick W. and Theresa (Schredl) Groener, and a descendant, through his paternal ancestors, of an old family of Holland. His father, who was born on the Rhine in Germany, learned the baker's trade and worked as a journeyman in Germany, France and Switzerland. After his marriage he settled in Zistersdorf, where he carried on a bakery until the time of the Austro-German war, in 1866. The hatred between the two races was so great that he felt it expedient to leave home. He came to America in 1880, accompanied by all of his family except Rudolph. Locating in Alton, Ill., he began gardening, and in that city he remained until his death. His wife, who was a daughter of Frank and Mary Schredl, who were members of old Austrian families, was born in Russbach, Austria, and is now living in the home of her son in Lawrence, Kans. Of her fourteen children, two daughters and one son are living, one daughter being in Illinois, while the other resides with her mother.

In the town where he was born September 10, 1864, Father Groener was reared until ten years of age. He then entered a gymnasium in Moravia, where he took an eight years' course in classics, graduating in the spring of 1881. He then came to America and entered a college at Teutopolis, Ill., where he remained until the completion of his English course. Next he matriculated in St. Meinrad (Ind.) Seminary, where he spent two years in the study of philosophy and four years in the study of theology, receiving the minor orders in 1886, and in 1887 those of sub-deacon and deacon. February 26, 1888, he was ordained to the priesthood in Vincennes, Bishop Chatard officiating, and was assigned to the Leavenworth diocese. He was secretary of this diocese, chaplain in St. John's hospital and second assistant at the cathedral. From there, in 1891, he was transferred to the pastorate of the Holy Family Church in Eudora, Kans., where he remained for eighteen months. In September, 1892, he was assigned to his present pastorate and has since devoted himself assiduously to his responsible position as rector of the Catholic Church. The congregation in Lawrence was organized prior to the war, the first services being held at the house of B. Donnelly, in October, 1857, by Father Magee. In 1860 a building, 25x50, was erected on Vermont street, and this was occupied for church purposes until 1871, when an edifice, 45x90, was completed on Kentucky street at a cost of $10,000. At the time of the Quantrell raid Bishop Miege was in the city for the purpose of confirming a number of members, and he remained to perform the last rites over the bodies of twelve or more of the members who had been killed in the raid.

The congregation is large, enthusiastic and active, and the various societies are doing excellent work. In addition to the resident membership

the services are attended by the Catholic Indians from Haskell Institute and by Catholic students in the university. Under the supervision of the rector every department of work is making progress and the church is alive to the needs of the hour. Father Groener is a thoughtful, earnest student of the most profound authors, and the influence which he wields over his congregation is that of a noble, cultured, Christian gentleman.

CAPT. A. JACKSON JENNINGS, one of the first settlers on the Shawnee Indian reservation in Douglas County, was born in Washington County, Pa., December 8, 1829, a son of De Gras and Anne (Jackson) Jennings, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The maternal grandfather, Richard Jackson, came to this country from England and served for seven years in the American army during the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandfather, William Jennings, was also a native of England, and for years was captain of a merchant vessel; one of his sons was Israel Jennings, of whom William Jennings Bryan is a lineal descendant. De Gras Jennings was a practicing physician, also a large farmer and sheep-raiser; he died in Washington County, Pa., in 1838, and his wife died in the same place. They had eleven children, but only the following survive: Mrs. Ann Silcox; A. Jackson; and Thomas S., of Washington County, Pa.

When seventeen years of age our subject began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for four years. Later he attended Oberlin College, Ohio, and also engaged in teaching school. In the spring of 1856 Samuel Wood came from Kansas to Oberlin, in search of young men who would volunteer to assist the free-state movement in the west, and among the sixty who responded to the call our subject was one. In March, 1857, he came to Kansas, and after a few days in Lawrence and Franklin he took up a claim in Johnson County, settling on the land known as the George Rogers farm. The next year he sold the place and took up his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres of raw land, on the Shawnee Indian reservation, in Eudora Township. He built his first house on the reservation in Johnson County. When he settled at his present place there were few in the neighborhood, and he has witnessed the gradual development of this region made since he came in 1857. Though he began without means, he has been a very successful farmer and stock-raiser.

In 1862, at Fort Leavenworth, our subject enlisted and was mustered into the service as second lieutenant, with authority to recruit a company for the Twelfth Kansas Infantry. After the company was recruited he was mustered in at Paoli, Kans., as first lieutenant of Company E Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and commissioned by Governor Robinson.

At the time of the Quantrell raid in 1863 the mob surrounded our subject's house and called for him, but his wife told them he was in the army, and they then departed. Had he been at home, undoubtedly he would not have escaped with his life. In 1864 he was elected captain of his company and as such served until the close of the war, being connected with the western division of the army. On the 30th of May, 1864, at the battle of Jinkins Ferry, Saline River, Ark., the brigade, consisting of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry (in which Captain Jennings commanded Company E,) and one other regiment, charged and took a rebel battery, in which action the colonel was wounded and lost the use of an arm, and the lieutenant-colonel lost a leg. Upon being honorably discharged from the volunteer service the captain passed the required examination for an assignment in the regular army, but his wife opposed his enlistment with such earnestness that he abandoned the plan and returned to farm life.

Formerly a Republican, Captain Jennings is now a Populist. In 1870 he was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket, and served with efficiency in that body. He was at other times a candidate for senator and sheriff. He has been chairman of the county convention and a delegate to state conventions. At the time of the starting of the Farmers' Alliance in Johnson and Wyandotte Counties he acted as organizer. He is a stockholder in and vice-president of the



JAMES A. LANE, M. D.

Eudora State Bank. Fraternally he is connected with Eudora Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., in which he holds the jewel of twenty-five years of continuous membership. At this writing he is a member of the Johnson County Grange. Interested in educational matters, he contributed to the erection of Hesper Academy, and took a part in the organization of Hesper school district No. 5, which was the fifth school district organized in the county; Hesper Social Lyceum, connected with it, was organized in 1857. It has been transferred to the Hesper Academy and is still in active operation. Captain Jennings was one of the organizers and wrote the constitution and by-laws. He has also given to religious enterprises, especially to the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which his family are identified. In Eudora Post No. 333, G. A. R., he is the senior commander of the post. In 1857 he married Rose A. McCartney, by whom he has a daughter, Belle T., now the wife of C. H. Daugherty. They also reside at the old homestead.

JAMES A. LANE, M. D. There are few of the physicians and surgeons of Leavenworth who have attained a distinction so merited as that which years of successful practice have brought to Dr. Lane. Not alone in his home city, but in other towns as well he is known as a skillful physician, whose accuracy in diagnosis and skill in treatment bring him the confidence of his patients. By study, observation and experience he has acquired a thorough knowledge of his profession, and his services as an instructor have been utilized by medical colleges. In microscopy, bacteriology, and in sanitary measures he has for years been a leader, as in other departments of thought related to his profession.

Dr. Lane was born in Rio, Columbia County, Wis., November 20, 1853, a son of Henry and Mary (Rutherford) Lane, natives respectively of western Pennsylvania and Ireland. The former grew to manhood near Pittsburgh and from there removed to Stark County, Ohio, where he married Miss Rutherford, whose parents were from the north of Ireland and of the Presbyterian faith. After his marriage he settled in Wisconsin, where he improved a stock farm. In 1868 he removed to Mirabile, Caldwell County, Mo., where he engaged in farming and stock-raising and was also prominent in local affairs. When seventy years of age he went on a hunting expedition to Idaho, where he was taken sick and died. The family of which he was a member originally settled in Virginia and were well-known Indian fighters. His wife died in Wisconsin in 1866, leaving five children, of whom James was the third.

When the family settled in Missouri the subject of this sketch was about thirteen years of age. His high-school course was completed at Cameron, Mo. In 1874 he came to Leavenworth and entered the State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1876. He had previously taught in Missouri and after the close of his normal course he resumed teaching, which he followed in Kansas. For one year he was principal of the North Leavenworth colored school, then for one year principal of the Morris school, and for a similar period he held the chair of natural science and mathematics in the Kansas State Normal at Paola. Taking up the study of medicine, he took the course in one of the most famous institutions in our country, Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1881, with the degree of M. D. Soon after graduating he returned to the west, and since 1881 has engaged in practice in Leavenworth, where he has his office in the Manufacturer's National Bank block. For three years he was in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. S. F. Neeley, and since then has practiced alone.

During his course in Jefferson Medical College Dr. Lane was assistant demonstrator of anatomy, and he also took a special course of study. For ten years he was professor of histology and microscopy in the Kansas City Medical College at Kansas City, Mo. When the Medico-Chirurgical College was established in Kansas City he was elected to the chair of the principles of surgery, which position he still fills. His influence has done much toward placing this institution upon

a solid basis and giving it a reputation throughout the west. He was also active in the establishment of the Leavenworth Hospital Association, with which he has since been connected. For years he has been surgeon for the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas Northwestern railroads. For several terms he has been county physician, also served as city physician and as a member of the board of health.

The various medical organizations of the west have enlisted the interest of Dr. Lane. He has been president of the Eastern Kansas Medical Society and is now president of the Leavenworth City and County Medical Society and the Kansas State Medical Society. In the American Medical Association, of which he is a member, he has served as chairman of the judicial council. He is connected with the International Association of Railway Surgeons, the Missouri Valley Medical Society, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association; the State Sanitary Association, of which he is vice-president; the Leavenworth Academy of Science, of which he is president; is an associate fellow of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, and an honorary member of the Tri-State Medical Association, Jackson County Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Society, and the Illinois State Medical Society. He is also vice-president of the Commercial Club of Leavenworth.

Recreation is a necessity with all active minds. Dr. Lane finds his recreation in hunting and in athletic sports. He is an active member of the different gun clubs, is one of the state team, and holds a number of first medals for rifle, shotgun and revolver. He is also a member of a fishing club. By his connection with these clubs he finds a needed relaxation from the heavy responsibilities of professional work.

In Paola, Kans., Dr. Lane married Miss Hattie Kennedy, of Buffalo, who was his classmate in the Kansas State Normal School and who came to Leavenworth with her brother-in-law, Prof. John Wherrell, then the president of the school, and now a practicing physician in Kansas City. Mrs. Lane graduated from the normal school, and is a lady of splendid education and culture, with literary tastes. She is prominent in society and in local organizations, and is now president of the Library Association, the Art League and the Leavenworth Federation of Clubs. The three children of Dr. and Mrs. Lane are Lillian May, Jennie B. and James A. Jr., all of whom are students in the Leavenworth schools.

MOSES SHAW THOMAS, M. D. The ancestry of the Thomas family is traced to Lewis Walker Thomas, a native of Yorkshire, England, and an officer in the army of William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. While engaged in his official duties he went to Wales and there he became a member of the Society of Friends. About 1700 he emigrated to America and settled upon a valuable tract of land in Chester County, Pa., within twenty miles of Philadelphia. His grandson, Daniel Walker Thomas, born about 1757, was a barrister and married Sarah Ellis, daughter of an English naval officer in the Revolutionary war, who was taken prisoner during one of the battles of that war, but continued faithful to the British government. His fate is uncertain. Some traditions represent him as dying in prison, while others state that he returned to England and died there.

During the early life of Daniel Walker Thomas he was very prosperous and accumulated a fortune in the practice of his profession at Winchester, Va., where he located shortly after his marriage. When advanced in years he was made liable for a security debt of $40,000, which he paid. Immediately afterward he was a severe sufferer by an extensive fire, which destroyed his library, papers, etc., and left him a poor man. He took up his abode in the home of his eldest son, Jacob R., father of M. Shaw Thomas, M. D. Jacob R. Thomas was born in Winchester in 1783 and was educated for the law, but possessed a peculiar faculty of mind toward mechanics and a genius for invention. He was the inventor of a flax spring machine and reel attachment, which is still in use in portions of Maryland. After his marriage he removed to Baltimore, where he was proprietor of the Globe Inn, then

the leading hotel of that city. During the building of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad he erected a hotel at Ellicott Mills, the then terminus of the road. Still later, when Frederick became the terminus, he kept a hotel at that place, and afterward, when it reached Point of Rocks, he invented a packet to run by horse power (the horses being placed in the vessel), and this packet made successful trips on the Chesapeake & Ohio canal. He was in the midst of a most useful career when he died, at Point of Rocks, in 1835.

The marriage of Jacob R. Thomas united him with Miss Shaw, who was a lady of remarkable beauty and accomplishments, as well as of noble Christian character and an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church. She was a descendant of ancestors who were strict members of the Presbyterian Church in the north of Ireland. Among the eight children of this union was Moses Shaw Thomas, who was born in Baltimore, Md., January 3, 1830. He was educated in Virginia, where he went after the death of his father. His medical studies were carried on in the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, from which he graduated. For two years he practiced his profession in the Shenandoah Valley, of Virginia. In 1856 he came to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, where he built up a good practice. Just prior to the Civil war he was employed by the United States government as a surgeon at Fort Leavenworth. In the fall of 1861, being a Virginian and sympathizing with the southern cause, he went to Richmond and enlisted in the Confederate army as a surgeon (with rank of major), in which capacity he served in Virginia until the close of the war, being attached to Lee's army. At the end of the war he returned to Leavenworth and afterward engaged in practice, becoming known as a skilled surgeon and reliable physician.

Dr. Thomas was a man of fine character, and, though reserved and dignified, won innumerable friends in all of his dealings, for he was the soul of honor. In his professional work no mercenary consideration was ever allowed to enter. His aim was to do all that could be done for his patient, whether that patient lived in a palatial residence or in a cabin. Regardless of race or creed, regardless of heat or cold, sunshine or rain, night or day, he answered every summons for his assistance. Added to his great surgical skill, trained by long experience, and his profound medical knowledge, were personal qualities of gentleness, sympathy and painstaking care.

Originally a whig, about 1853 Dr. Thomas allied himself with the Democratic party, to whose principles he ever afterward adhered. He became a Roman Catholic at the age of eighteen and continued in that faith until his death. In Leavenworth, April 22, 1869, he married Alice A., daughter of Malcolm Clark, and a graduate of the Academy of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart at St. Joseph, Mo. The four children born of this union are: F. Miege Thomas, M. D.; Moses Shaw, a member of the First Arizona Territorial Regiment, stationed at Albany, Ga.; Theodore C., of Atchison, Kans.; and Genevieve.

The death of Dr. Thomas occurred July 9, 1896, and two days later his body was laid to rest, after appropriate services in the Cathedral, which was crowded with friends desirous of paying the last tribute of respect to his memory. The Leavenworth County Medical Society, of which he was a member, passed resolutions, bearing testimony to his skill as a physician, his patriotism as a citizen, his high sense of honor as a man, and his high character as a friend, husband and father. Not only members of his own church, but people of every religious faith, united in lauding the character of the man who for so many years had been one of Leavenworth's most respected citizens.

F. MIEGE THOMAS, M. D., of Leavenworth, was born in this city March 22, 1870, the eldest son of M. Shaw Thomas, M. D. In youth he was given the best educational advantages which the state afforded. After having studied in the high school for three years, in 1890 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., and continued the studies of the regular course in that institution, from which he graduated in 1893, with the degree of M. D. In September of the same year he entered the New York Polyclinic, where he

took a post-graduate course of nine months, and at the same time acted as house surgeon in the New York Polyclinic Hospital.

Returning to Leavenworth in June, 1894, Dr. Thomas began the practice of his profession, which he has since conducted in this city. His medical studies did not cease with the awarding of his degree. He has ever been a student, desirous of keeping thoroughly posted concerning every advance made in therapeutics, and by observation, experience and the reading of the best medical journals, is in constant touch with the latest developments in the science. In the diagnosis of disease he has proved himself to be very skillful, thus being enabled intelligently to suggest and apply the most effective remedial agencies. In August, 1895, he was appointed surgeon of the new United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, and this position he has since filled. He is a member of the Leavenworth County Medical Society.

THEODORE C. THOMAS, who was one of the soldiers of the Spanish-American war, was born in Leavenworth in 1873, a son of Dr. M. Shaw Thomas. After graduating from the high school of this city in 1892 he entered the employ of Fred Harvey, becoming manager of an eating house in Leadville, on the Colorado Short Line. Afterward he was for more than three years connected with the Santa Fe eating house at Topeka. Upon the organization of Troop H, First United States Cavalry (known throughout the world as Roosevelt's Rough Riders) he enlisted and was mustered into the service at Tampa, Fla., June 15, 1898.

When it was seen that not all of the troops would be needed in Cuba, a division of forces was effected, and some were ordered to remain in Florida, while others had the coveted privilege of going to the front and seeing active service. Six hundred of the Rough Riders were ordered to Cuba, the remainder were held at Tampa. Mr. Thomas was one of those who were retained in Florida. How well and bravely those fought who went to the front is a matter of history; but few realize that those who were kept behind and who were obliged, in keen disappointment, to witness the departure of their comrades for the seat of war, also had hardships to endure, with none of that glory which came to their comrades at the front.

After honorable service Mr. Thomas was mustered out at Montauk Point, September 15, 1898. He returned to Kansas and has since been secretary and treasurer of the Thomas Fuel and Ice Company, of Atchison, which is engaged in jobbing Santa Fe coal and also in manufacturing ice.

MALCOLM CLARK, one of the original proprietors of Leavenworth, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. When a young man he accompanied relatives to Toronto, Canada, and from there about 1848 removed to Missouri, becoming a pioneer farmer of Weston. During his residence there he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Hampton) Owens, formerly of South Carolina, but then of Missouri. They became the parents, among other children, of a daughter, Alice, who is now the widow of Moses Shaw Thomas, M. D., of Leavenworth. Mr. Clark was one of the original proprietors of Leavenworth and it was at his suggestion the town was named in honor of his friend, Colonel Leavenworth.

Intimately identified with the early history of Kansas, of which he was a pioneer, it was the fate of Mr. Clark, as of all stanch free-soilers, to encounter opposition and arouse enmity on the part of slavery advocates. He was a man of kind heart, but nevertheless very determined in character, and when once convinced of the justice of a cause steadily maintained allegiance to it, in spite of threats and danger. Among his fellow-citizens he was prominent and influential. At a meeting in Leavenworth, April 30, 1855, of the Delaware Squatters' Association, he was chosen moderator. Among those present was a Scotchman, Mr. McCrea, whom Mr. Clark had befriended in former years in Missouri, but who repaid that kindness with basest treachery.

During the course of the meeting Mr. McCrea repeatedly interfered with the proceedings. He was justly reprimanded by the moderator and

was respectfully requested either to leave the meeting or to desist from his unjust interference. However, he refused to do as requested, although, not being a squatter on the Delaware trust lands, the matters before the convention did not affect his personal interests. Finally, when a resolution was passed, he pronounced it a gross fraud. Mr. Clark denied the assertion, but was interrupted by the most violent language from Mr. McCrea. The moderator, becoming exasperated, started towards his opponent, who at once fired upon him and killed him.

In many ways Mr. Clark aided the early growth of Leavenworth. Largely through his efforts Bishop Meige was induced to remain here, Mr. Clark deeding to him lands that lie opposite the Cathedral. Not only religious, but educational and commercial enterprises received his encouragement and assistance. As one of the first settlers of Leavenworth, and as one of the martyrs of the free-state agitation, his name should be perpetuated in the annals of the city.

MARSHALL G. LAHUE, one of the representative ranchmen of Lecompton Township, Douglas County, was born in Christian County, Ill., June 6, 1862, a son of Carrington and Catherine (Bruebeck) Lahue. He was one of seven children, five of whom survive, viz.: Margaret, wife of Wesley Kitchin, of Washington, D. C.; Sabrina, who married A. B. Morlan, of Geary County, Kans.; Charles P., a prominent farmer of Lecompton Township; Angie, wife of W. H. Nace, of Geary County; and Marshall G. The father, who was born in Harrison County, Ind., February 2, 1825, removed, three years after his marriage, to Missouri, settling in Mercer County, but after two years he went to Christian County, Ill. During the fourteen years of his residence there he became one of the well-known farmers of his section. In 1868 he removed to Kansas, and settled three miles south of the village of Lecompton, where he spent the remainder of his life, with the exception of two years in western Kansas, he having moved there with the intention of making his home, but the scarcity of rain determined him to return to Lecompton. His death occurred March 22, 1889. He was a regular contributor to and supporter of the Christian Church, and aided in charitable movements. For many years he acted as a member of the school board. His wife, who was a member of an old Virginia family, was born in Augusta County August 15, 1826, and removed to Indiana with her parents in 1842; she now makes her home with our subject on the old homestead in Lecompton Township.

After having completed the studies of the common schools our subject began for himself as a farmer, and for two years cultivated rented land. When his younger brother had attained his majority the two were given charge of the home farm, the father retiring from active work. The brother met his death through an accident, and soon afterward the father died, after which our subject took entire charge of the farm, which he has since superintended. He is a progressive farmer and one of the substantial men of his township. In politics he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of Lecompton Lodge No. 413, I. O. O. F., and Lecompton Lodge No. 155, Fraternal Aid Association. He is one of the rising young farmers of the county and has many friends among his acquaintances here.

RUFUS KLINKENBERG. The farm owned and cultivated by this gentleman lies in the northern part of Stranger Township, Leavenworth County, and consists of one hundred and seventy acres of improved land. In addition to the raising of cereals he has given attention to the stock business, and on his farm has a number of Short-horn cattle. At the time of his marriage, when twenty-three years of age, he purchased this property and here he has since made his home.

Born in Holland July 19, 1855, our subject is a son of Nicholas Klinkenberg, who was born and reared in Hanover, Germany, and thence removed to Holland and secured employment at the carpenter's trade. For thirty years he made

his home in that country. In the spring of 1871 he came to the United States and settled in Leavenworth County, Kans., purchasing a small farm that is now occupied by his widow. Here he died March 5, 1889, at sixty-eight years of age. In politics he was a Democrat, but never took an active part in public affairs. During his residence in Holland he became a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and to its doctrines ever afterward adhered. For twelve years he served as an elder of his congregation. At the time of his death he left eighty acres in land and a number of head of fine stock.

The mother of our subject, a native of Holland, bore the maiden name of Klasina Walters, and from childhood has been a faithful member of the Dutch Reformed Church. She is now living on the homestead and is seventy-five years of age. Of her seven children (all born in Holland) we note the following: Hebo is a farmer of this county; Jennie is the widow of Charles Haug; Rufus was third in order of birth; Gertrude, John W. H., Walter and Henry complete the family. The children were brought to America in 1871 and have since lived in this county.

Our subject takes an active interest in educational affairs. In politics he is a Democrat. He has represented the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, in the grand lodge and has served as district grand chancellor. He married Augusta Kaiser, who was born in Germany. They have eleven children, viz.: Ferdinand, Henry, Amelia, Paulina, Bertha, William, Walter, Louisa, Edward, Ruth and Carlton (twins.)

MICHAEL T. FITZPATRICK, deceased, a pioneer of Douglas County and for years one of the well-known railroad men in the state, was born in Albany, N. Y., November 15, 1841, a son of William and Margaret (Culliton) Fitzpatrick. He was one of a large family, of whom only three survive, viz.: James, of Willow Springs, Mo.; Thomas, whose home is in Boulder, Colo.; and Catherine, wife of Gilbert B. Kirk, of Topeka, Kans. His father, who was born, reared and married in Queens County, Ireland, brought his wife to America immediately after their marriage, and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he engaged in railroad work. Some years later he removed to Tioga County, Pa., remaining there until 1867, when he migrated to Kansas and settled in Kanwaka Township, Douglas County, on the farm now occupied by our subject's widow. Here he, in connection with his sons, followed farming up to the time of his death, July 23, 1897.

At the outbreak of the Civil war our subject enlisted in the engineering department of the service and was engaged in bridge building and railroad construction during the entire period of hostilities. After the war he engaged in railroad work in Tioga County, Pa. In 1866 he married Miss Jane Mooney, who was born in County Meath, Ireland, a daughter of Andrew and Julia (Lamb) Mooney. Her father, who was a native of County Meath, came to America with his family in 1852, and settled in Corning, N. Y., where he died two years later. After his death his widow removed to Tioga County, Pa., and there resided until her death, which occurred in 1888.

The year after his marriage our subject brought his wife to Kansas and settled on his father's farm, in which he owned an interest. However, he did not engage in agricultural pursuits, but gave his attention almost wholly to railroad work. He was employed in the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, having charge of the laying of the track, and completing it into Denver, Colo. Afterward he was made roadmaster on the division of the road running into Denver, in which city he had his headquarters. Shortly afterward he took charge of track construction of a railroad in Illinois, where he was employed for fifteen months. His next position was that of roadmaster on the Northern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Fargo, N. Dak., where he remained for three years. He then accepted a position with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at Fort Scott, Kans., where he was retained as roadmaster for one year. Later he went to Atchison, Kans., where he served in the same capacity for the Missouri Pacific Rail-

road. With the latter road he continued for ten years, during four of which he was located at Concordia, Kans. In 1895 he accepted a position as general roadmaster on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, with headquarters at Kansas City, where he remained for two years. He then accepted the position of roadmaster with the Denver & Gulf Railroad, having his headquarters in Trinidad, Colo., which position he continued to hold for fifteen months, until his death, March 3, 1898.

Fraternally Mr. Fitzpatrick was a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 7, A. O. U. W.; Camp No. 798, Woodmen of the World, the blue lodge and chapter of Masonry, having a short time before his death withdrawn from Chapter No. 45, R. A. M., in Concordia, intending to place his membership either in the Lawrence or Kansas City chapter, but his death prevented. In religion he was of the Roman Catholic faith. Successful in his business ventures, at the time of his death he left his family the home farm of nine hundred and sixty-five acres, besides other possessions of value. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, namely: Margaret, wife of H. M. Barber, who assists in the management of the home farm; Mary, who married Dr. W. R. Priest, a prominent physician and surgeon of Concordia, Kans.; William, who assists in taking charge of the homestead; James, who is connected with the Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad; Charles and Francis, who are pursuing their studies in St. Mary's College, at St. Mary's, Kans., and Kirk, who is a pupil in the district school.

DANIEL MARK HILL owns and occupies a farm of two hundred acres at Big Springs, one of the most delightful locations, not only of Douglas County, but of eastern Kansas as well. On the land are thirty-one mineral springs possessing health-restoring mineral properties that will at some future day without doubt make the place a noted health resort. Nor is the presence of the springs the only claim which the place has to public notice. Those interested in the early history of the state regard it as an historic landmark, for it was the site of the first territorial convention and served as the headquarters of "Jim" Lane during the exciting days of border ruffian warfare.

Mark Hill (for by his middle name our subject is best known) was born in Bedford County, Pa., August 4, 1836, a son of Jacob and Rosina E. (Byer) Hill. He was one of eleven children, five now living, viz.: Margaret, wife of Louis Kellerman, a retired stockman of Burlington, Kans.; William, who is with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and resides at Bard, Pa., where he is an extensive holder of farming lands; Daniel Mark; Anna, wife of Ellis Miner, who is engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business at Heppner, Ore.; and Kate, wife of Samuel Zike, who is engaged in the hotel and livery business in Nebraska. Jacob Hill was born in Bedford County, Pa., where he early became prominent in political life, although he was educated for the Lutheran ministry. He was a power in his party and filled many offices in his section of the country.

When our subject was nine years of age his father died and he was taken into the home of an older brother, a farmer and business man of Bedford County, who owned a farm of four hundred acres, also a sawmill, blacksmith's and shoemaker's shop. He was fourteen when he began teaming for his brother and became so expert in his work that he could drive six horses with a single line; his skill as a driver caused his associates to say: "Show Hill a knot hole and he will drive the team through." In 1854 he married Miss Delilah, daughter of John Boone, who was a great-nephew of Daniel Boone. After his marriage he continued teaming and also engaged in farming. In 1862 he left the business in the care of his brother and visited Iowa with a view to locating there. After a year he came to Kansas and spent some months, then returned to Iowa. His brother sold out in the east and located in Anderson, while our subject, settling at Weston, Iowa, became the leading business man of the town, where he operated a brick yard, a shoe store, a meat market and a general contracting business. In 1867 he disposed of his

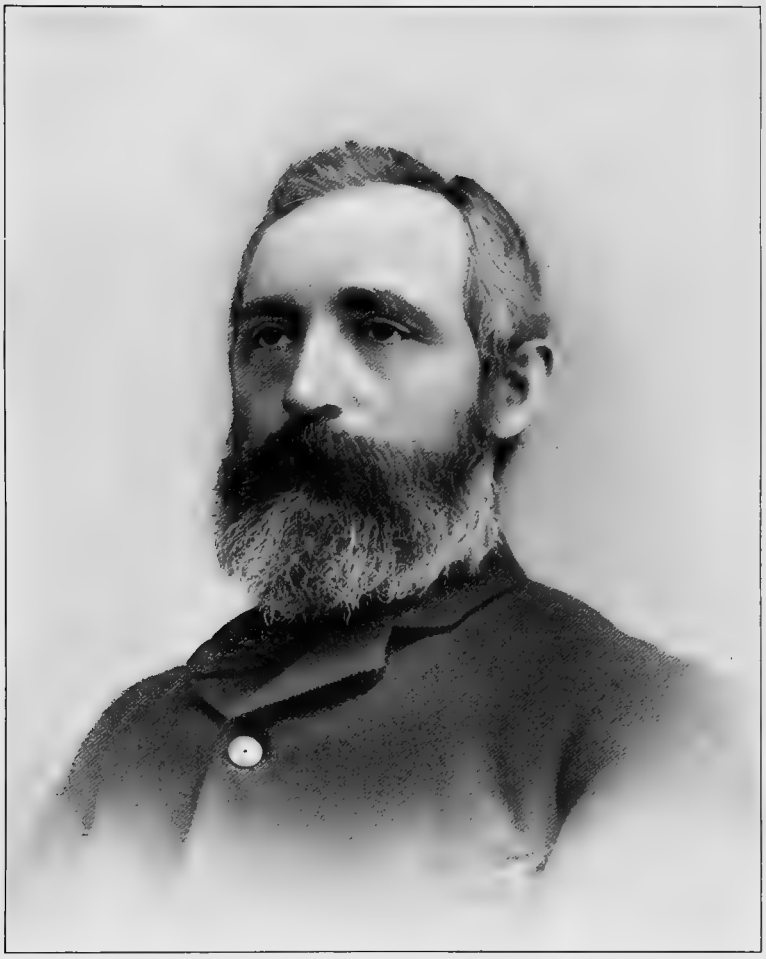
business there and came to Kansas, settling at Cherry Mound, Anderson County, where he embarked in farming and the stock business. On account of his wife's ill health he came to Douglas County in 1869 and settled in Lecompton Township, two miles south of the village of Lecompton, where he planted and carried on a fruit farm, also engaged in raising sheep and cattle. Some ten years later he removed to Jefferson County and for four years was foreman of the Elliott farm of nine hundred and sixty acres, meantime clearing the farm of mortgage. From there he returned to Douglas County and bought his present farm in Lecompton Township.

By his marriage Mr. Hill had seven children, namely: William, a prominent business man of Oklahoma City; Charles, who is with the Poehler Mercantile Company in Lawrence; George, a rising young business man of Kelso, Wash.; Jesse B., who is a partner of his brother in Kelso; Frederick, who is in the Klondike; Anna, wife of C. T. Spencer, a farmer of Douglas County; and Lulu, who married E. M. Duncan and resides upon a farm in this county. The wife and mother died in July, 1897. She was an earnest worker in the United Brethren Church and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Mr. Hill has contributed to the support of the church and also to other worthy movements. He is a supporter of the Republican party and, had he so desired, might have been elected to any of the local offices, but he prefers to devote himself to his private interests.

VERY REV. T. J. DOWNEY, pastor of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church of Leavenworth, has held his present pastorate since August, 1885, when he organized the parish and congregation and at first held services in the school building. In 1886 work was begun upon the church building, which was constructed of brick, with two floors and basement, the first floor being used for the school and the second for the church. The parsonage, a substantial building, was erected in 1895. The membership of the church comprises about one hundred families, while the school has an attendance of one hundred and fourteen pupils, who, under the direction of Sisters of Charity from the Cathedral, are instructed in the various branches up to and including the sixth grade. The church has the various societies to be found in all progressive congregations, and these have proved of great assistance to the pastor.

Father Downey was born in Paris, Ky., November 17, 1851, the third among eleven children, all but one of whom are living, eight of these being in Clinton County, Mo., while one is engaged in the lumber business in Kansas City, Kans. John Downey, father of the family, was a native of Ireland, a son of Michael Downey, a farmer. In 1848 he and four brothers, having lost everything in the famine of those years in their country, sought a new home in America. They landed in New Orleans and settled in Kentucky, where they learned the stonemason's trade and worked together as contractors. In 1857 John migrated to Plattsburg, Clinton County, Mo., where the others later joined him. Each settled upon farm land and with the aid of oxen broke the prairie soil and improved the land. All but one are now dead. John, who was a county official and a man of influence in his locality, was a stanch free-state man and during the war was a non-commissioned officer in a Missouri Federal regiment of Home Guard. He died September 13, 1898, when seventy-three years of age. His wife, Johanna, was a daughter of John McQuinn, a farmer in Ireland, and is now living on the old homestead in Clinton County, Mo.

In 1870 the subject of this sketch, having previously gained a country-school education, entered the Seminary of Assumption in Topeka, Kans., where he was a student for two and one-half years, during which time he was also a teacher of mathematics in the same institution. Next he spent eighteen months as a student in St. Benedict's College, Atchison, and while there taught private classes. Afterward he spent five years in Salesianum Seminary in Milwaukee, Wis., where he took a complete course in philosophy and theology. During that time he as-



Chas. Pilla

sisted in defraying his expenses by teaching the classics. In the cathedral in Leavenworth, July 5, 1879, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop L. M. Fink, O. S. B. He was appointed chaplain at St. Mary's Academy, where he remained for three months. Afterward he was made pastor of St. Ignatius' Church in Fort Leavenworth, and at the same time had charge of a mission at Delaware for almost three and one-half years; also attended the state penitentiary, the military prison and the county poor farm, where he gratuitously ministered to the spiritual needs of the inmates. The pressure of so much work, with its attending responsibilities, broke down his health, and he was obliged to seek a field where duties would be lighter. He was transferred to Holy Cross Church in Pottawatomie County, where he remained for two years and three months, meantime regaining his health. From Holy Cross he returned to Leavenworth, where he has established and built up the Sacred Heart Church. He is also dean of Leavenworth and president of the diocesan school board. He has done much toward maintaining the schools at a high standard and has been deeply interested in educational work, realizing the importance of a good education in preparing for the responsibilities of life.

CHARLES PILLA. Among our German-American citizens who have been successful since settling in Kansas mention belongs to Mr. Pilla, the well-known business man of Eudora. Mr. Pilla was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, February 19, 1830, and received a good education in the German language. At nineteen years of age he came to the United States, arriving in New York March 26, 1849. For fourteen years he remained in the vicinity of that city, and during ten years of the time he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper for the publishing house of E. Walker & Sons. In 1865 he came to Kansas for the purpose of entering into partnership with his brother F. L., who had started a small store in Eudora. The title of the firm became Pilla Brothers, which continued until his brother's death in 1871.

Being thus left sole proprietor of the store Mr. Pilla continued the business alone. In 1872 he enlarged the building and increased the quantity of stock carried. His store is now the largest of its kind in Eudora. In connection with the mercantile department, for some years he carried a stock of drugs, but this is now discontinued. Besides his mercantile interests he has engaged in farming in Douglas and Johnson Counties, where he owns large tracts of farm lands; and, while these places are operated by tenants, he nevertheless maintains an active supervision of the land and directs its management.

Upon the organization of the State Bank of Eudora, in which he was interested, Mr. Pilla was elected its president in 1893 a position which he has filled with the greatest efficiency. As a member of the firm of Pilla & Statler he also carries on a brick manufacturing business. In 1894 he erected a beautiful residence on a hill overlooking the village and commanding a fine view. At the time of the erection of the sweet corn factory, in 1883, he was one of the principal contributors to the same and became a stockholder in the company. He is a stockholder and director of the Eudora Creamery Company, and was a stockholder in the Leis chemical works, of Lawrence, Kans. When the Kimball plow factory was started in Lawrence he assisted in the organization of the company controlling the plant, but the enterprise did not prove successful. All movements of a progressive character where the benefit accruing to the people is unquestionable have received the impetus of his encouragement and practical aid.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Pilla has always been a stanch Republican. As mayor of Eudora, and as a member of the city council, also as a school director, he has been able to greatly promote local projects, and has given an impetus to the welfare of his town and fellow-townsmen. In 1871 he received appointment as postmaster, and continued to fill the office until 1885. Prior to this, from 1865 to 1871, he served as assistant postmaster, having practically the entire charge of the office. Fraternally he is a member of Doric Lodge No. 83, A. F. & A. M; Lawrence

Commandery No. 4, K. T.; and Eudora Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., in which he is past grand. In religion he worships with the German Evangelical Church. He was married September 10, 1865, to Alice B. Smith, daughter of Paul and Catherine Smith. She was born on Staten Island and died in Eudora, January 15, 1899, leaving three daughters: Alvena E., wife of John E. Dolisi; Louisa P., wife of Spencer J. Lawson; and Molvie E., who has had charge of the home since her mother's death.

HON. HARVEY W. IDE. Since coming to Leavenworth in 1857 Judge Ide has occupied a position of prominence among the people of this city. Both at the bar and on the bench, he has proven himself to be a man of sound judgment, keen intuition, close discrimination and clear reasoning faculties, which qualities, joined with determination of character, almost invariably bring success. He is interested in all enterprises for the benefit of Leavenworth, with whose progress he has been identified from its early days, and to whose growth he has been a contributor.

Judge Ide was born in Saratoga County, N.Y., April 19, 1833, a son of Rodman and Elvira (Herrick) Ide, also natives of Saratoga County. His paternal grandfather migrated from New England to that county and engaged in farming there for years, but finally removed to Jamestown, N. Y., and there died. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Herrick, served in the Revolutionary war, and afterward engaged in farming in New York. He lacked but little of having rounded out a full century when death removed him from the sphere of his activity.

While engaged in farming in York state Rodman Ide served as justice of the peace and township trustee for some years. In 1847 he removed to Wisconsin and settled upon a raw tract of land near Janesville, Rock County, where he improved a farm. After settling there he held numerous minor offices. Fraternally he was a Mason and in religion a Methodist. At the time of his death, in 1872, he was sixty-eight years of age. His wife, who was born in 1811, died in Wisconsin in 1886. Of their eleven children all but one attained years of maturity and five are living. The brothers and sisters are named as follows: Sarah J., widow of Isaac Howe, of northern Wisconsin; Harvey W.; Thomas H., who died in Janesville, Wis.; Polly, wife of G. W. Coxhead, living near Edgerton, Wis.; Stephen C., who died near Janesville; Frances, who was a school teacher, but died in young womanhood; Pliny, a mechanic, of Janesville; Elvira, Mrs. Fessenden, who lives in Wisconsin; Isaac, who graduated from Rush Medical College, and afterward engaged in practice at Stevens Point, Wis., where he died in 1887; and Fremont, who resides in Edgerton, Wis.

The subject of this sketch was educated principally in New York, although after coming west he had the advantage of a course of study in Milton Academy (now Milton College). When seventeen years of age he began to teach near Rockford, Ill., and in that occupation he continued for some years, meantime giving his leisure hours to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Janesville in 1856, when United States Senator J. R. Doolittle was judge. After practicing for one year in Wisconsin, the Kansas excitement began and many northern men removed to this state in order to cast their fortunes in with the free-state movement. April 16, 1857, he arrived in the then frontier town of Leavenworth. Here he at once began the practice of law, and from the start met with gratifying success in his profession.

The first office held by Judge Ide in his new home was that of city attorney, to which he was elected in 1861 and which he filled for one term. In 1863 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and his service of one term in that body was characterized by fidelity to the interests of his constituents and his party. When Leavenworth and Wyandotte Counties were the first judicial district he was elected district attorney and at the close of a term was re-elected, when the district was divided and an attorney elected for each county. While he was filling this position the present Justice Brewer was dis-

trict judge. When Judge Ide was elected district judge, in 1868, Justice Brewer was chosen prosecuting attorney. In 1872 he was re-elected district judge, serving until January, 1877.

On his retirement from the bench, Judge Ide resumed the practice of law, to which he gave his attention exclusively for some time, but of late years his business interests have to some extent encroached upon his professional work. During the Price raid he served as lieutenant in a company of militia. For two terms he was chosen to serve as a member of the school board, of which he was president continuously after his first year, but before the end of the second term he moved from the ward and resigned the position. He is the owner of property in different parts of the state, has also engaged in the real-estate business in Leavenworth and erected a business house on Cherokee street, besides his residence on Seventh street. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, in which he officiates as a trustee. Politically he is a Republican.

In Waverly, Mo., Judge Ide married Miss Mary Johnson, who was born in Brunswick, Me., and was a school teacher prior to her marriage. She died in Leavenworth, leaving three children. Lizzie V., a graduate of Rockford (Ill.) Female Seminary, is the wife of L. A. Knox and resides in Leavenworth; Mary A., who is the wife of C. J. Schmelzer, is also a graduate of the seminary at Rockford, and now a resident of Kansas City, Mo.; and Harvey J. died in boyhood. Mrs. Mary Ide was a daughter of Ebenezer M. and Elizabeth Johnson, natives of Connecticut, the latter a daughter of a physician who served in the war of 1812. Mr. Johnson was a merchant in Brunswick, Me., and after retiring from business he removed to Ohio, settling near Springfield, where his last years were spent. His death occurred when he was visiting Judge Ide in 1862. In Leavenworth Judge Ide was united in marriage to Miss Ella Catlin, who was born in Connecticut and in 1863 came to Leavenworth with her father, Shelden G. Catlin, who was a wholesale jobber in shoes. She died in 1879, leaving a daughter, Ella C., who is now attending the School of Dramatic Art in New York City. The present wife of Judge Ide, whom he married in Chillicothe, Mo., in 1886, was Mrs. Lottie G. (Giltner) Phillips, who was born in Indiana and accompanied her parents to Chillicothe, where her father was a merchant and her first husband an attorney.

CAPT. MILTON PETTIBONE, of Lawrence, was born near Pembroke, Genesee County, N. Y., January 15, 1822, a descendant of a prominent English family and a relative of Roswell Pettibone, for whom Roswell P. Flower was named. His father, John R., and grandfather, Roger Pettibone, natives of Vermont, served respectively in the first and second wars with England, the father being a commissioned officer. By occupation he was a carpenter and builder and also a farmer. In 1829 he settled at Ypsilanti, Mich., where he engaged in contracting. In 1836 the Huron River was swollen by a spring freshet and was about one-half mile wide. One day, with three companions, he crossed in a boat to get some tools. When making the return trip he was drowned while endeavoring to save a woman's life. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susanna Hovey, was born in Vermont and died in Michigan. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity, but Milton alone survives. He was reared in Michigan and, being fourteen years of age when his father died, from that time he assisted in caring for his mother until she died eight years later. He was employed at the cooper's trade until 1858, when he came west to assist in making a free state of Kansas. His brother John had come in 1856, and at the same time he had determined to come as soon as arrangements could be made. Settling at Wellsville, Franklin County, he cleared and improved a farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

At the opening of the Civil war our subject volunteered in Company D, Second Missouri State Militia, which was composed of seven companies from Kansas that went into Missouri to fight bushwhackers and guard Kansas from

guerillas. While at Independence with only a few men he was attacked at night by a very large force, and was wounded, taken prisoner, but soon paroled and mustered out at Kansas City two weeks later, after a service of seven months. Next he was commissioned captain of Company E, Tenth Kansas Militia, by Governor Carney, and at the time of the Price raid took part in the battle of Westport and aided in driving the Confederates out of Kansas.

After the war Captain Pettibone resumed farming. In 1873 he settled in Lawrence. For two years he owned a farm on Mud Creek, but traded it for city property, and improved a place at No. 472 Lincoln street. His first vote was for Whig candidates. From the organization of the Republican party he was identified with it. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. For many years he has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Pilgrim Congregational Church.

In Michigan, Captain Pettibone married Almira E. Putnam, who was born in New York and died in Michigan; both of her children are also deceased. The second marriage of the captain took place in Washtenaw County, Mich., and united him with Mrs. Eleanor (Vought) Bacon, a native of New York, and the widow of Hiram A. Bacon, who was a farmer in Michigan. By her first marriage she had two sons. One died in childhood; the other, Philip G. V. Bacon, is engaged in the lumber business in Texas. Her marriage to Captain Pettibone resulted in the birth of three children, namely: Almira Eliza, who is married and lives in North Lawrence; Mrs. Nellie Wilkins, of Portland, Ore.; and Charles, in North Lawrence. Mrs. Pettibone is the only survivor of the twelve children of Philip G. and Leah (Manning) Vought, natives respectively of New York and New Jersey. Her grandfather, Capt. John Vought, a native of New Jersey, and an officer in the Revolutionary war, settled in Schenectady, N. Y. Philip G. Vought settled in Washtenaw County, Mich., in 1834, and afterward carried on farming there. He married a daughter of Samuel Manning, a farmer of New Jersey.

Enterprises pertaining to the welfare of Lawrence always receive the sympathy and co-operation of Captain Pettibone. For two terms he served as a police officer of the sixth ward, and for one term represented the sixth ward in the city council. During his residence in Franklin County he held the office of county commissioner for one term, also served on the school board during the entire period of his residence in that county and aided in building the first school there. For some time he held office as justice of the peace, resigning when he removed from the county.

HON. JOSEPH J. COX came to Kansas in 1869 with his parents and settled on a farm in the eastern part of Wakarusa Township, Douglas County. This property he operated for a time and also bought and cultivated a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near the homestead. For eight years he served as a member of the school board, of which he was president and treasurer. In the fall of 1884 he was the Republican nominee as representative of the thirteenth district in the legislature and was elected by a fair majority. Two years later he was elected by twice as large a majority as he had received before. In the session of 1885 he served as a member of various committees. In the session of 1887 he was chairman of the committee on state affairs and a member of three other committees. With his colleague he secured the passage of a bill appropriating nearly $400,000 for the Quantrell sufferers. During the extra session of 1886, at the time of the redistricting of the state, he served on the legislative apportionment committee. He supported John J. Ingalls for the United States senate in 1885. After the session of 1887 he settled in Lawrence. He was given the contract to build the north and south wings of the state capitol, at a cost of $500,000; also a second contract for the roofing of the capitol and the building of the dome, at a cost of over $250,000. The completion of both contracts took his entire time from 1887 to 1893, and he has since engaged in general contracting. He has had the contract for some of the business blocks in

Topeka, the new Fort Bliss at El Paso, Tex., a detached ward in the Osawatomie insane asylum, the Santa Fe hospital at Topeka, a large pumping station in Topeka, several bridges across the Kaw River, a number of buildings at the Haskell Institute, the Bryding & Lansing Railroad, some work at the University of Kansas, and numerous residences in Topeka and Lawrence. Without doubt he is one of the most successful contractors in the state.

Mr. Cox was born in Seymour, Jackson County, Ind., October 9, 1853, a son of Richard A. and Margaret (Cosand) Cox. His father, who was born near Goldsboro, N. C., April 4, 1820, was a son of Isaac, and grandson of Richard Cox, whose ancestors, from England, were among the earliest settlers of North Carolina. Richard Cox removed from that state to Illinois about 1824 and died there. At the time of his removal his son, Isaac, also came north, wishing to free himself from the influences of slavery. He settled in the midst of the woods in Indiana, where he cleared a farm. He was a leader in the Society of Friends. Politically he adhered to Whig principles until the organization of the Republican party, which he then joined. He died in 1862, at the age of about sixty-two years. He married Milicent Parker, who was born near Goldsboro, N. C., a daughter of Isaac Parker, who was of English descent; he moved to Indiana prior to 1824 and afterward engaged in farming and also was a minister in the Friends' Society. He died when seventy-five years of age.

Richard A. Cox was the third among ten children. Of his brothers, Benjamin came to Kansas and was a prosperous farmer here, but later removed to Tulare, Cal. He himself removed from Bartholomew County, Ind., to Jackson County, the same state, and from there, in 1869, settled in Douglas County, Kans., buying a farm of one hundred and seventy-six acres. In 1890 he retired from business cares and has since made his home in Lawrence. He was among the first Quakers to settle in Douglas County and is identified with that society in Lawrence. In Washington County, Ind., he married a daughter of Benjamin Cosand, who was born, reared and married in North Carolina, and was a pioneer in Washington County, Ind., where he was a prominent worker in the Friends' Society. The Cosand family is of English descent. Mrs. Margaret Cox was born in Pasquotank County, N. C., and died in Douglas County, Kans., in 1879, aged sixty-two. Of her five children three sons are living. Charles resides on a farm in Douglas County and Albert L. lives in Lawrence.

In Lawrence, November 25, 1872, Mr. Cox married Miss Belle T. Trueblood, who was born in Salem, Ind., a daughter of William N. and Isabelle (Albertson) Trueblood, natives of North Carolina. Her father, who was of English descent, was a farmer and extensive miller, and took a leading part in the work of the Society of Friends. His wife, who was also a member of an English Quaker family, was the daughter of a physician who moved from North Carolina to Indiana. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Cox is Flora Margaret, a graduate of the high school and a student in the University of Kansas. The family are identified with the Society of Friends. Fraternally Mr. Cox is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Acacia Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; Lawrence Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.; DeMolay Commandery No. 4, K. T., and Abdallah Temple, N. M. S., at Leavenworth.

WILLIAM R. CARTER came to Kansas in March, 1870, and after a short time in Topeka, in June of the same year settled in Lawrence. Here, for many years, he was foreman for O. P. Smith, a large contractor, who erected a number of buildings for the state, also built Washburn and Bethany colleges at Topeka. In 1883 he began contracting and building, which he has since followed, and, in addition, he has drawn plans and specifications for buildings. He had charge of the carpentering in the first buildings erected at Haskell Institute, built the Merchants' Bank, Chancellor Snow's residence, depots for the Santa Fe road along the line in Kansas, the Hiawatha National Bank, Hiawatha Academy, the academy at Oswego, Kans., and numerous residences and business houses.

The Carter family is one of the oldest in Sussex County, England, where successive generations have lived as far back as the record can be traced. Thomas Carter, who was a bricklayer and contractor, was the first of the name to settle in America. He crossed the ocean in 1850, and established his home on a farm in Grant County, Wis. His son, Richard, who was born in England, was a clerk at Brighton, Sussex County, for some years. He did not accompany his father to America, but remained at Brighton, and there he died at seventy-six years. He married Sarah Beeching, who was born at Cowfold, Sussex County, a daughter of William Beeching. She died in 1851, leaving two children, but the daughter, Elizabeth, died at the age of twelve years. The son, who is the subject of this sketch, was born in Brighton January 30, 1845. He was six years old when he lost his mother. His education was obtained in the Brighton schools and St. John's College at Hurstpier Point. Afterward he was apprenticed to an architect and builder, and served for four years, later following his trade in his native land for five years.

In 1869 Mr. Carter came to America. For a year he worked at his trade in Lancaster, Grant County, Wis. From there he came to Kansas, and has since built up a large business in contracting. The accuracy of his work and his close attention to every detail has made him prominent as a contractor, and has won for him the confidence of the people. Politically a Democrat, his attention is given closely to his business affairs, and he has therefore never identified himself with politics, nor has he sought office of any kind. He is a charter member of the Fraternal Aid Association, and belongs to Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., in which he has been a trustee for many years. In his native land he became identified with the Church of England, and still adheres to that faith, being now identified with the Episcopal Church of Lawrence, and for years a member of its board of vestry.

In Lancaster, Wis., occurred the marriage of Mr. Carter to Miss Alice E. Carter, who was born in England, and accompanied her parents to Wisconsin in girlhood. Of their union six children were born. The eldest, Richard W., graduated in civil engineering from the University of Kansas in 1894, and is now engaged in his chosen profession at Trenton, N. J. The other children are Bessie, Edwin, Alfred, Anna and Frances.

GURDON GROVENOR, a resident of Lawrence since 1857, and, in point of years of business activity, the oldest lumber dealer in Kansas, traces his ancestry to the Grosvenor family, who crossed the channel with William the Conqueror and were given Cheshire County. The founder of the family in England was Gilbert Le Grosvenor, a Norman nobleman and a nephew of the noted Norman conqueror. The name means "the great hunter." After 1066 the family was prominent in the wars of England and a number of the name joined the ranks of the Crusaders who marched to the Holy Land. From the same ancestor descended the Earl of Westminster. In 1685 John Grosvenor came from Cheshire County to America and settled in Roxbury, Mass., where he died in 1691. The family coat-of-arms may still be seen on the stone that marks his resting place. His son, Ebenezer, and grandson, Caleb, made their home at Pomfret, Conn., in which town the great-grandson, Moses, was born and spent his entire life. Next in line of descent was Willard, who was born in Pomfret, became a farmer in Suffield, and later settled at West Springfield, Mass., where he died. Willard's son, Gurdon (our subject's father), was born in Suffield, where he followed farming and the transfer business. He died at forty-one years. His wife, Maria, a native of Suffield, was a daughter of Capt. Seth Phelps, who served in the Indian wars in Ohio shortly after the Revolution and also, under General Scott, was a captain in the war of 1812. His entire life, with the exception of the period of his military service, was spent in Suffield, where he died. His father, Aaron, who was born in the same town, was a son of Timothy Phelps, a native of Northampton, Mass., whose father,

Nathaniel, born in Windsor, Conn., was a son of Nathaniel, Sr., a native of England. The latter was a son of William Phelps, who was born in Tewksbury, England, in 1599, and in 1630 brought his family to America, settling in Massachusetts, but soon moving to Windsor, Conn. His father, William, Sr., lived and died in Tewksbury, and was a son of James Phelps, born in that place in 1520. Capt. Seth Phelps married Phoebe, daughter of Rev. John Hastings, and granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Hastings, who were among the pioneer Baptist clergymen in Suffield, Conn., and were very active in building up that denomination in their locality. Mrs. Maria Grovenor died in Connecticut at fifty years of age. She had one son by her marriage with Mr. Grovenor, Gurdon, who forms the subject of this article. Maria Grovenor afterward married Warren Lewis, by whom she had two children, John and Mary Lewis. Gurdon was born in Suffield, Conn., September 13, 1830, and was reared on a farm. After completing his education he taught school for five years. In October, 1857, he came to Lawrence, via the Missouri River to Wyandotte, and thence to Lawrence. He started a grocery, which he conducted until 1863. Meantime, in 1859, he embarked in the lumber business, and after selling his grocery he gave his entire attention to his lumber trade, having a large yard on Massachusetts and Warren streets. During the Quandrell raid, in common with all the business men of the city, he suffered heavy losses, his residence being burned to the ground, but, in some miraculous way, his store, which was set on fire, was saved from destruction. In 1866 he located his yard at Massachusetts and Berkeley streets, where it has since remained. He assisted in organizing the Merchants' National Bank, in which he has since been a director. In May, 1899, on account of the failing health of Mr. Grovenor and his son, he sold his entire lumber business to Funnell & Co. of Topeka.

In Suffield, Conn., Mr. Grovenor married Ellen M. Crane, who was born in Washington, Mass., and died in Lawrence, Kans. They had three children, Charles P., John C. and Fanny M., only one of whom is living, Charles P., who was interested in business with his father. The second marriage of Mr. Grovenor took place in Monson, Mass., and united him with Miss L. Maria Bliss, who was born in Wilbraham, Mass., and is a member of an old family of the state. For more than twenty-five years our subject has been a member of the Baptist Church, in which he has been deacon for many years, has served as chairman of the board of trustees, was a member of the building committee, and has also for years been a trustee of the Baptist state convention, of which he has twice been chosen president. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a trustee of Ottawa University, and has several times been president of the board, of which he was the oldest member until his resignation in June, 1899.

The first presidential ballot cast by Mr. Grovenor was in favor of Winfield Scott. Since the organization of the Republican party he has sustained its principles by his vote. Several times he has been a member of the city council, once held office as county commissioner, and for three terms (1865, 1870 and 1871) was mayor of the city. He has been a member of the school board, and was interested in the erection of Central building, the first schoolhouse built in the city.

OSGOOD A. COLMAN, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Douglas County, began farming in Kanwaka Township in 1871. Seven years later he purchased his present farm in the same township, where he has since engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of land, all improved and under cultivation. Notwithstanding the limited advantages he had in his youth he has become one of the well-to-do farmers of his locality, and has proved himself a useful and honorable citizen. A Republican in politics, he has been a leader in local matters, but has never sought office for himself, several times refusing nominations offered him. How-

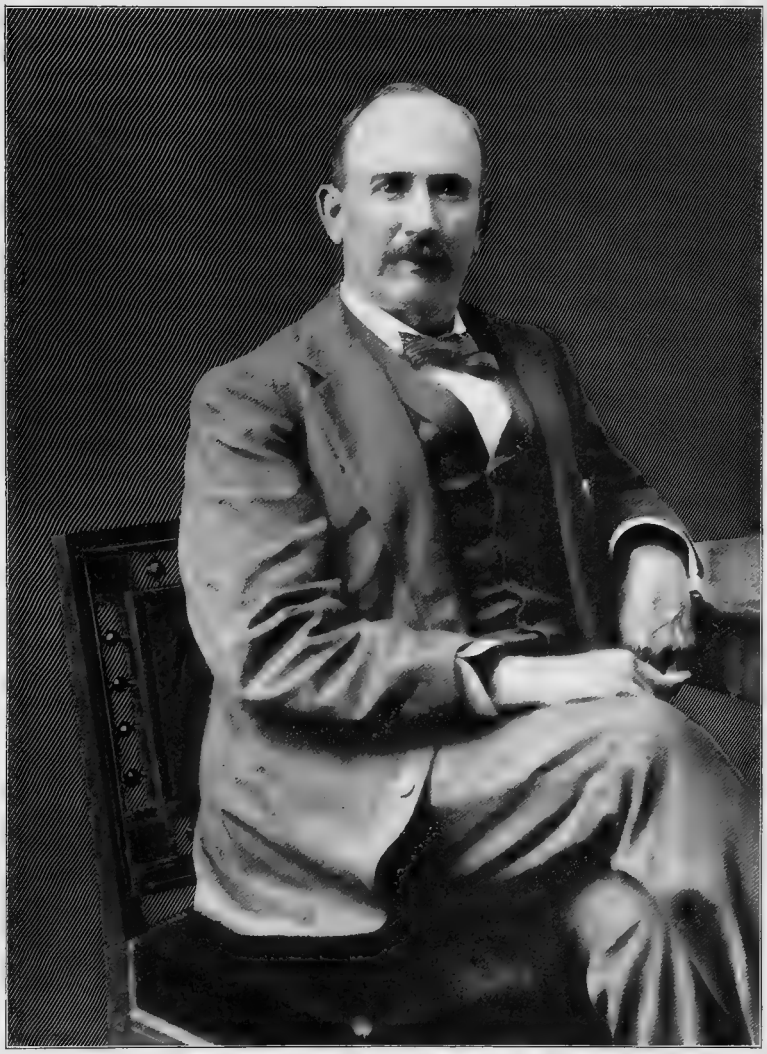
ever, he has consented to serve as school director, which office he has filled since 1889 in district No. 15.

Our subject's father, E. A. Colman, was born in Ashby, Mass., and in early manhood moved to Boston, where he learned and afterward followed the paper manufacturing business. He was successful and furnished employment to several men. In 1854 he sold out and moved to Douglas County, Kans., settling in Lawrence. On Christmas day of that year he took up a quarter-section of land, on which he made some improvements and remained for two years. In 1856 he sold the place and opened in Lawrence a general store, which he carried on for one and one-half years. Upon selling the store, he purchased a farm in Kanwaka Township, and there remained until 1894, when he disposed of the property and went to California. There he died in 1898, at eighty-four years of age. He was a man of intelligence and kept posted concerning public affairs. In politics he was stanchly Republican. For several years he served as justice of the peace, and several times was a delegate to county and state conventions. During the Civil war he served as lieutenant of the first colored regiment organized in Kansas, and was commonly known by the title of captain. His ancestors were early settlers of Massachusetts, and one of them was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. By his marriage to Mary J. Wendell, a native of Marblehead, Mass., he had fourteen children, but the only survivors are: C. T.; Osgood A.; Mary, Mrs. J. R. Topping, of Kanwaka Township; and William A., also of this township. Of those deceased, Charles Jackson Colman enlisted in May, 1861, as a private, and was advanced to a first lieutenancy in the fall of 1862. He was killed at the battle of Poison Springs, April 14, 1864, while commanding a company of the First Kansas colored troops.

Born in Boston, Mass., in 1850, our subject was four years of age when his parents came west to Kansas. He had only such advantages as the early schools of Douglas County afforded. For a time he clerked in a store owned by George Ford, in Lawrence, after which he turned his attention to his present occupation—agriculture. In 1875 he married Miss Flora R. Richardson, who was the first graduate of the University of Kansas, and whose daughter is the first graduate's child who will have completed the university course. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Colman are: Alice, Nellie, Minnie, Fred, Clara, Asa and Ralph.

ALBERT GRIFFIN. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Griffin rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Eudora Township, Douglas County. Three years later he bought the property, to which he has since added by the purchase of an eighty-acre tract. Giving his attention closely to general farming and stock-raising, he has met with gratifying success, which is especially praiseworthy when it is noted that, at the time of coming to his present place, he had nothing but one team and a few head of stock. He was the first charter member of the Farmers' Alliance, in the organization of which he took a very active part, and afterward he served as vice-president and then as president of the society for several years. For four terms he was treasurer of school district No. 44 and was the first to agitate the question of erecting a school building in the district. The People's party receives his support and he always advocates its principles by his influence and his vote.

In Niagara County, N. Y., Mr. Griffin was born January 31, 1844, a son of James and Jane (Brazee) Griffin, natives of the same locality. His paternal grandfather, William Griffin, carried on a cooper factory and an extensive milling business. James Griffin was a farmer during much of his life, but did not confine his energies to that occupation. He was also engaged in the grocery business in Niagara County. He was active in the local ranks of the Democratic party. In 1867 he removed from his native place to Polo, Ogle County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1873, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife had died it New York ten years prior to his demise. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living, namely: Ann, wife of H. M. Carter; Eliza Jane, who



Matthew Ryan

married William Newell; Sarah, Mrs. William Lowery; Carrie, wife of Samuel Debolt; and Albert.

Until twenty-one years of age our subject remained with his father, meantime obtaining his education in common schools and in the academy at Gasport, Niagara County. In 1865 he went to Michigan, where he followed photography for a year. In 1866 he settled in Polo, Ill., where the following four years were spent in farming. In 1870 he came, overland, to Kansas, and settled in Lawrence, where he engaged in teaming for four years. In 1874 he rented a farm on Wakarusa Creek, and two years later purchased one hundred and twenty acres at Bellevue Corner, remaining there until he moved to his present property in the spring of 1878.

November 24, 1869, Mr. Griffin married Jeannette Lawson, of Polo, Ogle County, Ill. She died in 1886, leaving three children, namely: Mary, wife of S. F. McGleget; Charles and Eugene. The second marriage of Mr. Griffin united him with Miss Emma Lawson, a sister of his first wife, a lady of estimable character, who shares with him the regard of acquaintances.

MATTHEW RYAN, JR. For years closely associated with the business interests of Leavenworth, Mr. Ryan is remembered as one of the most capable and successful business men this city has ever had. Although at the time of his death he was only in the prime of his mental and physical vigor, he had already gained a success not always enjoyed by men whose lives are prolonged to three score and ten years. In his character were combined qualities which almost invariably bring their possessor prosperity—wise judgment, energy, determination and keen foresight. These qualities, however, depict only one side of his nature. In disposition he was large-hearted and sympathetic, helpful to those less fortunate, and genial and companionable. His partner, George C. Richardson, described him as a very magnanimous man, and certainly this quality of magnanimity was one of his most striking characteristics.

The history of the Ryan family appears in the sketch of Matthew Ryan, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch. It was in 1857 that the family became established among the pioneers of Leavenworth, and from that day to this its members have been prominent in business and in public life. Matthew, Jr., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 13, 1851. When he was a boy of fourteen he began to assist his father and soon was given full charge of the cattle business. In partnership with George C. Richardson he established the largest cold storage plant in Leavenworth, this being located at No. 519 Cherokee street. He also became identified with other local industries. As a director in the First National Bank he was associated with one of the foremost financial institutions in the west. He was president of the Leavenworth Coal Company and the Ryan Brothers Cattle Company for years, and until his death. His time was so closely given to his varied business interests that he had no leisure, even had he the inclination, to engage in public affairs, and, aside from voting the Democratic ticket, he took no part in politics.

In Leavenworth occurred the marriage of Mr. Ryan to Miss Dacotah Skinner, who was born in Prairie du Chien, Wis., a daughter of Archibald and Anna E. (Swinehart) Skinner, and a granddaughter of Morris Skinner, a farmer of Pennsylvania. Her father was born in western Pennsylvania and became a pioneer of Prairie du Chien, and later of Kansas. In 1864 he settled in Lawrence, Kans., where he engaged in the hotel business and also had charge of his farm near the town. He died at the age of seventy-two. He was of remote Scotch descent, and traced his ancestry to Revolutionary soldiers. His widow is still living and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ryan, besides whom she has two children, P. N., of Portland, Ore.; and Mrs. S. M. Kelsey, of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Ryan was reared and educated in Lawrence and received her education in the university there and in St. Mary's Convent at Leavenworth. She is the mother of four children, namely: Grace, wife of Eugene Burr, of Leavenworth; Mary L., who is attending a seminary in Chicago; Clarence

R. and Anna Florence. Mrs. Ryan is actively identified with the Presbyterian Church.

While in the midst of his business activities, when fortune had rewarded his efforts and domestic happiness and warm friendships blessed his life, Mr. Ryan was suddenly called from earth. When riding, November 29, 1897, his horse stumbled and threw him, injuring him in such a way as to cause death. This sudden catastrophe was mourned as a heavy loss to the citizenship and business circles of Leavenworth, and the sympathies of a host of warm personal friends were extended to the family, thus suddenly bereaved of husband and father.

JAMES GRAY, clerk of the first judicial district of Kansas, is one of the most popular citizens of Leavenworth, and also one of its leading politicians. While he was born near Woodstock, Canada, his life has been almost wholly passed in Leavenworth County, where his parents settled in his very early childhood. His father and grandfather, both of whom were named Andrew Gray, were natives of Kilmarnock, a town twelve miles from Ayr, in Ayrshire, Scotland, and both came to America, settling in Canada. The former, a farmer by occupation, was one of the pioneers of Kansas, and in 1858 settled in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County. After a time he removed to the James Stone farm, three miles south of Leavenworth. In 1869 he purchased property on the Delaware reservation in Stranger Township, and here he has since made his home. He is now (1899) sixty-seven years of age. He has always been a stanch patriot, devoted to the Union, and during the Civil war he joined the army that defended the state in the Price raid. By his marriage to Margaret Robertson, who was born in Scotland, he had seven children. Five are still living, viz.: Matthew G., who lives in Stranger Township; William, who lives near Woodstock, Canada; James; Alexander, a stock-dealer and merchant at Ordway, Colo.; and Mrs. James P. Dillon, who occupies the old homestead in Stranger Township.

James Gray was two years of age when his parents removed to Kansas, and he grew to manhood in Leavenworth County, meantime attendind district schools in High Prairie and Stranger Townships, and, in 1879, graduating from Skillman's Commercial College. During the time of the great Leadville boom he went to that city, and for two years engaged in prospecting in Colorado. After his marriage he went to Wichita, Kans., where he engaged in the grocery business, remaining for two years. His connection with politics dates from 1888. During that year he was appointed under-sheriff, a position that he filled for a period of four years. From S. F. Neeley he received an appointment as traveling deputy United States marshal, with headquarters in Leavenworth. During his term of service in this office he participated in settling the Coxey strikes and the railroad strikes on the Santa Fe. While holding the position, in 1895, he was nominated for city clerk and was the only candidate on the Democratic ticket who was elected. He served for two years, and during his last year in office he was nominated for district clerk and was elected by a fair majority. January 11, 1897, he took the oath of office as district clerk, and the following year was re-elected by a good majority, to serve until January, 1901. He is one of the leading Democrats of the county, and has wielded a large influence in the ranks of his party. March 2, 1881, he married Miss Gretta Hazlewood, who was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, and died in Leavenworth, November 5, 1897, leaving one son, Malcolm Melville.

JOSEPH B. CUNNINGHAM. A position among the leading farmers of Douglas County is held by the subject of this sketch, who for years has owned and occupied a valuable farm in Lecompton Township. While he has engaged in general farming he has devoted his attention principally to the stock business, his specialty being the breeding of thoroughbred swine, and through his judicious management of affairs he has become comfortably well off. A man of vigorous constitution, he is fitted by

nature, as well as by inclination, for the arduous duties of farm life. In the educational, religious and business affairs of his township he has been active, and, being a man of sterling integrity, has won the confidence of his associates.

Born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 18, 1839, Mr. Cunningham early began to make his way in the world. In 1856 he settled in Johnson County, Iowa, where he married and engaged in farming. After eight years in that state he came to Kansas, spending a short time in Lawrence, and thence removing to Lecompton Township. For years he has been deeply interested in Lane University, and at this writing he is chairman of its executive board, in which position he is largely responsible for its management. His name appears prominently on the honorary membership roll of Zetgathean Literary Society, the continued prosperity of which is due in no small measure to his encouragement. When its days were less sunny than now, he opened his purse to tide it over difficulties. The society library is largely made up of books presented by him, and it was principally through his efforts that its spacious hall was finished and furnished. Each of his four sons was for years influential in its councils.

Of the children of Mr. Cunningham, F. M. is deceased. The others are as follows: Lester B., a farmer in Wabaunsee and Pratt Counties; H. L., who is engaged in the grocery business at Ottawa; F. B., a farmer in Douglas County; Mary E., wife of William Zellers, a farmer of Wabaunsee County; and Katie V., who is at home.

HON. JOHN McKEE is one of the oldest settlers of Leavenworth, having come here in the spring of 1855. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., August 31, 1827. His father, Stewart McKee, came from Belfast, Ireland, to America when about twenty-two years of age, landing in New York and going from there to New Jersey, but worked his way west until he reached St. Louis, where he followed the millwright's trade. In 1834 he removed to Grant County, Wis., and built a mill there. Politically he was a Democrat. By his marriage to Miss Fine, of St. Louis, he had seven sons, of whom two are now living, John and Henry E. The boys were reared on the farm and worked in the mill and lead mines in the vicinity. They were educated at St. Louis University.

In 1852 the subject of this sketch returned to St. Louis, and in the spring of 1855 came to Leavenworth, and with his brother Henry engaged in surveying and civil engineering. In the fall of 1857 he was appointed city treasurer of Leavenworth, and the next year was elected to the position, serving for two terms. In the fall of 1860 he was chosen city marshal, filling the office for a year, after which he was deputy county treasurer for two years. In 1863 he was elected sheriff, which office he filled for four years, from January, 1864, to January, 1868. In the fall of the latter year he was elected state senator, and during his term introduced the present registration law for cities of the first class, which became a law at that session of the legislature, and which, with slight modifications, remains in force at this time. He is a Republican, with which political party he has been identified since the commencement of its existence, having previously been an active free-state man when that was the vital issue in Kansas and the country.

In 1868 Mr. McKee was appointed receiver for Carney & Stevens, and conducted their business until it was closed out. For three years he was city treasurer under Mayor Fortesque, after which he was postmaster under President Arthur, serving from April, 1883, until the election of President Cleveland, and for six months after his inauguration. Later he was interested in the manufacturing business in Leavenworth until he retired in 1892. In 1858 he built the residence at No. 517 Chestnut street, where he has since made his home, and he also erected in 1868 a business house on Delaware street that at the time of its erection was one of the finest in the town. Fraternally he is a member of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; Leavenworth Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Leavenworth Commandery No. 1, K. T.; and Abdallah Temple, N. M. S. October 7, 1858, he married Jo-

sephine E. S. Lewis, of Potosi, Wis. They had ten children, three of whom died in infancy. The others are: Stewart (a practicing physician in Leavenworth), Syrena (who served as deputy city treasurer for about ten years continuously under Mayors Hacker, Dodsworth, Hook and Edmond), Josephine Eugenia, Madge, Rose T., John and Lydia.

AUGUSTUS H. GRIESA, proprietor of the Kansas home nursery, in Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, was born in Bielefeld, Germany, in January, 1845, a son of Charles and Henrietta (Schall) Griesa. His father, who was a cabinet-maker, brought the family to America in 1853 and settled in Lima, N. Y., thence removed to Naples, and later to Cohocton, where he remained until his death. Of his eleven children one died in Germany and one when crossing the ocean. Seven are now living, three being in western New York and four in Kansas. The education of our subject was begun in Germany and completed in New York. For a time he taught German in a select school in Naples. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. From 1857 to 1867 he worked in a nursery in Naples, from which place he came to Kansas, being the first of the family to seek a home in this state. He brought with him some nursery stock, which he planted in Kanwaka Township, four miles west of his present homestead. He bought forty acres of slightly improved land, with a small log cabin. Later one of his brothers joined him and remained in partnership with him for ten years.

In 1880 Mr. Griesa purchased property at the northwestern limits of Lawrence, to which he moved his nursery and on which he has since resided. The land had been used previously for raising corn and wheat. Since his partnership with his brother was dissolved, in 1879, he has been alone. In 1880 he commenced to erect the nursery buildings now on the place. His nursery covers over one hundred acres of his own land, besides what he leases. Of late years he has made a specialty of experimenting in new fruits. He has originated the Kansas, Lawrence and Cardinal raspberries, the Mele strawberry, Catalpa umbrella tree, and the Superb apricot. In the growth of the latter he has been remarkably successful. Many horticulturists have declared it to be the choicest fruit they ever tasted, and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society tendered him a first-class certificate on it. All of the brands are recognized by his competitors generally as being of the highest order. The Kansas raspberry is recognized from New Mexico to Minnesota and from Oregon to Maine as the hardiest variety of that fruit grown. The Cardinal, which is not so well known, is even hardier than the Kansas, and, having passed through the extremely hard winter of 1898-99 without the least injury, may be said to be able to stand the coldest weather. He cultivates only the best varieties of peaches and apples, discarding all that are not up to the high standard he has established. While this plan has entailed heavy expense, yet he adheres to the plan of maintaining, notwithstanding expense, a high standard of fruit. He grows all kinds of trees and shrubbery adapted to this climate. One of the finest of his trees is the umbrella catalpa, which he originated, and shipments of which are made to distant states. His sales are mostly in wholesale lots, through agencies, selections being made from the catalogues which he issues annually.

In 1880 Mr. Griesa built a substantial farm house. In 1892 he remodeled and enlarged the residence, making of it a comfortable home. He also has three tenant houses, occupied by his men. He furnishes steady employment to five men, besides which he hires from thirty to forty men by the season. To aid in the work he has six horses of his own, and in the spring hires a number of others. In addition to his chosen occupation he is a taxidermist of no mean skill, and his collection of mounted birds is worthy of study by all interested in ornithology. Among other rare specimens he has one eagle measuring seven and one-half feet from tip to tip of wings.

Mr. Griesa was formerly a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist. He attended the national Prohibition convention at Pittsburgh, where Mr. Levering was nominated for president, but as the

platform adopted by that convention did not entirely represent his views, he gave his support to George Bently, whose platform stood for woman suffrage as well as the remonetization of silver. He assisted in the organization of the Congregational Church of his township, in which he was for years Sunday-school superintendent, and is still a leading worker. In July, 1869, he married Amelia, daughter of Lewis Beebee, of Lima, N. Y., who was identified with the establishment of the Lima Seminary as one of its founders. In that institution the members of his family were educated.

At the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Griesa the following poem was read by Rev. A. M. Richardson:

Once on a time, when skies were bright,
And Cupid's wings were plumed for flight,
A youth and maiden, blithe and fair,
Became a happy, wedded pair.

They made their home on Kansas soil
Resolved to test the fruits of toil.
An humble home—no outward sign
Proclaimed the wealth within enshrined.

With patient hearts and willing hands,
They labored long on house and lands.
The heavens smiled, the earth, caressed,
Gave forth the treasures she possessed.

Rare fruits and flowers and golden grain
Bedecked the hills, adorned the plain,
The social board with plenty spread,
Gave ample proof of daily bread.

But, strange to tell, there came a day
Its inmates longed to hie away
To broader fields, and settle down
Anear to market and the town.

Hither they came—before our eyes.
Behold this stately mansion rise!
Its pleasant rooms, in bright array,
The mistress' taste and skill display.

While trees and shrubs and fruitful fields,
Show what the master's labor yields.
A bonnie home! whose peace and love
Give foretaste of the Home above!

How swift the years have flown away,
That bring this silver wedding day!
We give you joy—that all these years—
'Mid sun and storm, 'mid smiles and tears—
The chain of love has stronger grown
Binding each heart fast to its own.
No changes can your souls divide!
You still are bridegroom and his bride!

The echoes of your marriage bells,
In richer, sweeter music swells,
Than when in youth's fair bridal morn,
They chimed the vows that made you one!

The silver threads that crown your brows,
Like silken ties, hold fast those vows,
More sacred still, as life moves on,
Until the heavenly home is won.

We wish you joy! dear, precious friends!
What e'er the lot our Father sends.
May coming years bring peace and rest,
And all that makes life rich and blest.

While gifts of boundless love and grace
Find in your hearts a larger place,
May this, your silver wedding's date
Its golden glory celebrate.

LAWRENCE, July 29, 1894.

EDWARD E. MURPHY, member of the board of directors of the Modern Woodmen of America for Kansas, was appointed to this position in July, 1899, and in addition has also officiated as assistant head counsel of the order, and from July, 1895, to July, 1899, served as state deputy. Under his supervision the work was greatly promoted and its success enhanced. He has traveled over the entire district, delivering addresses, organizing camps and forwarding the work of the fraternity. When he became state deputy in 1895 the order had eleven thousand members in Kansas; now there are more than forty-three thousand, which remarkable growth is largely due to his wise management. He was a charter member of Leavenworth Camp No. 367, in which he has held the various offices, and at the head of which he stood for eight years. His home is at No. 411 Chestnut street, Leavenworth.

The grandfather of Mr. Murphy was Arthur Murphy, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, who brought his family to America and settled in Massachusetts, where he died. He had two sons in the Civil war. One, Thomas, was on board the

"Monitor" during its celebrated battle with the "Merrimac;" the other served in the army. The father of our subject, Hon. John C. Murphy, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and learned the trade of plasterer and bricklayer in Worcester, Mass., where he carried on a large business. In 1858 he came to Leavenworth and began contracting and building. For many years he was foreman for the government at Forts Sill and Lyon, and in the state penitentiary at Leavenworth. In 1881 he went to Denver, Colo., later engaged in cattle-raising in New Mexico and Arizona. During the Cleveland administration he was postmaster at Duncan, Ariz. In 1897 he returned to Leavenworth, where he died in August, 1898, at the age of sixty-six years. For one term he was a member of the Kansas state legislature, and was the author of the mechanics' lien law. During the war he was a commissary sergeant in the militia. His wife, Margaret (born in Connecticut, and died in Leavenworth in 1879), was a daughter of Edward Costello, a native of Ireland, who settled in Connecticut and later was employed as a corder in Fox's woolen mills at Worcester, Mass. He died at seventy-two years, while visiting in Leavenworth.

The family of Hon. John C. and Margaret Murphy consisted of the following-named children: Edward E.; Winnifred, who died in Leavenworth; Fannie, of this city; Henry, who was connected with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad at Sedalia, Mo., and died there in 1890, when twenty-six years of age; Maggie, Mrs. R. Springer, of Leavenworth; Mrs. Mollie Williams, of this city; Hampton, who died in infancy; and John C., who is second lieutenant of Company C, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, now in service at Manila, Philippine Islands. The eldest of the family, our subject, was born in Worcester, Mass., May 14, 1853. In 1859 he was brought to Leavenworth, the family traveling from St. Louis on the Steamer "Sky Lark." When he was fourteen his father removed to a farm six miles south of Leavenworth, in Delaware Township, and there he remained until twenty-one years of age. After returning to Leavenworth in 1874, he was employed by different business houses, also was for nine months on a government survey in the Indian Territory. He was one of the earliest letter-carriers in Leavenworth, there being but five carriers in the town at the time he became connected with the postoffice. After holding the position for seven years he resigned and accepted a situation as city circulator of the Leavenworth *Standard*. In 1883 and 1884 he was weigh clerk at the penitentiary coal shaft, under Governor Glick. In 1884 he obtained a contract for an output of coal and traveled through Kansas, selling to local dealers. In 1887 he became a deputy under John J. Roche in the office of register of deeds, after which he was deputy to Sheriff Churchill, later turning his attention to the insurance business. In 1893 he was appointed deputy revenue collector of the first division under R. B. Morris, and served for almost four years, resigning to accept the position of state deputy of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In Leavenworth Mr. Murphy married Agnes, daughter of Col. Thomas Moonlight. She is a graduate of the Leavenworth high school and an intelligent and refined woman, with artistic ability. She has filled the office of secretary of the Art League and of the Orphan Asylum, and is a director in the Leavenworth Hospital Association. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are: Thomas Moonlight, Edward Emmett, Jr., Margaret and Bryan.

Mr. Murphy is past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has six times been elected to the supreme lodge of the order. He is grand vice-chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Kansas, past grand of Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., past chief of the Degree of Honor, member of the Royal Neighbors, Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., Knights and Ladies of Security, Fraternal Aid Association, Select Knights, Code of Honor, Royal Fraternity and United Commercial Travelers. With his wife he holds membership in the Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman. He is one of the local leaders of the Democracy, and has been a member of the state central committee, the executive committee of the state central committee, the county central committee (of which he has been

chairman) and the city central committee (of which he is now chairman). He has also served as chairman of the congressional committee of his party. Though active in politics, he has never sought office for himself. He is an energetic, enterprising man, and the success which he has gained in life is due entirely to his own unaided efforts.

HENRY WILLIAM WULFEKUHLER. From the time that he came to Leavenworth (April, 1858), Mr. Wulfekuhler has been identified with the business interests of the city and has assisted in developing its commercial resources. Quietly but energetically he has pursued his chosen business calling, and by judgment and energy he has acquired a competence. He has made many friends during the more than forty years of his residence in Leavenworth, and has gained the confidence of his business associates through the reliability of his transactions. With his brother, Frederick William, he is proprietor of the wholesale grocery house of Rohlfing & Co., which is one of the oldest and largest concerns of its kind in Leavenworth.

The house in which Mr. Wulfekuhler was born, August 9, 1834, stood in Osnabrück, province of Hanover, Germany, and was built generations ago by one of his ancestors; it is still standing, and is the property of one of the family. His father and grandfather, both of whom bore the name of Christopher, occupied the old homestead, and were well known in their part of the province. Christopher Wulfekuhler, Jr., married Charlotta Wissman, a native of Versmold, Prussia, and a daughter of William Wissman. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom the two surviving sons are Henry William and Frederick William, and the two surviving daughters still reside in Germany.

In 1854, when nineteen years of age, our subject came to America on the sailing vessel "Herman," which crossed from Bremen to New Orleans in forty-two days. He was the first of the family to settle in the United States. He traveled up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where he clerked until 1858. On coming to Leavenworth he started in business on Cherokee street with Mr. Rohlfing as Rohlfing & Wulfekuhler. In 1860 he bought out Mr. Rohlfing, who went to Denver, Colo., and opened a wholesale and retail grocery, but died in that city in September of the same year. The business at Leavenworth has since been owned and conducted by our subject and his brother, and they also freighted with mule and ox-trains across the plains until the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. The grocery business is a large one, and the trade extends throughout Kansas and Missouri, the stock of goods occupying three large buildings.

In addition to his interest in the grocery, Mr. Wulfekuhler owns stock in the Globe Canning Company, and is interested in the Leavenworth National Bank, the Manufacturers National Bank and the Union Savings Bank, and he also owns numerous farms in this state. During the Civil war he was a member of the home militia. At the close of the war he returned to his old home in Germany and spent two years there. While abroad he also visited the exposition at Paris. He adheres to the Lutheran faith, which was the religious belief of his ancestors. In politics he is a Republican. The residence which he owns at No. 722 Oak street was built by himself in 1868. He was married in Leavenworth to Miss Louisa Rohlfing, a native of Prussia. The children born of their union are named as follows: Otto and Albert, who assist their father in business; Eugene, who was connected with the Manufacturers' National Bank of Leavenworth, and died in this city in 1897, at twenty-seven years of age; and Louis H., a graduate of the University of Kansas and the Columbian Law School in Washington, D. C., and now a member of a prominent law firm of Leavenworth.

DANIEL R. ANTHONY, JR., postmaster of Leavenworth, was born in this city August 22, 1870, and is a son of Col. D. R. Anthony, Sr. After having acquired the rudiments of his education in local public schools, he entered Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich., from which he graduated on the comple-

tion of the regular course. In 1891 he graduated from the State University of Michigan. Upon his return home he became connected with the Leavenworth *Times*, and has since held the position of business manager.

Reared in the faith of the Republican party, Mr. Anthony has always adhered to its principles and has taken an active part in its affairs. As a delegate to county and state conventions he has rendered good service, and he is now state committeeman for his district. In recognition of his service for his party, as well as his ability to fill a responsible position with honor and efficiency, President McKinley appointed him postmaster of Leavenworth July 8, 1898, and this office he has since held, filling it to the satisfaction of the people of the city. His double duties as postmaster and as business manager of the paper make his life a very busy and active one, and leave him little leisure for outside matters. However, he is always foremost in enterprises for the benefit of the city and the promotion of the welfare of the people.

In June, 1897, Mr. Anthony married Bessie, daughter of Paul E. Havens, of Leavenworth. They have one daughter, Eleanor.

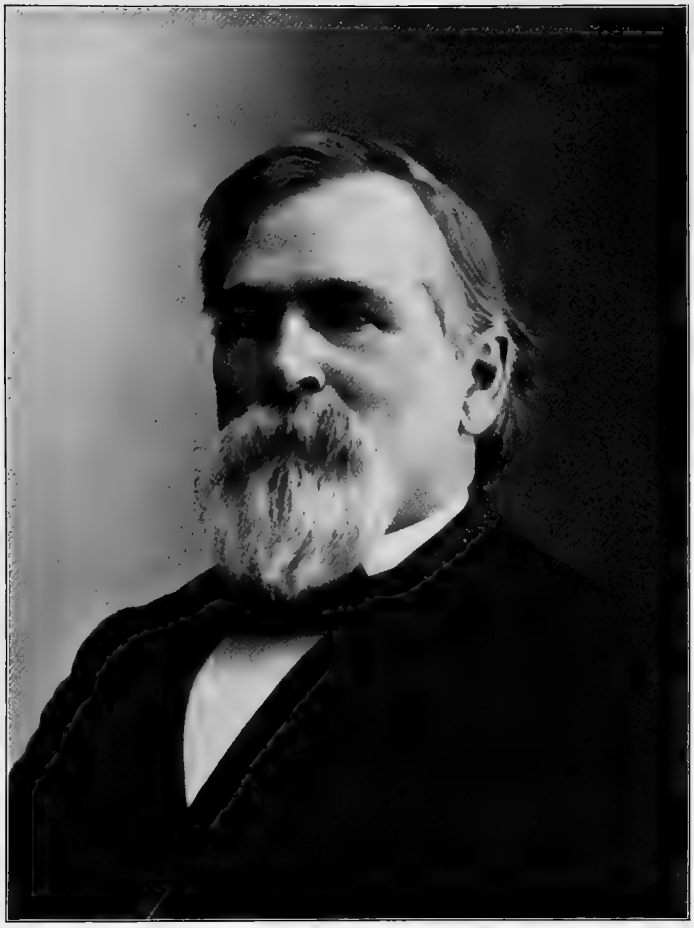
WILLIAM SMALL. The prominent position held by Mr. Small in the business circles of Leavenworth and of Kansas has come to him as the result of his excellent judgment and great energy. During the long period of his connection with the business interests of Leavenworth he has built up a mercantile establishment that is one of the most complete in the entire state; and, at the same time, he has gained an enviable reputation for accuracy of business methods and sagacity of judgment. The firm of William Small & Co. occupies a four-story building, 48x125, at Nos. 413-415 Delaware street, where a large trade in dry goods has been successfully conducted.

In addition to his identification with the dry-goods business, Mr. Small was one of the organizers, and is now president of, the Leavenworth & Mexico Agricultural Company, which owns eleven hundred acres in the Isthmus of Tehauntepec. The company has improved, from the forest primeval, a coffee plantation on which is raised coffee, besides other tropical productions. The superintendent of the plantation is a practical man, and his successful management of the place has greatly increased its value. The headquarters of the company are in Leavenworth.

Mr. Small was born and reared in Hamilton, Ontario. His parents, William and Mary J. (Harkness) Small, were natives respectively of Dundee, Scotland, and County Tyrone, Ireland, but spent their lives principally in Canada, where he was employed as a bookkeeper in Hamilton. They had only two children, and the younger of these, James, died in St. Paul, Minn., so that William is now the sole survivor of the family. When he was thirteen he became an apprentice to the dry-goods trade, at which he served for three years. In 1866 he removed from Hamilton to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed as a wholesale and retail dry-goods clerk, being for some time with what is now the William Barr Dry-Goods Company.

Coming to Leavenworth in 1871, Mr. Small filled a position as clerk in the dry-goods store of Leibenstein Company and after the failure of that firm he was with H. Saunders, later Weaver & Saunders. About 1880 he became a partner in the firm of Weaver & Small. Three years later the firm was changed to Small, Ramsay & Vories, and afterward to Small & Vories, finally Mr. Small became the sole proprietor. He conducted the business alone for two years. In August, 1893, the admission of others to the business caused the name to be changed to William Small & Co.

While in Canada Mr. Small married Miss Zephy Steele, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Modern Woodmen of America; Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor; and Knights of Honor, in which he was formerly dictator. In matters political he has been allied with the Republican party. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Leavenworth. In conclusion it



S. L. Moore

may be said of him that he is a man whose success has been gained by perseverance, determination and tireless energy. In youth he was taught habits of self-reliance, which afterward proved invaluable to him. By his apprenticeship to the dry-goods business he was grounded in the fundamental principles of the business. He is known for sound and careful judgment as a business man and for a progressive spirit as a citizen.

COL. HORACE L. MOORE. The Moore family was founded in America by Andrew Moore, who came from England and settled in Poquonock, Conn., being married there February 15, 1671, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Phelps, and granddaughter of William Phelps, the first representative of the Phelps family in America. He continued to reside in Connecticut and died at Windsor November 29, 1719. In his family the eighth child was Benjamin, who was born in Windsor, December 5, 1693, and died at Poquonock, February 23, 1732. His marriage united him with Emma, daughter of Nathaniel Phelps, whose father, George Phelps, came to this country in an early day.

Next in line of descent was Lieut. Joseph Moore, who was born in Simsbury, Conn., July 21, 1720, and during the Revolutionary war served as lieutenant in Captain Buttolph's Eighteenth Connecticut Troops. During the battle of Long Island he was taken prisoner and confined in the prison ship "Jersey," in New York Harbor, where he died November 3, 1776. He had married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Miriam (Buell) Stevens, and granddaughter of Peter Buell, whose father, William Buell, came to America at an early date. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, of Civil war fame, belonged to the same family.

Samuel, son of Lieutenant Moore, was born in Simsbury, Conn., May 24, 1764, and died in Portage County, Ohio, November 3, 1816, he having been a farmer in Ohio from 1806 until his death. He married Eunice, daughter of Capt. Isaac and Susanna (Root) Gillett. The captain was born March 5, 1744, and served in the Revolutionary army as a captain. He was a son of Deacon Isaac, son of Isaac, son of Nathan, whose father, Nathan Gillett, Sr., settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630 and afterward served in the Pequod war.

Samuel, son of Samuel Moore, Sr., was born in Granby, Conn., and served in the war of 1812, he being then eighteen years of age. In 1806 he had accompanied his parents to Portage County, Ohio. He was the third among his parents' children. His brother, Mark, was one of the first to enlist in the war of 1812, and was sent to Detroit, where he was taken prisoner. Later he was exchanged and returned home, but died one month later as a result of exposure. Samuel Moore, Jr., improved a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres on the western reserve, and there resided until his death, meantime frequently serving as an official.

On Christmas day of 1817 Samuel Moore, Jr., married Elizabeth Keyes, who was born in Middlesex, N. Y., a daughter of Amaziah and Nancy (Crafts) Keyes. Her father was born in Plymouth, Mass., August 13, 1771, and married a daughter of Maj. Edward Crafts, who was born in Boston October 12, 1746, and served throughout the Revolutionary war as a major. In 1763 he enlisted as a private in Paddock's artillery company of Boston. His brother, Thomas, was first a lieutenant and afterward colonel of a regiment of which Paul Revere was lieutenant-colonel. Just before the Revolution Edward Crafts entered the continental service, enlisting at Worcester April 19, 1775, as a private. He took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, after which he was made captain in Colonel Gridley's regiment, and at the close of the war was breveted major. From Worcester he removed to Murrayfield (now Chester), Hampden County, Mass., where he became a large farmer. In 1792 he settled in Middlesex, Ontario County, N. Y. During the journey his daughter, Hannah, fourteen years of age, was captured by Indians. As soon as she was missed, her brother, Edward, twenty-three years of age, started in pursuit and after following the Indians for more than a week succeeded in rescuing her. Major Crafts died in New York April

11, 1806. His wife died in Auburn, Ohio, December 17, 1832. She bore the maiden name of Eliot Winship, and was a daughter of John and Bethia Winship, and a granddaughter of Edward and Rebecca (Barshaw) Winship. She was named for the "apostle" Eliot, the missionary among the Indians.

Amaziah Keyes was a son of Abijah Keyes, who was born September 17, 1746, a son of Oliver and Rebecca (Patterson) Keyes, and a grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Howe) Keyes. Thomas Keyes was a son of Elias and Sarah (Blanford) Keyes, and a grandson of Robert Keyes, who with his wife, Sarah, resided at Watertown, Mass., in 1633.

The family of which the subject of this sketch is a member consisted of nine sons and one daughter. Of these, Mark M., M. D., who was the oldest of the family, is living in Wesleyville, Pa.; Homer H., D. D., who was chaplain of the Third Kansas Infantry during the Civil war, now resides at Chautauqua, N. Y., and is a noted Methodist divine. Amaziah, M. D., deceased, was captain of Company D, Second Kansas Cavalry; Samuel died in Mantua, Ohio; Halsey G. died in Mantua when twenty-two years of age; Elizabeth is the wife of George H. Fairbanks, a minister of the Congregational Church in Cleveland; Francis died in Kansas; Mortimer G., M. D., deceased, was a physician in Cleveland, Ohio; Walter Watson resides on the old homestead. Horace Ladd Moore, who was next to the youngest of the ten children, was born in Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, February 25, 1837. He was educated in Hiram College when James A. Garfield was a teacher there and was ever afterward a firm friend and admirer of that great statesman. When eighteen years of age he began to teach school.

In June, 1858, Mr. Moore came to Kansas, and after a short time in Atchison County came to Lawrence, where he studied law in the office of Christian & Lane, the latter one of the most prominent men of Kansas. He would have been admitted to the bar in June, 1861, but on the 14th of May prior to this he enlisted as a private in Company D, Second Kansas Infantry, and was mustered in at Kansas City for three months. He joined General Lyon at Springfield, Mo., and took part in the battles of Forsythe, Wilson's Creek and Shelbina. He was mustered out at Leavenworth as corporal, October 31, 1861. The following day he re-enlisted and assisted in raising Company D, Second Kansas Cavalry, of which he was commissioned second lieutenant December 11, 1861. He was promoted to be first lieutenant May 1, 1862, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry by Secretary of War Stanton, in February, 1864. He was mustered out June 30, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark. While a member of the Second Kansas he took part in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Reed's Hill, Fort Smith and Devil's Backbone.

In 1867 a battalion of four companies of the Eighteenth Kansas Cavalry organized for service on the plains against the Indians, and he was commissioned major. The campaign lasted about four months and included one battle on Prairie Dog Creek with the Cheyennes in northwestern Kansas. In the fall of 1868 a regiment known as the Nineteenth Cavalry, consisting of twelve companies, was organized by order of the secretary of war. Gov. S. J. Crawford resigned his office to take command of the regiment and Mr. Moore was mustered in as lieutenant-colonel. Upon the resignation of Governor Crawford in January, 1869, our subject was made colonel of the regiment and commanded the last Indian campaign for Kansas. A winter campaign was conducted and the plains Indians forced back to their reservations.

After the war Colonel Moore engaged in the mercantile business, having charge of a grocery in Lawrence until 1876, when he embarked in a similar business at Trinidad, Colo. As a member of the firm of Moore, Bennett & Co., he was connected with stores in Las Vegas, Otero, Trinidad, Albuquerque and San Marcial, making his home part of the time in Las Vegas and for a time in Albuquerque. In 1882 he sold out and returned to Lawrence. For two years he served as county treasurer. In 1892 he was Funston's opponent for congress, being the candi-

date of the Democratic and People's parties. The election was in doubt, and was contested by Colonel Moore. After a long contest he was seated, in August, 1894, and served in the Fifty-third Congress, after which he was not a candidate for re-election. Since then he has been retired from business, though still superintending his various interests. Politically he was a Republican until the candidacy of Horace Greeley, after which he allied himself with the Democrats; but at the time of Garfield's candidacy he supported him for personal reasons. He is a Knight Templar Mason, is a member of Washington Post, G. A. R., the Sons of the Revolution and contributes to the Congregational Church, of which his family are members.

At Mantua, Ohio, September 16, 1864, Colonel Moore married Esther Amelia, daughter of Capt. Samuel and Jane (Deming) Harmon. Her father, who was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1808, was a son of Alexander, and grandson of Deacon Samuel Harmon, whose father, Samuel, was an early settler of Connecticut. Colonel and Mrs. Moore had four children, two of whom are living. Samuel A., who was educated in the University of Kansas, is engaged in the shoe business in Atchison. Frank H., a graduate of the University of Kansas and Columbia College, D. C., is a practicing attorney of Kansas City. During the summer of 1899 Colonel and Mrs. Moore made a tour of Europe.

JOSEPH M. RAYMOND, a prosperous farmer of Douglas County, is engaged in cultivating three hundred acres in Kanwaka Township and is known as one of the enterprising farmers of this region. In former years he made a specialty of the fruit business, but now gives his attention largely to general farming. One of the most noticeable improvements of his farm is the substantial barn, which is the work of his own hands. In 1896 he cut timber in the woods and with the help of a hired man erected a frame barn, with a stone basement, which, when completed, made one of the best buildings of the kind in the township.

In Reed Township, Seneca County, Ohio, October 6, 1837, our subject was born, a son of William and Alatha (Murray) Raymond, natives respectively of Steuben County, N. Y., and Fairfield County, Ohio. His father, who was a son of George, and a grandson of Daniel (son of Daniel, Sr.,) had very few educational opportunities, and never attended school but nineteen days in his life. He was seventeen years of age when the family settled in Ohio, they being the third family to settle in Reed Township, where they improved land from the dense forest. He was there at the time the Chippewa and Delaware Indians started west. From his youth he was an active worker in the Methodist Church. In politics he was first a Whig, later a Republican. He had three brothers (triplets), Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who became large, robust men, Abraham being, in manhood, six feet tall; Isaac, five feet eleven and three-fourths inches; and Jacob, five feet eleven and one-half inches.

By the marriage of William Raymond to Miss Murray, which was solemnized near Tiffin, Seneca County, seven children were born, namely: Henrietta, who died at two years; George, of Gibsonburg, Ohio; Joseph M.; James, a farmer living on the old homestead; Susannah, who died at eighteen years; William Jepperson, a traveling salesman with headquarters in Topeka; and Hannah A., wife of Frederick Pfeiffer, of Paulding County, Ohio.

The schools in our subject's boyhood days were not graded as now, and the instruction was meagre and crude, but he obtained sufficient education to enable him to successfully teach several terms of boarding school, "boarding round" as was the custom then. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company I, One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry, which took part in the battles of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Liberty Gap, Tenn.; Chickamauga (where he was taken prisoner, but soon paroled); and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign from June 10, when he rejoined his regiment, to its close, including Jonesboro and Lovejoy. From the 10th of June to the 27th there was not a moment, night or day, when the

whistle of bullets through the air could not be heard. On the 27th, in a charge, the Union forces lost two thousand men in one hour. Although he was in the thickest of the fight he did not receive a scratch. At the conclusion of the Atlanta campaign, General Sherman arranged his army for the march to the sea, sending a detachment (including the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry) to join General Thomas at Nashville. This small force successfully withstood Hood's whole army at Franklin, Tenn. (where Crockett was killed November 30, 1864), taking many prisoners, killing and wounding thirteen of the rebel generals and safely joining General Thomas at Nashville the next day. Mr. Raymond was introduced to President Hayes as a soldier of the Cumberland army, and he asked him at once if he was in the battle of Franklin. He answered that he was, and President Hayes promptly said, "I consider that the hardest-fought battle of the war." December 15 General Thomas demoralized Hood's army. Mr. Raymond was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, June 13, 1865. Returning home he carried on the farm for two years.

In 1854 Knott Crockett came to Kansas, and, by pre-emption and purchase, secured two hundred and forty acres in Douglas County. At the opening of the Civil war he determined to offer his services to his country. He returned to his father's home in Ohio and enlisted with Mr. Raymond in the same company. During the war he was killed. Having been a great friend of Mr. Raymond, the latter came to Kansas and took up the work where his comrade had left off. He broke ground, planted crops, erected buildings and planted the seeds from which sprang all the trees now on the place. In 1874 he was eaten out by the grasshoppers and returned to Ohio, where he remained for six years. In 1881 he came back to Kansas, but soon went to Missouri and started a lumber yard at Bolivar, where he remained for five years. On again coming to Kansas he completed the improvements on his place.

Ardently supporting the Republican party, Mr. Raymond has been a delegate to its conventions and has served as township clerk and in other positions. As chairman of the building committee he was one of the prime movers in securing the erection of the Congregational Church in his vicinity. He has been chairman of the board of trustees and is now officiating as deacon. At different times he has been Sunday-school superintendent. Prior to coming to Kansas he was a member of the Methodist Church, but since then has been an active Congregationalist. At one time he was master of the Grange in his township. In Masonry he has attained the rank of Knight Templar. He was instrumental in the organization of the Good Templars and is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

The marriage of Mr. Raymond, in Seneca County, Ohio, solemnized at the homestead of his grandfather, April 7, 1868, united him with Miss Hila K. Bennett, daughter of Abraham Bennett, a native of Steuben County, N. Y. They are the parents of two sons now living, and lost two children in infancy. William Murray, who took the complete course in the University of Kansas, is now in charge of the advertising department of the Sedalia *Democrat*. Frederick Newton, who is also a graduate of the state university, is city passenger agent in New York for the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

CAPT. ROBERT CARPENTER. Of the many thousands who responded to the call for men to defend the Union none has a record more honorable than that of Captain Carpenter. In the warfare against the guerillas on the frontier he accomplished some brave and daring feats. When men were called upon for some achievement more than ordinarily hazardous he was always the first to respond and was always to be found, in the front, leading his men on to gallant victory. As a cavalry officer he was unsurpassed, often defeating from five to ten times his own number, and apparently with little loss to his command. Though taken ill during the latter part of the Price raid he recovered sufficiently to continue on the frontier until the close of the war.

A resident and business man of Lawrence, Captain Carpenter was born in Portage, Wyoming County, N. Y., October 20, 1828, a son of Nicholas C. and Miranda (Boggs) Carpenter. His grandfather, Zachariah Carpenter, was born of English parentage and served as an officer under Washington in the Revolution. He was a blacksmith and died in Orange County, N. Y. In that county, near Goshen, occurred the birth of Nicholas C. Carpenter, who became a pioneer of the Genesee Valley, but was twice driven from there by the Indians. When his son, Robert, was three years of age he settled in Farmersville. His last years were spent in Lawrence and he died in his son's home at eighty years of age. His wife, who was a member of the family to which belonged Governor Boggs, of Missouri, was born in New York, daughter of Robert Boggs, a farmer of Cattaraugus County. Of her three children (all sons), our subject was the only one that lived to maturity. He attended the public schools in Cattaraugus County and Sandusky Seminary. From sixteen to twenty-four years of age he taught school. In October, 1855, he settled in Sparta, Monroe County, Wis., where he engaged in lumbering. He also built and operated a tannery in that town, and carried on a real-estate business.

In October, 1861, our subject was commissioned first lieutentant of Company A, Third Wisconsin Infantry, which company he assisted in raising, but refused to accept the captaincy. He was assigned first to the department of Missouri, then to that of Kansas, and served as provost-marshal at Troy, Doniphan County, Kans., until August 15, 1862, after which he was ordered to Leavenworth and the field. His first battle was at Plattsburg, but he had previously participated in many skirmishes. He joined the army in the field just after the battle of Newtonia, in October, 1862, was at Cane Hill, November 28, Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862, and March 3, 1863, was commissioned captain, after which he served as such, although most of the time he had seven companies under him. During the Price campaign, in October and November, 1864, he had some exhausting marches and his health was seriously impaired by hardships and exposure. Soon after he was placed in command of the post at Fort Scott. In addition to the impairment of his general health, his eyes were so seriously affected that, while commanding at Fort Scott, he had to be led to and from the post. While there he found things in an unfortunate condition, but as soon as his eyes grew better, with the aid of his company he caused a revolution in matters and brought about peace and order. Absolutely without fear he was always at the front in every desperate undertaking; he was the leader of his men and inspired them with much of his own enthusiasm and courage. For weeks he went without rest and sleep, and in 1865 he applied for a discharge. Without any order but his own request, Governor Solomon mustered him out, but the department would not let him go, General Dodge stating, in a personal interview, that he could not spare him, and promising his work would be limited to a general superintendence. He was stationed at Marysville, Marshall County, and had charge of the escorting of trains across the plains, between the Missouri River and Denver. March 9, 1865, he was commissioned captain of Company L, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, by Governor Lewis. However, his health continued to grow worse, and his second resignation, August 11, 1865, was accepted by General Sherman. His colonel spoke of him in the highest terms, saying that he was the peer of any soldier for courage, fidelity and skill.

After leaving the army Captain Carpenter spent months in the hospital at St. Louis and for two years he was unable to do work of any kind. He had come for the first time to Lawrence in August, 1865, and as soon as he was able to engage in work once more he returned to this city. He followed various lines of business, including that of dealer in hides and leather, from which he drifted into the manufacture of harness. From 1870 he was in partnership with Adam Brueggen until the latter's death in 1877, after which he was in partnership with F. Gnefkow until February, 1887. Since then he has continued the manufacture of harness, the sale of saddlery, hides and furs, his location being on

Massachusetts street. From 1882 to 1898 he was treasurer of the Kansas Fruit Vinegar Company, which had a large business here. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

In Missouri Captain Carpenter married Miss Mary E. Dodge, who was born in Papinsville, that state. She was an eye witness of the first fight with the guerillas and some of the bullets struck the house where she lived. Her father, Jonathan, who was from Vermont, went to the gold fields of California and died there. Her mother was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Austin, a Presbyterian minister and a relative of Dr. Storrs, of New York. The family was among the first to establish the mission at Papinsville, settling among the Osage Indians there. Her mother died in 1896. Her uncle, Dr. Leonard Dodge, makes his home in Papinsville and is the most influential citizen of the town. Captain and Mrs. Carpenter have two sons, namely: James R. and Walter Storrs, both graduates of the Lawrence high school. The older son is with his father in business, and the younger is traveling salesman for the American Tobacco Company.

HON. P. P. ELDER, vice-president of the Ottawa Publishing Company and a pioneer of 1857 in Franklin County, was born in Somerset County, Me., September 30, 1823, a son of Isaac and Mary (Quint) Elder. The Elder family is of Scotch-Irish lineage. In an early day some of that name crossed the ocean from the north of Ireland. From 1717 they were identified with the history of Cumberland County, Me. There the paternal grandfather was born and reared, and from there he accompanied a company of soldiers to engage in the service of his country during the Revolutionary war. As a private in General Stark's army he endured all the hardships and perils incident to that memorable struggle. In the battle of Bennington he was wounded in one eye, but with that exception escaped unharmed.

Born and reared in Cumberland County, Isaac Elder removed from there to Somerset County and cleared a farm in the midst of the woods. In addition to agricultural pursuits he engaged in the lumber business for many years. He continued to make his home in Maine until his death, which occurred in 1848, at seventy years of age. His wife, who also spent her entire life in Maine, was the daughter of a Revolutionary hero, who took part in the battle of Bennington and other engagements. In a family of eight children, all of whom reached mature years, the subject of this article is the only one now living. One of his brothers, Alva, who was a soldier in a Maine regiment during the Civil war, came to Kansas in 1868 and died in Franklin County in July, 1898.

The first thirty years in the life of Mr. Elder were passed in Maine. His education was obtained in Farmington Academy and Maine Wesleyan University at Reedfield. From sixteen until twenty-four years of age he taught school, after which he bought a farm near his old home place and engaged in agricultural pursuits. While he had never traveled to any extent, his mind had broadened by reading, and he kept posted concerning the issues before the people. Not everyone who had traveled the length and breadth of our country was as familiar with its problems as he, although he had never been out of New England. He was always opposed to the institution of slavery, which he regarded as a menace to the prosperity of a nation. In 1844, upon attaining his majority, he began to identify himself with public affairs, and cast one of the sixteen votes for Abolition principles in the old town. From that time onward he was pledged to the abolition of slavery and gave his support to men of similar belief. When the question arose as to whether Kansas should be a free or slave state he decided to come west and cast in his fortunes with the free-state people. Coming to Franklin County in 1857, he took up a claim and at the same time became a member of the state militia. Eighteen months later he brought his family to the west. The family settled on the farm near Ohio City, which he had entered for $1.25 an acre.

Shortly after Abraham Lincoln became president he appointed Mr. Elder agent to the Osage and Seneca Indians at Fort Scott, a position that he filled for four years. Meantime he recruited a

regiment of Osage Indians and kept that tribe and other Indian nations on the side of the Union, his work in that line being invaluable. He resigned as agent April 30, 1865. On his return to Franklin County he settled in Ottawa, which had recently been organized and in which he built the first substantial house in 1865–66, hauling the material for the residence from Kansas City and Lawrence. In 1866 he established the banking firm of P. P. Elder & Co., which continued in business for five years. In the fall of 1871 he organized the First National Bank of Ottawa, of which he was president for two years, and then sold his interest. Since then he has devoted himself largely to the cattle business. For more than thirty years he handled and fed more cattle than anyone in the county, and at one time he owned twelve hundred acres of land, the most of which was in one body.

Mr. Elder has been closely identified with territorial and state politics. In 1859 he was elected clerk of the territorial house. The following year he was elected to the territorial council, which met at Lecompton and adjourned to Lawrence, where the session was held. The second session opened at Lecompton January 1, 1861, and adjourned to Lawrence as usual. Under the Wyandotte constitution Mr. Elder was elected to the state senate and served in the first session that met at Topeka, under the proclamation of Governor Robinson, in March, 1861. In 1868 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the state senate. In 1875, 1876 and 1877 he served as a member of the house, in which he was chairman of the committee on ways and means, and was elected speaker in January, 1878. In 1870 he held the chairmanship of the Republican state central committee. In the fall of the same year he was elected lieutenant-governor of Kansas and served as president of the senate for two years. While he was serving as a member of the house of representatives in 1883 the first railroad bill became a law, and he was a member of the last conference committee. In 1891 he was elected to the "alliance" house of representatives, and was unanimously chosen to act as speaker.

While identified closely with the history of the state, Governor Elder (for by this title he is best known) has never neglected or been indifferent to the welfare of Ottawa, his home city. From the time of its start to the present he has been one of its most progressive citizens. Its progress has been ever near to his heart. Measures for the advancement of the city or the prosperity of the people have always been given his aid and sympathy. As mayor of the city he labored to promote its prosperity and enlarge its business interests. Largely to his efforts was due the building of the first railroad to Ottawa. He organized a company, of which he was president, and which built a railroad (now a part of the Santa Fe system) from Ottawa to Olathe, thus making a short cut to Kansas City. Through his negotiations the machine shops were located in Ottawa. He is interested in the gas company here and in other enterprises calculated to promote the prosperity of the place. In 1896 he founded the Ottawa *Times*, of which he was editor and proprietor, but after two years, by consolidation, the *Republican-Times* was established. This paper is owned by the Ottawa Publishing Company, of which he is vice-president. It is one of the leading daily papers of the state, and much of its popularity is due to his concise, keen and pointed editorials, which frequently appear in its columns.

During his residence in Maine, in 1845, Governor Elder married Catharine, daughter of Daniel Felker, a farmer of that state. They are the parents of two children: Aldama P., who is engaged in business in Ottawa; and Lena E., wife of E. E. Fuller, also of this city.

ALBERT A. ALLEN, M. D., D. D. S., of Ottawa, was born in Jerseyville, Jersey County, Ill., a son of A. A. and Elizabeth (Close) Allen, natives respectively of New Jersey and Jersey County, Ill. His paternal grandfather, who was a member of an old family of New Jersey, became a pioneer of Michigan, settling in Oakland, where he followed the trade of tanner and currier until his death. The maternal grandfather, George Close, owned boats that plied the

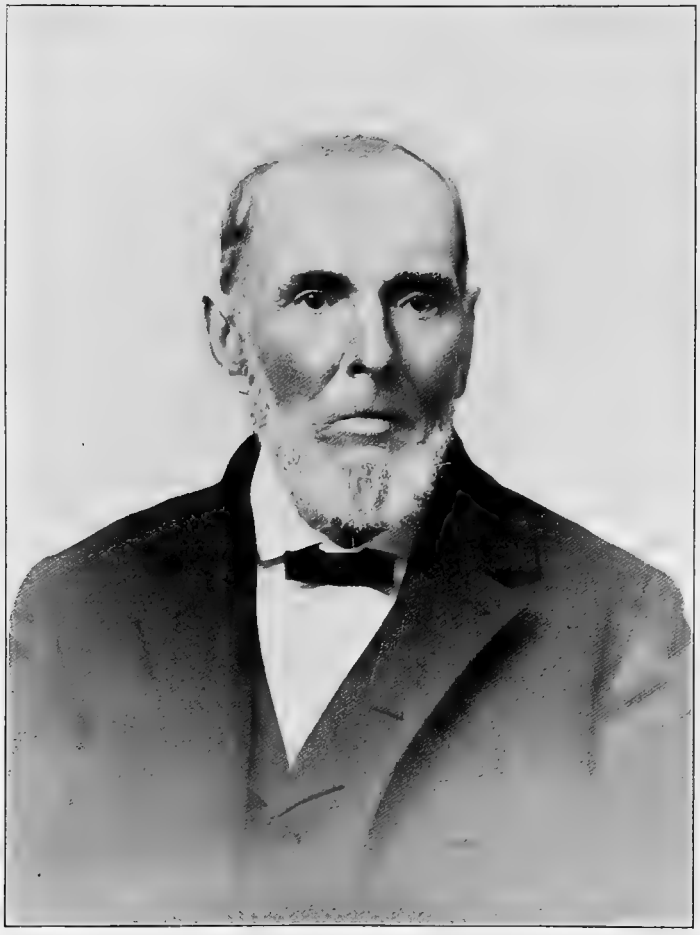
waters of the Mississippi and engaged in the steamboat business until his death, which occurred in Illinois.

The father of our subject was a physician whose skill and knowledge brought him a large practice. He practiced in Janesville, Wis., and Jerseyville, Ill., and from the latter place, in April, 1859, brought his family to Kansas, settling on a claim in Allen County near what is now the village of Kincaid. There, in addition to farming, he practiced his profession. During the Civil war he offered his services to the Union army, but at the earnest request of his neighbors, who felt the county could ill afford to lose his services as a physician, he gave up his plan of entering the army. In religion he was a Baptist and fraternally was connected with the Masons. He continued to reside near Kincaid until his death, which occurred in 1893, at sixty-four years of age. His widow is still living on the homestead. Of their four children two are living. Our subject, who was the eldest of the four, was born July 31, 1852, and was less than seven years of age when the family moved to Kansas. Hence his life has been identified almost wholly with this state. He attended the academy at Geneva, Kans., after which he taught one term of school. For his life calling he first selected dentistry, which he studied in Leavenworth under Dr. J. K. Merrick. In 1879 he opened an office in Osborne, of which place he was the first regular practicing dentist. After two years he removed to Linn County, and was one of the first to put up a business block in Blue Mound, where he erected a large double store, with the intention of using a part of the building as a drug store.

In the mean time Dr. Allen had become interested in the study of medicine, which he carried on in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, taking two full courses of lectures. He then engaged in the practice of medicine at Lincoln Center, Lincoln County, where he remained for three years. In 1889 he came to Ottawa and has since given his attention principally to the medical profession, although to some extent he practices dentistry. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never been active in party affairs. He was married in Allen County to Miss Hattie C. Martin, who was born in Ogle County, Ill., a daughter of Freeman Martin, a wealthy farmer now residing in Allen County, Kans. They are the parents of three daughters, Elizabeth Mathilda, Lillian Frances and Bessie Lou, all of whom possess musical ability and are being given excellent advantages in that art.

FRANK P. FITZ WILLIAM, a practicing attorney of Leavenworth, has spent his life in this city, where he was born June 7, 1873. He was reared here and his education was obtained in the public schools. After graduating from the high school in 1891 he began the study of law in the office of Mr. Wheat, where he continued until he was admitted to the bar in June, 1894. From his father, the late ex-Senator FitzWilliam, he inherited powers of mind that enable him to master the most intricate problems connected with the law. He is well posted in everything that pertains to the profession. His studies did not cease with his admission to the bar; he has been a constant student, ever eager to broaden his knowledge of law in its many branches.

Upon the Democratic ticket, in April, 1896, Mr. FitzWilliam was elected justice of the peace, and served for two years in that capacity, after which he was not a candidate for re-election, but resumed the practice of law. In the fall of 1898 he was nominated for representative of the seventh district in the legislature on the straight Democratic ticket. Notwithstanding the fact that the district is largely Republican, he received such stanch support that he tied his opponent, F. B. Dawes. However, the vote of the few soldiers in Cuba enabled Mr. Dawes to secure the seat. In a subsequent contest at the same election for prosecuting attorney it was shown that eighty votes had not been counted, which mistake would have elected Mr. FitzWilliam by over twenty-five votes. The record made by Mr. FitzWilliam was the best ever made in this district by a Democrat. He has served as a member of the city and county committees of



BENJAMIN B. MOORE.

his party and in other ways has promoted Democratic principles. In religion he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN B. MOORE, deceased, was a pioneer of 1854 in Leavenworth County, and long held a position among the most honored and influential business men of Alexandria Township. His early years were spent in Fauquier County, Va., where he was born August 2, 1820, and where for a time he was employed as an overseer, but, foreseeing the development of the great western plains, he early came to Kansas. The first employment he secured was with Mr. Russell in freighting across the plains, and he was given charge of the outfitting and starting of trains running to Salt Lake City. Later he came to Alexandria Township and superintended Mr. Russell's large sawmill on the Big Stranger, where he often had as many as one hundred men under him. An excellent judge of timber, he could estimate very closely the quantity in any tree, and was equally expert in judging as to quality. He took up one hundred and sixty acres of the finest bottom land here, and then began the improvement of the property. In this work he was aided by the sympathy and appreciation of Mr. Russell, who assisted him both materially and by advice. He continued in the employ of Russell, Majors, Waddell & Co., until their partnership was dissolved in the spring of 1861, after which he gave all of his time to the cultivation of his land and to the buying and selling of farm property. From the beginning of his agricultural ventures he invested in stock. Aided by his industrious and energetic wife he prospered as a farmer, and while he was managing his landed investments his wife took care of the chickens and the cows, thus assisting him greatly in getting a start. Unlike many men he made his brains earn more than his hands, and used intelligence in every business enterprise. Not only was he energetic and persevering, but economical as well, and in all his dealings he was strictly honest and fair. Generosity was one of his leading attributes of character. As an instance of his kindness of heart, it may be stated that, meeting his former employer, Mr. Russell, when on a visit to New York, he learned that Mr. Russell had lost everything and was almost destitute, but thought he saw a favorable opening, and stated that if he had $400 or $500 he could make another start. Immediately upon his return home Mr. Moore sent him $500 as a gift.

Actively interested in local politics as a Democrat Mr. Moore cared nothing for office, but consented to serve as one of the county commissioners. He was a member first of High Prairie Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., and later of Easton Lodge No. 45. His death occurred August 19, 1898, and his funeral was attended by members of the Masonic lodges of Leavenworth and Easton. He was twice married; first, January 10, 1850, to Cecelia A. Tansell, who died February 27, 1854. Three children were born of their union: Susan C., who is the wife of Rev. J. O. Forsman; Robert W., deceased; and Mary Frances, Mrs. Alfred Rhodes. February 9, 1857, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Caroline Aldridge, of Muskingum County, Ohio. Her father, Azel Aldridge, was born in Baltimore of English parentage, and was a millwright by trade. He married Catherine Flesher, whose father came from Germany, and settled in Ohio when the Indians were still numerous there. Mrs. Moore was one of seven children, and the youngest of three now living. To her marriage three children were born, namely: Charles O., a farmer in Alexandria Township; Henry S., deceased; and Virginia Louise, wife of Dr. W. B. Wood, formerly of Leavenworth County, but now living in California.

CHARLES O. MOORE, who is engaged in farming in Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County, was born in the township where he now resides, March 30, 1859, and is a son of Benjamin B. and Caroline Moore. He was educated in the district schools here, and also attended school in Platte City, Mo. When his education was completed he began to assist

in the cultivation of the home farm, and has since been connected with agricultural interests. When about twenty-one he settled upon a farm in High Prairie Township, but later returned to Alexandria Township, and settled upon the place which he now occupies. He cultivates eighty acres in his home place, and also rents one hundred and sixty acres in High Prairie Township.

In political views Mr. Moore is a supporter of Democratic principles. Fraternally he is connected with Easton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M.; Topeka Consistory No. 1, Scottish Rite, and Abdallah Temple, N. M. S., of Leavenworth. As a citizen he favors all measures for the benefit of the people of his county, and is actively identified with various enterprises calculated to advance the interests of his township. His first marriage took place October 3, 1881, and united him with Miss Ida McCune, daughter of Adam McCune. Two sons were born of that marriage, Claude L. and Raymond A. His second marriage occurred January 3, 1893, and united him with Octavia Adams, daughter of Ross Adams, of Leavenworth County. This union has been blessed by two children, Ernest M. and Caroline L.

HON. F. P. FITZ WILLIAM, deceased, formerly a well-known citizen of Leavenworth and a member of both the lower and the upper houses of the legislature, was born in Washington County, Pa. He was a son of Francis FitzWilliam, who descended from Earl FitzWilliam of England, and was a farmer of Pennsylvania, where he took part in the early whisky riots of that state. In Washington and Jefferson College (the college which James G. Blaine attended) our subject received his classical education, and afterward he read law with Judge Montgomery, of Washington, Pa. Admitted to the bar in 1855, he remained in his home state for two years. At that time considerable excitement was being aroused in behalf of Kansas. Its destiny, as free or slave state, lay in the hands of its people; consequently thousands from both north and south cast their fortunes in with the territory, hoping their influence might count for the cause they espoused. In 1855 a free state constitution was framed at Topeka and in 1857 a pro-slavery constitution was drawn up at Lecompton, but neither became operative. The struggle between free-soilers and slave-state supporters continued until finally the war settled, forever, the great problem that had so long confronted our country.

It was during the height of the political agitation, in 1857, that Mr. FitzWilliam came to Kansas. He opened an office in Leavenworth, where he continued to reside for twenty years, or until his death, in 1877. In 1865 he was a member of Governor Carney's staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In politics he supported the Democratic party. He was a member of one of the first senates that met after the admission of Kansas into the Union, and he also served in the assembly, besides holding the local offices of county and city attorney.

The marriage of Mr. FitzWilliam in June, 1868, united him with Eliza Clay Jackson, who was born in Bowling Green, Ky., a daughter of John Jackson, and a member of a Virginian family to which belonged General "Stonewall" Jackson. She was reared in Kentucky and graduated from the seminary in that state. She is now living at the family residence, where her son F. P., and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, also reside. Her other daughters are, Mrs. E. L. Carney and Mrs. Omar M. Abernathy, both of Leavenworth.

JOHN W. CRANCER. Not only as a pioneer of Leavenworth, but also as one of its progressive and enterprising business men, Mr. Crancer is well known in the business circles of this city. Since he arrived in Leavenworth, February 22, 1857, he has witnessed many changes in the town and has been personally interested in its development. Through his efficiency as a business man he has not only promoted his own success, but the prosperity of the city as well. Since 1884 he has been the proprietor of a large wholesale hardware establishment, and has built up a trade that extends

through this state and into Colorado and Oklahoma. On the corner of Delaware and Third streets he has a building with a frontage of forty-eight feet and three stories in height, besides which he has two warehouses of four floors each, on Delaware and Cherokee streets respectively, the total floor space aggregating thirty-two thousand feet.

John W. Crancer was reared in St. Louis and when fifteen years of age was apprenticed to the tinner's trade, which he followed for some years in that city. For a time he was employed as bookkeeper with the firm of L. F. Hastings & Co., and it was while in this position he decided to engage in business in Leavenworth with Stewart Hastings, firm of Crancer & Hastings. With a capital of $700 he embarked in business here. They opened a small shop on Cherokee street, between Main and Second, and began to manufacture tinware in a building eighteen feet square. They also sold stoves and house furnishing goods.

One year after coming to Leavenworth Crancer & Hastings built a two-story structure 24 x 75, on Delaware, between Fourth and Fifth, and in that building the firm of Crancer & Hastings carried on business. In 1861 he bought his partner's interest and continued alone. After a time he built a store across the street from his former location. In the meantime he became interested in a business of which he had previously known nothing. He was asked to make a cornice for which he was furnished plans. At once giving his attention to the work, within a day he had put himself in possession of the details. Soon he had the cornice completed. His estimate of the first cost was within a few dollars of the exact amount, and the work still stands, although more than thirty-five years have passed since its completion. Afterward he was given work of a similar nature throughout the state, including some important contracts in Leavenworth and throughout the state. In order to carry on the business with a better understanding he went to New York City, where he found two cornices. These were the only shops in the entire country besides his own. While conducting this business he continued the manufacture of tinware and also had contracts for roofing, etc. When he first settled in Leavenworth there were more than seventy-five tinners in the town, but the business changed in subsequent years, by the introduction of machinery, etc., and now there are only about six, these being employed simply for repair work. It was this fact that caused him to turn his attention to the hardware business. He bought out John F. Richards and has since built up a large wholesale trade, which is conducted under the firm name of J. W. Crancer & Co., the other member being his son, Edwin W., who is general manager of the business.

The marriage of Mr. Crancer, in St. Louis, united him with Miss Mary Nichols, who was born in Manchester, England, and is an estimable lady, and an active member of the Episcopal Church. Five children were born of this union, four girls and Edwin W. In addition to his business interests Mr. Crancer has been connected with mining enterprises in Colorado, and is also the owner of a stock farm of eleven hundred acres in Tonganoxie Township. The only offices he has ever consented to hold have been those of an educational nature, and as school director he was instrumental in promoting the welfare of the city schools. Prior to the presidential campaign of 1896 he was a Democrat, but when that party declared for free silver in its platform he left it and has since been independent.

ALFRED H. SLATER is one of the enterprising business men of Franklin County. In 1895 he opened a general store at Norwood, Hayes Township, and has since built up a large trade, having by fair dealings and courteous manners won the confidence of the people of his locality. His sales amount to about $7,000 per annum, and his trade extends all through the surrounding country. The store and residence which he occupies were erected on property that he purchased after coming here. He is also the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of pasture land, which he uses for the grazing of stock. In

addition to the management of his store he buys live stock, which he feeds and then ships, having been engaged in the shipping business since 1883. He is a stockholder in the Ottawa *Republican and Times*, and is interested in all enterprises aiming at the promotion of the county's welfare.

William Slater, our subject's father, was born, reared and educated in England, and engaged in farming there. At thirty years of age he came to America and settled in Putnam County, Ill., thence removed to Grundy County, the same state, where his son, Alfred, was born June 30, 1857. In religion he was a Baptist. Until the time of Horace Greeley's candidacy he was a Republican, but after that he adhered to Democratic principles. His first wife died in England, leaving a son, John. After settling in Illinois he married Hypatia Hume, by whom he had three sons, Alfred H., William and Edward H., all residents of Hayes Township. In the spring of 1882 the father came to Kansas and settled in Franklin County, where he died. In financial matters he was successful, and on leaving Illinois sold his farm of two hundred acres for $75 an acre, investing some of this money in the purchase of five hundred acres in Hayes Township.

After leaving grammar school our subject attended a normal school for four years. After coming to Kansas his father gave into his charge the care of the farm property, and he engaged in stock-raising there, buying and feeding on a large scale. Since 1895 he has also been proprietor of a store. As clerk of the school board he has done all within his power to advance educational matters in his locality, and was one of those who succeeded in having district No. 97 established. Active in the Democratic party, he has served as delegate to county and congressional conventions. His business has been such as to prevent his attendance at the state conventions. For seven years he served as township trustee, and for two years each he filled the office of treasurer and clerk. Had he the time to engage in politics actively he would undoubtedly be one of the leaders of his party in the county. In the Christian Church he has served as clerk and deacon, and he assisted largely in the erection of the house of worship owned by this congregation in Norwood. He is a member of the Fraternal Aid Association. September 2, 1884, he married Alice Dell Haley, by whom he has two children, Walter Gay and Gertrude.

WILLIAM W. FRASER, a hero of the Civil war, and since 1869 a resident of Ottawa, was born in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland, March 7, 1844, a son of James and Jean (Douglas) Fraser. His grandfather, Simon Fraser, was born in the highlands of Scotland, and was a direct descendant of one of the same name who fought under Wallace. He had a brother who was killed at Montreal while serving in the French and Indian war. After having been for some years superintendent of a coal mine in Ayrshire, in 1858 James Fraser brought his family to America and settled in Alton, Ill., where he died at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, who died in the same city at fifty-five years, was the daughter of a Scotchman who served in the British army and died in India. James and Jean Fraser were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject was sixth in order of birth. One son, James, who was a sergeant in Company I, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, was killed at Vicksburg. Three sons are now living, one of these being John, of Milwaukee, who served in Company G, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, during the Civil war.

The subject of this sketch accompanied the other members of the family to America in 1858, taking passage at Liverpool on the sailing vessel "Richard Robinson," and arriving in New York after a voyage of twenty-one days. Afterward he attended school in winters and worked on a farm during summer months. August 4, 1864, he enlisted in what was afterward known as Company I, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry; was mustered into service at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., October 8, and from there marched to Covington, Ky., Lexington, Cynthiana, Nicholasville and Louisville, and thence by boat to Memphis. December 20 the company

left Memphis for Vicksburg. He took part in the charge at Haines' Bluff under General Sherman, December 30-January 1, where the Thirteenth army corps was repulsed. At Arkansas Post his regiment occupied the extreme left, and was the first regiment to place its colors on Fort Hindman. The regiment went down the river to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, and was for three days engaged in digging on the canal across the point where the Mississippi now flows.

The active campaign against Vicksburg commenced April 16, 1863, with the corps under Gen. John A. McClernand in the advance, and crossed the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, reaching Port Gibson, Miss., on the morning of May 1. The Ninety-seventh made two charges. In the first they captured two pieces of artillery; in the second they were repulsed. The battle of Champion Hills occurred May 16, and the next day was the battle of Big Black River, where the Ninety-seventh Illinois and the Nineteenth Kentucky, supported by the Forty-eighth Ohio, captured three regiments and their colors, two batteries, one of four guns and one of five guns. The battle of Vicksburg commenced May 19. In the first charge twenty-seven of Mr. Fraser's regiment were killed and wounded, among the killed being his brother, James. May 22, two men from each company volunteered to make an assault, as a forlorn hope, on a certain point of the enemy's works. They were ordered to leave their money and watches, if they had any, with their comrades. John G. Miller and W. W. Fraser volunteered from Company I, and with Edwin Lowe, of Company K, succeeded in reaching a point so close as to prevent the Confederates from having a flank fire on the charging column, and made it possible for the Union men to take and hold the fort for three hours. General Lawler, commander of the brigade, and Gen. A. J. Smith, commander of the division, wrote to Secretary Staunton in regard to the three men who showed such remarkable bravery, and the secretary granted them three months' furlough with six months' pay. Lowe was promoted to sergeant and color bearer, while our subject was promoted to corporal and one of eight color guards. John G. Miller was killed November 1, 1864, while Edwin Lowe fell in a charge that resulted in the capture of Mobile.

Thirty-two years after the battle of Vicksburg Mr. Fraser received the following letter from the record and pension office in Washington City:

"*Sir:* I have the honor to inform you that, by direction of the president and in accordance with the act of congress approved March 3, 1863, providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action, the assistant secretary of war has awarded you a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, while a member of a volunteer storming party upon the enemy's works. The medal has been forwarded to you to-day by registered mail. Upon receipt of it, please advise this office thereof.

"Very respectfully,

(Signed) "W. C. AINSWORTH,

"Col. U. S. A., Chief Record and Pension Office."

In addition to the medal of honor Mr. Fraser was also awarded a ribbon of the pattern prescribed and established by the president under the provision of the joint resolution of congress, approved May 2, 1896, to replace the ribbon to which the medal of honor was attached, and a knot to be worn in lieu of the medal. He also received from Washington a certificate of membership of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States. This certificate is highly artistic, having on the left the army medal of honor in perfect colors of the medal, and underneath a battle scene on land. On the right is the naval medal of honor in colors and underneath a naval engagement, while above is a fac-simile of the knot of ribbon to be worn in lieu of the medal. At the bottom is the seal of the legion. The document reads as follows. "In the name and by the authority of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that William W. Fraser, having received a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action, in accordance with the act of congress, and having rendered

faithful service in maintaining the honor, integrity and supremacy of the United States, was received as a companion of the first class of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, on the second day of May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

"In testimony whereof, the names of the commander and adjutant and the seal of the order are hereunto affixed. Given at Washington, D. C., this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1897."

(Signed) NELSON A. MILES, Commander.
JOHN TWEEDALE, Adjutant.

There being only five other medals of the kind in the state, the honor conferred upon Mr. Fraser is no common one, and it is natural that he should prize his medal of honor above any other earthly possession. Just before his furlough of three months he took part in the battles along the Mississippi to New Orleans, and accompanied General Banks on the Red River expedition. After the surrender of General Lee his regiment was sent with others along the gulf coast to the Rio Grande River to menace the French usurpation under Maximilian. He was mustered out at Galveston, Tex., and honorably discharged at Camp Butler, August 19, 1865. Afterward he attended Shurtleff College in Alton, Ill., for six months, and then clerked in a clothing store in that city. In the spring of 1869 he settled in Ottawa, where for sixteen years he conducted a grocery business. In 1885 he built a brick store, two stories, 25x80, and in 1886 he opened a dry-goods business here, which he has since carried on successfully. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Veterans' Association of the Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry and George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G. A. R. He is past commander of the Select Knights, past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a past officer in the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, and a member of Franklin Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M., at Ottawa, having been made a Mason in Alton more than thirty years ago. He was married in Alton to Miss Jennie Rutledge, who was born in Durham, England, and came to America with her father, John Rutledge, settling in Alton. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser have two children: Mrs. Ethel Woodlief, of Brookfield, Mo.; and Jean, at home.

CLAUDE L. COWDERY, M. D. The family represented by this prominent business man of Ottawa is of English descent, but was identified with the early history of New England, and some of its members took part in the Indian and Revolutionary wars. From its original form of Coudray the name was changed to its present spelling. Elijah Cowdery was born in New Haven, Conn., and moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he spent his remaining years upon a farm. His son, Lyman, a native of Trumbull County, went south in early manhood, driving in a two-wheeled gig from Ohio to Columbus, Ga. There he opened a general store, his goods having been shipped from the north to Savannah and from there conveyed by teams to Columbus, four hundred and fifty miles distant. He was the youngest of thirteen sons, the eldest of whom, Lester, had in youth gone south and settled at Columbus, so that the two brothers never met until the youngest arrived in Columbus.

At the opening of the Civil war Lyman Cowdery was drafted into the Confederate army; but he refused to take up arms against the people of the north, with whom he was in sympathy, so he was assigned to the commissary department. As soon as possible he left the south and went to New York City, where he engaged in business until the close of the war. When peace was declared, in 1865, he returned to Georgia by the first steamer that sailed for Savannah. When off Cape Hatteras this ship was wrecked and one hundred and fifty-six persons were drowned. He was among those who perished in the wreck. At that time he was forty-five years of age. Twice married, his first wife was Sarah Lewis, daughter of Judge Ulysses Lewis, who was born in Milledgeville, Ga., and removed to Russell County, Ala., where he was district attorney. He was a descendant of Welsh ancestors who settled in Virginia. His daughter, Sarah, was born in

Alabama and died there prior to the war. Afterward her sister, Jennie, became the wife of Mr. Cowdery, and some years after his death was married to Mr. Murdock, a large and prominent planter; she died in Alabama in 1880.

The two children of Lyman Cowdery were born of his first marriage. The daughter, Mrs. Sallie Freeny, resides in Columbus, Ga. The son, who forms the subject of this article, was born in Columbus in April, 1856. After his father's death he was sent north and received his education in Warren Academy, in Warren, Ohio, returning to Columbus after a few years, and graduating from the Columbus high school in 1874. Two years later he graduated from the Atlanta Medical College, with the degree of M. D. His health being poor he went to Denver, Colo., hoping that the change of climate might prove beneficial. After a year he returned to Alabama, and married Ida Lucas, daughter of William Lucas, who was a prominent planter near Montgomery and died during a visit in Ottawa.

In 1877 Dr. Cowdery settled in Ottawa, and as a member of the firm of Becker & Cowdery embarked in the drug business. In 1890 he sold out to his partner and opened a drug store on the north side, where he owns his store building and has built up a fine trade. He is a member of the board of health and formerly served upon the school board. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M., and Chapter No. 7, R. A. M. In the Episcopal Church he is an active worker and a member of the vestry. He is a charter member of the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association and a member of the Chautauqua Association. A Democrat in politics, he has served on the city central committee and as a member of the county committee. His first wife died in Ottawa, leaving two sons, Claude L. and Clifford M., both at home. Afterward he was married in this city to Alice, daughter of Samuel Barnett, who was twice elected treasurer of Franklin County and was a prominent farmer of this county, where he died in 1897. Mrs. Cowdery was born in Ottawa and received her education in the high school of this city, from which she graduated. Both Dr. and Mrs. Cowdery have many friends among their acquaintances and are respected for their worth of character and for their interest in all enterprises for the advancement of Ottawa.

GEORGE C. RICHARDSON, one of Leavenworth's influential business men, is a member of the firm of Ryan & Richardson, wholesale dealers in fruits. Matthew Ryan, Jr., his partner, to whose keen business acumen and untiring energy their success was in no small degree due, is now deceased, so that the responsibility of managing and carrying forward the large business lies entirely with the junior member of the firm. That he has proved equal to the emergency the continued success of the enterprise indicates. In the firm's cold storage house at Nos. 515-521 Cherokee street there is a storage capacity of two hundred cars or thirty-five thousand barrels, it being the largest cold storage plant in the city. One hundred thousand barrels of apples are handled annually, the business extending through all the northern and southern states; for many years the apples have been marketed in New York City and exported to London, Liverpool and Hamburg.

In 1897, in partnership with Mrs. Dacotah S. Ryan, the widow of Matthew Ryan, Jr., Mr. Richardson organized the Missouri Valley Orchard Company, of which he is president and manager, and Mrs. Ryan secretary and treasurer. The company purchased eight hundred acres of land twenty-two miles southwest of Leavenworth, on the Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, and here they have planted forty thousand apple trees, which, as soon as they are in bearing condition, will prove a very profitable investment for the owners. In 1896 Mr. Richardson erected in South Leavenworth an ice manufacturing plant, with a capacity of sixty tons, about one-half of whose product is distributed through central and southern Kansas. In 1897 he built a pork-packing house and leased it to Wilke & Co., who have since carried on business there.

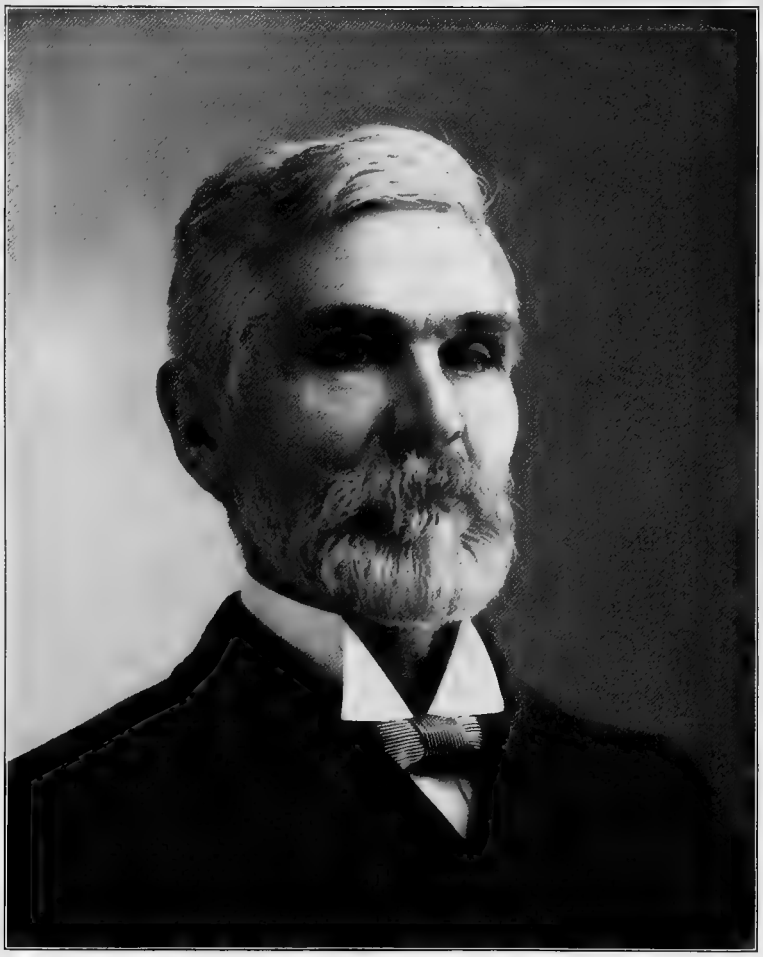
Mr. Richardson was born in Leavenworth November 14, 1856, and was the second white child born in this city, and now the oldest native-born citizen here. His parents were Jason P. and Mary (King) Richardson, who came to Leavenworth in 1855. Mr. Richardson engaged in the general merchandise business and resided here until his death; his widow is still living, in Leavenworth. In 1876 our subject entered Barre (Vt.) Academy, where he was a student for two years. On his return to Leavenworth he graduated from Skillman's Business College. In 1878 he was given employment at $1.50 a day with Havens & Co., of Leavenworth. After about two years he was taken into the firm, being given a one-third interest in the business. In 1882 their mill was destroyed by a mill-dust explosion and burned to the ground. Afterward, with A. B. Havens, as Havens & Richardson, he started a canning factory, which he conducted for a year. His next venture was the purchase of a flour mill at Waldron, Mo., but the high water in 1883 damaged the mill to such an extent as to impair its usefulness.

In 1886 the firm of Richardson, Simon & Co. embarked in the fruit business in Leavenworth, also established a branch at Wichita, Kans., and handled and packed all kinds of domestic and foreign fruits. In 1891 Mr. Ryan and Mr. Richardson entered into partnership, and the firm of Ryan & Richardson afterward carried on a wholesale apple business. As Mr. Ryan was occupied with his extensive cattle interests in Arizona, Montana and other western points, and also had important coal interests, much of the management of the business fell upon Mr. Richardson. However, in spite of the many other enterprises that demanded Mr. Ryan's time he was ever ready to counsel and assist Mr. Richardson, who feels that he owes much to his partner's excellent judgment and shrewd foresight. November 26, 1897, Mr. Ryan met with an accident that resulted in his death three days later. According to the terms of the will, his wife was the sole legatee and the business was continued the same as before.

Mr. Richardson is a Republican in his views, but has always been averse to politics and takes no part in public affairs. He is connected with the Knights of Honor and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. On the 3d of August, 1899, at the fifth annual convention held at Detroit, Mich., he was elected president of the National Apple Shippers' Association, besides which he is active in the work of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. His marriage, which took place in Leavenworth, united him with Miss Anna Draper, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, a daughter of George and Mary (Ryan) Draper, and a niece of Matthew Ryan, Sr. Five children were born of this union, but one son, George, died at the age of sixteen months. The others are: Helen May, Mabel Draper, Matthew Ryan, Jr., and Amanda Parker. The family occupy an attractive residence on North Broadway.

GEORGE W. SNYDER, who is one of the energetic and capable farmers of South Centropolis Township, Franklin County, was born in Richland County, Ohio, June 12, 1838. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Magner) Snyder, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the parents of six children, all living. About 1830 his father settled in Ohio, and afterward was extensively engaged in farm pursuits in that state. The years of his boyhood and youth our subject spent in the vicinity of his birthplace. His education was such as common schools afforded, and gave him the necessary knowledge which is fundamental to all success.

When thirty years of age Mr. Snyder determined to seek a home in the west, believing that, with cheaper land, he might be better able to get a start in the world. Accordingly in 1868 he came to Kansas and bought one hundred and sixty acres of raw prairie land in Franklin County. At once he commenced the work of improving the place. After a time he brought the land into good condition. On this place he has engaged in raising farm products and stock. By adding to his original purchase he has become the owner of four hundred acres, half of which is planted in corn. As a farmer he has prospered, and the fine improvements on his



Paul R. Brooks

farm speak volumes for his thrift and energy. He is never happier than when at work, and may be seen daily busying himself in the various details of farm management, superintending his property, planning improvements and looking after the crops and the stock.

September 29, 1864, Mr. Snyder married Miss Martha J. Billow, by whom he has four children: Harry C.; Irvin W.; Maude, wife of Levi Burns; and Lillie, at home. The family stand high in social circles in their part of the county, and have many friends, who have been won by their refinement and genial dispositions. They hold membership in the Lutheran Church at Ottawa. In educational matters Mr. Snyder has always been interested, desiring to aid the public schools in every way possible, and his school tax is larger than that of any other man in the township.

HON. PAUL R. BROOKS, a pioneer of 1854 in Lawrence, is one of the most prominent men of the city. On the organization of the Watkins National Bank, in April, 1888, he was elected cashier and a director, in which capacities he has since officiated. The bank has a capital stock of $150,000 and occupies one of the finest bank buildings in the entire state. Under his conservative yet energetic management a profitable financial system has been established and safe investments have been made. In addition to his responsible position as cashier and manager of the bank he acts as trustee for the Jewett estate in Lawrence, and as administrator and executor for several valuable estates.

Between 1630 and 1640 Thomas Brooks, a Puritan, came from England and settled in Concord, Mass. From him descended Solomon Brooks, who was born in Lincoln, Mass., and served as a minute man at Concord and Lexington, also took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He filled three different terms of enlistment in the American army. Afterward he removed to Temple, N. H., thence to New Ipswich, N. H., and later joined his children in York County, Me., where he died at eighty-five years. His son, Jeremiah, who was born at Temple, N. H., served in the war of 1812, and later engaged in merchandising in York, Me., where he died in 1881, at the age of ninety. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Eveline, was born in York, a daughter of Theodore Parsons, who it is thought served in the Revolutionary war. By occupation he was a farmer; he died in Maine at seventy-five years, and his daughter passed away in 1893, at ninety years. They were descendants of English ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of what is now York County, Me.

The subject of this sketch was born in York, Me., July 22, 1834. He was one of twelve children who attained mature years, of whom three sons and five daughters survive. One son, Albert G., who came to Kansas in 1860 and served in the Second Kansas Infantry during the Civil war, is now connected with the Gulf Railroad in Denver, Colo. Another son, Jeremiah, came to Lawrence in 1872 and still lives in this city.

After completing an academic education, in 1851, our subject went to Boston, where he clerked in a dry goods store for three years. In September, 1854, he came to Kansas, making his way to Leavenworth by boat. As there was then no road across to Lawrence he returned to Kansas City by boat, and from there made his way to Lawrence, arriving here in September. He and his cousin, Daniel H. Brooks (who died here in the spring of 1855) had heard of this place as "Yankeetown," so were led by curiosity to investigate the town. The two opened the first store in the first building erected in Lawrence, this being a log cabin on Massachusetts street. During the winter they bought goods in Kansas City and hauled them to Lawrence. In 1855, when near what was known as the Quaker mission, the cousin lost the trail and from exposure caugh a cold that resulted in his death. Our subject then continued the business alone. Several times he went to St. Louis for goods. He soon moved into a log building which was the first postoffice and which stood on Massachusetts, across the street from the old building. He was appointed deputy-postmaster. In 1857 he embarked in the

boot and shoe business and located in a frame building, where he remained until 1860.

Before a charter had been secured for Lawrence a city government was organized in 1856 and Mr. Brooks was elected a member of the city council. Governor Walker, objecting to the establishment of a city government without his consent, brought troops here from Leavenworth with the avowed purpose of dispersing the council, but nothing further came of it. After a year the charter was secured and the first regular city council was chosen. In the fall of 1858 Mr. Brooks was elected to the territorial legislature on the free state ticket. The legislature first met at Lecompton, but adjourned to Lawrence. It was again called to Lecompton by the governor, but again adjourned to Lawrence, and here the session was held which declared for the abolishment of slavery in Kansas.

From 1860 until after the Quantrell raid Mr. Brooks engaged in the real-estate business. During the war he was quartermaster of the Third Kansas Regiment, which was mustered into service for defense against Price, and in the field he was brigade quartermaster. In September, 1863, he was appointed city clerk, and in the following November was elected to fill a vacancy. By re-election he served five full terms, and was renominated for a sixth term, but declined. At the time of the Quantrell raid his home on Kentucky street was burned, August 21, 1863. He and his wife were visiting in Maine; had he been at home he would probably have lost his life, as he was one of the first men for whom the gang inquired. The county clerk was killed in the raid, and Mr. Brooks, returning at once to Lawrence, was appointed county clerk, which office he held until 1874. For three years afterward he was agent of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, and later was for four years deputy county treasurer. In the fall of 1881 he was elected county treasurer on the Republican ticket and was re-elected in 1883, being nominated by both the Republicans and the Democrats, at the same hour, on the same day. In October, 1886, he retired from the treasurer's office, after which he was deputy under his successor, Col. H. L. Moore. Since then he has had the management of the Watkins National Bank. He has always been a leader among the Republicans of Lawrence and has frequently served as chairman of the Douglas County central committee. He was married in this city, October 3, 1858, to Mary A., daughter of Rev. Alanson Boughton, a Baptist minister of New York. She was born in Cayuga County, that state, and came to Lawrence in 1857 with a married sister.

Fraternally Mr. Brooks is connected with the blue lodge and chapter of Masonry and is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. He is familiar with the history of Lawrence from its earliest days. There are only five persons in the city who came here before he did. All of the early movements for the advancement of the town received his co-operation. He aided in securing the location of the University of Kansas and the Haskell Institute in this city. All educational and philanthropic movements have received the impetus of his encouragement. Few now living in Lawrence are as familiar with its history as he, and certainly no one takes a more vital interest in its progress. Some years before the war he became identified with a militia organized by Generals Robinson and Lane, for the purpose of building the forts to defend Lawrence in case of attack, and he was chosen first lieutenant of a company. When the first raid was made on Lawrence his store was robbed, and two loads of goods on the way here from Kansas City were captured. At that time, when the forces were in forts here, they were accustomed to call on him for requisitions of coffee and sugar, and in return provided him with what was known as protection scrip, but the value of the goods, amounting to about $600, he never received. He remembers vividly the struggles of pioneer days and the perils of border warfare and pro-slavery raids, and often contrasts with pleasure those times with the present day, when Lawrence is one of the educational centers of the west, a city beautiful in appearance, active in commerce, substantial in finances, and elevated in the character of its citizenship.

PAUL E. HAVENS. The family represented by this influential citizen of Leavenworth was founded in America by William Havens of Wales, who crossed the ocean and settled at Portsmouth, R. I., in 1636. Capt. Daniel Havens, the great-grandfather of Paul E., was born on Long Island February 5, 1750, and married Elizabeth Bostwick, whose birth occurred March 26, 1755. During his active life he followed the sea. He died at Sag Harbor, N. Y., while still a young man. His son, Paul Havens, was born at Sag Harbor October 7, 1777, and married Anne Kennedy, who was born December 2, 1778; she was a daughter of Robert Kennedy, a Revolutionary soldier, born September 18, 1748. C. D. P. Havens, son of Paul and Anne Havens, was born November 3, 1808. In 1832 he married Eleanor, daughter of Philip R. Frey, and a descendant of Swiss ancestry.

In 1688 Henry Frey, a native of Switzerland, settled on the present site of Palatine Bridge, New York, becoming the first settler in that region of the Mohawk Valley. His son, Henry, was born September 15, 1712, and had a son, Col. Henry Frey, whose birth occurred September 23, 1735. The last-named was an officer in the French and Indian war, serving under Sir William Johnson. He married Elizabeth, a sister of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, and their only daughter was the mother of Eliza Cockburn, the wife of Judge Alfred Conkling; their only son was Philip Rockell Frey, father of Mrs. Eleanor Havens.

Paul E. Havens was born in the town of Ephrata, Fulton County, N. Y., May 4, 1839. When he was eight years old his father died. Six years later he became clerk in a store at Elmira, N. Y., and continued there until 1856, when he came as far west as Iowa. For two years he was employed in Davenport. In July, 1858, he came to Leavenworth. About that time the territorial judges appointed terms of their courts to be held in each settled county, and he was appointed a deputy clerk of the court for Jefferson County, under Judge Samuel D. Lecompte, the chief justice of the supreme court of the territory and judge of the first judicial district. On the adoption of the state constitution he was elected clerk of the district court for Jefferson County. At the next general election he was chosen to succeed himself in the office. In 1861 he was elected a member of the house of representatives from the eighth district, comprising the counties of Shawnee, Jefferson and Jackson.

During 1863 Mr. Havens established his permanent home in Leavenworth. Here he at first engaged in the insurance business as local agent and as secretary of a local marine insurance company, which carried on a prosperous business until traffic was transferred from the Missouri River to the railroads, which reached Leavenworth in 1866. In 1868 he became associated with H. L. Newman in the banking business, under the firm name of Newman & Havens. This business was discontinued by limitation in 1874, Mr. Newman removing to St. Louis. Mr. Havens was one of the projectors of the Kansas Central Railway, an enterprise inaugurated by local capital, for the building of a railroad to Denver, and he served as a director and as secretary and treasurer of the company until the road was sold to Jay Gould in 1883. He was also interested in the construction of the railroad between Leavenworth and Atchison, now a part of the Missouri Pacific Railway. In connection with his brother, A. B. Havens, in 1876 he embarked in the milling business, which was successfully conducted until the property was totally destroyed by fire in March, 1882.

In the organization of the Leavenworth National Bank in 1883 Mr. Havens took a warm interest and active part, and he has served as its president from the date of its organization. The capital of the bank was originally $100,000, but after a year was increased to $150,000. Its career has been very prosperous. It has paid regular dividends of ten per cent. per annum and accumulated, in addition, a surplus and undivided profits aggregating over $200,000. This highly gratifying result is largely due to the wisdom and business ability of its able officials, who have guided the finances of the bank in safe channels that have proved profitable.

From 1887 to 1897 Mr. Havens was vice-president of the Leavenworth Light & Heating

Company, but during the latter year he disposed of his interest in the company. In 1890 he was elected vice-president of the Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth Water Company, and on the death of L. T. Smith was chosen his successor in the presidency, which position he still holds. Enterprises for the benefit of the city have always received his support and co-operation. Politically he is a Republican.

In December, 1860, Mr. Havens married Miss Matilda Moore, of Wooster, Ohio. Their surviving children are Eleanor and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., the present postmaster of Leavenworth and business manager of the Leavenworth *Times*.

JOHN NAVARRE MACOMB, of Lawrence, is the oldest living representative, in the direct line of descent, of a prominent pioneer family of America. He was born in Detroit, Mich., 22 September, 1843. His father, Col. John N. Macomb, was born in New York City 9 April, 1811, and passed the years of his boyhood in Newark, N. J., where he received his early education. Later he spent one year in Hobart (then Geneva) College, in New York. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point 1 July, 1832. His whole life, from his appointment as a cadet in September, 1828, was spent in the army. He was a lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery and for some years aide-de-camp to his uncle, Maj.-Gen. Alexander Macomb. In the year 1838 he was transferred to the corps of Topographical Engineers, of which he remained a member until it was merged into the Corps of Engineers in 1863. Afterward he continued with the enlarged corps until 1 July, 1882, when he was placed upon the retired list, fifty years from the day he was graduated from West Point. For eighteen years, from 1838, he was connected with the topographical survey of the great lakes, having charge of that work a large part of the time. In 1856 he was placed in charge of surveys in New Mexico and adjacent country, having for their object the building of a transcontinental railroad. During the first two years of the Civil war he was one of the engineers connected with the Army of the Potomac. Afterward he was in charge of fortifications at Portsmouth, N. H., and the improvement of the western rivers, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, and later at Rock Island, Ill. In 1877 he was placed in charge of river improvements in New Jersey, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and remained in charge of this work until his retirement in 1882. He was frequently selected to serve as a member of boards appointed to examine and report upon engineering works.

Colonel Macomb received several substantial tokens of the appreciation in which his services were held by the residents of Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities, among which may be mentioned a very handsome silver service and a Jurgensen watch.

On 7 March, 1838, Colonel Macomb married Czarina Macomb, who was born at Fort Johnson, Charleston Harbor, S. C., 21 October, 1810, and the subject of this sketch is the only living child of that marriage.

In 1850 Colonel Macomb married Nanny, daughter of Commodore John Rodgers, and they had five children, viz.: Montgomery Meigs, of the Seventh Artillery; Augustus Canfield, of the Fifth Cavalry, both now in Porto Rico; Mrs. Thomas W. Peters, Christina and Nanny. He made his home after his retirement in Washington, D. C., in which city he died 16 March, 1889.

John Navarre Macomb, the colonel's father, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Detroit, Mich., 7 March, 1774, and was a merchant in New York City for several years. In November, 1810, he was traveling from Lisbon to London on the English packet "Princess Charlotte," when the ship was attacked by a French privateer. The captain requested all passengers to go below, but Mr. Macomb asked permission to remain on deck and assist in defending the ship. While working a gun he was struck by a ball and died soon afterward in Falmouth Harbor, 9 November, 1810. He was buried in the churchyard at that place. He left a wife and seven children, of whom Colonel Macomb was the

youngest. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Christina Livingston, was born in New York City 26 September, 1774, and grew to womanhood in that city, where she was married to Mr. Macomb 29 March, 1797. After she became a widow she made her home in Newark, N. J., where she reared her children. She died at Esperanza, N. Y., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jane E. Rose, 24 August, 1841.

Alexander Macomb, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ireland 27 July, 1748, and was brought to America by his father in 1752. His early life was spent in Albany, N. Y. About 1769 his father, John Macomb, moved to Detroit, accompanied by the family. The sons were engaged principally in merchandise and real-estate transactions. On 4 May, 1773, Alexander Macomb married Catherine de Navarre, daughter of Robert de Navarre and Marie Lothman dit Barrois. Of their ten children John Navarre Macomb was the oldest and Gen. Alexander Macomb the seventh. Alexander Macomb lived in Detroit until 1786, when he moved to New York City. He owned and resided in the house at No. 47 Broadway that was occupied by General Washington at the time of his inauguration. He and his family were present at the inauguration ball, and some of the articles of dress and ornamentation worn on that occasion are now in the possession of their descendants. In 1788–89 he was a member of the New York legislature. A merchant by occupation, the fluctuations caused by the war of 1812 and losses of vessels and cargoes wrecked him financially. After his death congress granted his widow about $30,000 in consideration of these losses. About 1792 he bought from the State of New York the large tract of land in the Adirondack region known as Macomb's purchase, containing nearly four millions of acres. In 1820 he moved to Georgetown, D. C., where he died 19 January, 1831. His first wife died in New York City 17 November, 1789. In 1791 he married Mrs. Jane Rucker, *nee* Marshall, by whom he had seven children.

The father of Alexander Macomb was John Macomb, who came from Ireland in 1742 and established himself in New York, where he held an official position under the colonial government. From 1755 to 1769 he made his home in Albany, and thence moved to Detroit. He was descended from the MacCoombies of Scotland, an ancient and honorable family who moved from that country to Ireland during the early part of the seventeenth century.

Gen. Alexander Macomb, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Detroit 3 April, 1782. He married at Belleville, N. J., 18 July, 1803, Catherine Macomb, who was born in Detroit 30 October, 1787, a daughter of William and Sarah Jane (Dring) Macomb. She died at Georgetown, D. C., 10 September, 1822. Afterward General Macomb married in Georgetown, 26 May, 1826, Mrs. Harriet Wilson, daughter of Rev. Stephen B. Balch, D. D.

The military career of General Macomb was very brilliant. In 1798 he entered the militia, but, desiring more active service, he entered a regiment of New York cavalry in 1799. Ability, a fine physique and prepossessing manners advanced him rapidly. He was appointed lieutenant of dragoons and assigned to Philadelphia on recruiting service. With the recruits he went to the southwestern country and joined General Wilkinson's expedition into the Cherokee country, remaining for one year. When the corps of dragoons disbanded a corps of engineers was formed and he was made first lieutenant, after which he returned to West Point. He was appointed judge advocate in the trial of Colonel Butler, and in the handling of that case exhibited marked ability. In 1805 he was made captain of engineers and had charge of the erection and repairing of fortifications on seaboard. In recognition of meritorious service, in 1808 he was promoted to be major. When the second war with England broke out he was made lieutenant-colonel and engaged in the organization of the army. Soon after his promotion to the rank of colonel he took command of the third regiment of artillery and marched to the frontier. In active service he displayed his ability as a commander and realized the fullest confidence of his superiors. When England decided to put an end

to the war by a decisive campaign General Macomb was in command of a small force at Plattsburg, N. Y., where he met and put to flight the newly re-enforced army of experienced men, consisting of fourteen thousand regulars and many others who had served under Wellington. To meet these soldiers he had only fifteen hundred regulars, and some scattering militiamen hastily gathered from the neighborhood. His force was unable to cope successfully with the whole strength of the enemy, but by good generalship he diverted a large part of the English forces and completely routed the others, taking more prisoners than he had men. His signal victory caused the greatest rejoicing and led to his promotion to be major-general. He was awarded a gold medal commemorative of the battle of Plattsburg, the thanks of congress, and was presented with a handsome sword by the state of New York.

At the close of the war of 1812 General Macomb was given command of the troops at Detroit. In 1821 he was called by President Monroe to Washington, D. C., and was made chief of the corps of engineers. Upon the death of General Brown, in February, 1828, he was appointed commanding general, and filled the office to the day of his death, 25 June, 1841.

The father of Catherine, wife of Gen. Alexander Macomb, was William Macomb, a brother of the first Alexander. He was born in Ireland in 1751 and was brought to America by his father, living in Albany, N. Y., until 1769, when he went to Detroit with the family. He was a partner in business with his brother, Alexander. He purchased from the Indians the principal islands in the Detroit River. The original deed is still in possession of his descendants. It is on parchment, and signed by sixteen of the chiefs, among them the celebrated Tecumseh. Portions of Grosse Isle, the larger of the group, remain in possession of and are occupied by some members of the family at the present day. One island, Belle Isle, is part of the City park of Detroit and is noted for its beautiful scenery. He also owned the farm afterward conveyed by his widow and her children to General Cass, upon which a large portion of the city of Detroit is now situated. William married Sarah Jane Dring in 1780. She was a descendant of a Huguenot family driven out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His death occurred in 1796.

Robert de Navarre, the father of Catherine de Navarre, was born in Villeroy, Brittany, France, in 1709. He was sent by the French government as sub-intendant and royal notary to Fort Pontchartrain in Detroit, where he arrived in 1730, and took charge of his office. From him are descended the numerous and illustrious members of the Navarre family in America. In Detroit, 10 February, 1734, he married Marie Lothman dit Barrois, daughter of Francis and Mary Ann (Sauvage) Lothman dit Barrois. He died in Detroit, 24 November, 1791. His wife died 20 December, 1799.

The Lothman family originated in Holland, but moved from there to the province of Berry, France; hence the name Barrois, a corruption of Berrois. Willibrord Lothman, the grandfather of Marie Lothman dit Barrois, was sent to Canada in 1665 as secretary, counselor and general agent of the East India Company. He was a great linguist and official interpreter of the Portugese language.

Robert de Navarre was a son of Francois de Navarre, who in 1695 married Jeanne Pluyette. They resided in the parish of Villeroy, diocese of Meaux, in Brittany, France. Francois was a son of Antoine de Navarre, who in 1665 married Marie Lallemant. Antoine was a son of Jean de Navarre, who in 1623 married Susanna le Clef. Martin, father of Jean, married in 1593 Jeanne Lefebre. The father of Martin was Jean, who married Perette Barat. Jean was a son of Antoine de Bourbon, Due de Vendome, who became king of Navarre in 1554. The son of Antoine de Bourbon, Henry III. of Navarre, was crowned king of France in 1589, under the title of Henry IV. The noble family of Bourbon, which became a royal family of France, was descended from the Baron of Bourbonnais Adhemar, or Aimar, who was invested with that barony in the latter part of the ninth century. The barony

was a rich district, located in the center of France. In 1272 Beatrix (of Bourbon) of Burgundy, daughter of John of Burgundy and Agnes of Bourbon, heiress of the Bourbon barony, married Robert, count of Clermont, the sixth son of Louis IX. (St. Louis) of France. Their son, Louis, became duke of Bourbon in 1372. In 1488, by the death of John II., the direct line of Bourbon ended; the collateral line began with John's brother, Peter, lord of Beaujeu, who married Anne, sister of Louis XI. Peter died in 1503, leaving only a daughter, Susanne, who in 1505 married Charles of Montpensier. At his marriage Charles took the title of Duke of Bourbon. He was killed in an assault upon Rome in 1527. The fourth in descent from Peter's brother James was Louis, count of Vendome. His great-great-grandson, Antoine de Bourbon, in 1548 married Jeanne D'Albret, heiress of Navarre, and became king of Navarre in 1554, as before stated.

Philip Philip Livingston, father of the wife of the first John Navarre Macomb, was born in New York City 8 June, 1741, and died in 1781. He was a son of Philip Livingston (1716–1778), a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the continental congress. Philip Philip Livingston was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Tracing this branch of the family, Robert, the first lord of the American manor, was born in Scotland in 1654 and emigrated to the United States, where he died in 1728. His son, Philip, was father of Philip, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. While of immediate Scotch descent, the family traces its lineage to Livingius, a Hungarian nobleman, who came to Scotland in the suite of Margaret, queen of King Malcom III., about 1068. The genealogy can be traced direct to King Edward III. of England and James I. of Scotland, prior to which it is a matter of history.

On the death of James I. of Scotland, in 1437, Sir Alexander Livingstone of Calendar was appointed by the estate of the kingdom one of two joint regents during the minority of James II., being himself made keeper of the king's person, while his associate, Crichton, received the office of chancellor. Later he was appointed to the judiciary of Scotland and ambassador to England. He died in 1449. He was the ancestor of a numerous race. His son, James, became the first Lord Livingstone. Alexander, the fifth lord, through whom the New York branch of the family was descended, was one of the guardians of Mary Queen of Scots, being appointed to that office in 1543. In 1548 he accompanied his royal ward to France and died there in 1553. His daughter, Mary, was one of four Marys who were playmates and maids of honor to the queen. In 1600 Alexander, the seventh Lord Livingstone, was created the first earl of Linlithgow, a title which descended to the fifth earl, who in 1713 was made an earl of the United Kingdom. Two years later he joined with the earl of Mar in supporting the cause of the first pretender, for which he lost his earldom, and it has not since been restored to his descendants.

The first earl of Linlithgow had four brothers, the third of whom, in 1625, was made a baron of Nova Scotia, which title descended to the eleventh baron, Sir Alexander Livingstone, in 1853. Three other titles, with estates, were conferred upon enterprising young sons of the house of Livingstone: the earldom of Calendar in 1641, which in the course of descent became merged with that of Linlithgow; the earldom of Newburgh in 1660, which is now extinct, and the viscountship of Kilsythe in 1661, which was forfeited by the heir in the rebellion of 1715. John Livingstone, son of the fifth Lord Livingstone, guardian of Mary of Scots, was slain in the battle of Pinkiefield in 1547. He was succeeded by a son, Alexander, the first of three generations of ministers of the Scottish church. The second was William, whose son, Rev. John, was the father of Robert, the first lord. The last-named emigrated to America about 1675 and in 1686 received from Governor Dongan a grant of a large tract of land, which in 1715 was confirmed by royal charter of George I., erecting the manor of Livingston, embracing a portion of the present counties of Dutchess and Columbia, in New York. This tract is still known as the

Livingston manor. Robert Livingston, the first lord of the manor, married Alida, daughter of Philip Pietersen Schuyler.

The family of Livingston was very prominent in the founding and development of the United States, from the early colonial days to the period of quiet prosperity after the war of 1812. Its members occupied high positions in the various legislative bodies and in the army. They contributed greatly to the success of the struggle of the colonies with the mother country. They were first among the jurists and clergymen. They were successful business men. They promoted the development of commerce, agriculture and manufactures, and their influence was always exerted for the amelioration and betterment of the condition of the people.

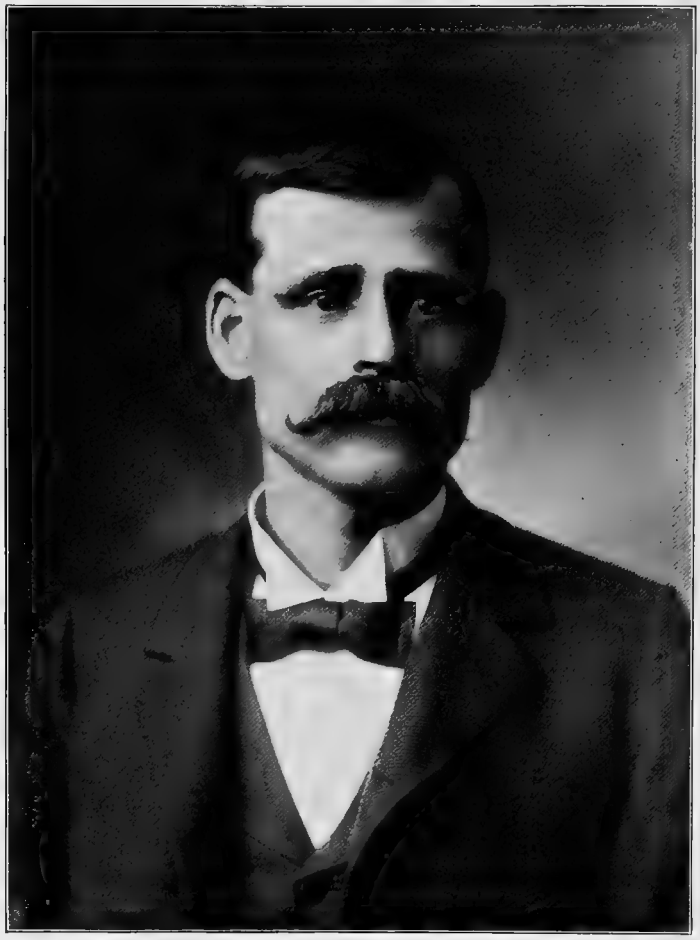
Having carried the three principal lines of ancestry of the family back to noble and royal origin, where it is, of course, a matter of history, we will take up the life of the subject of this sketch. John Navarre Macomb, the third of the name, was but two and one-half years of age when he lost his mother. His father's sister, Mrs. Jane E. Rose, who resided at Esperanza, N. Y., took charge of him. His education was begun in private schools and completed in Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated in 1861. Returning to the farm, he spent the next ten years there in the routine of farm work. In the autumn of 1870 his aunt lost her husband by death and the next summer the aunt and nephew moved from Esperanza to Branchport, a small village a mile distant, in Yates County, where he resided until 1892. In 1892 he came to Kansas and settled in Coffeyville, but the next year removed to Lawrence, in order that his only child, John Navarre Macomb, might have university advantages. He purchased a fine residence on the corner of Kentucky and Adams streets, and here he has since made his home.

Mr. Macomb's political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. In Masonic circles he has been very active. He has been a member and the presiding officer of Milo Lodge, No. 108, F. & A. M.; of Penn Yan Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M.; of Ontario Council, No. 23, R. & S. M., and of Jerusalem Commandery, No. 17, K. T., all of Penn Yan, N. Y.; also a member of Zabud Council, No. 4, of Topeka, Kans. He is a life member of the Scottish Rite bodies of the Valley of the Genesee, in Rochester, N. Y., and a member of those of the Valley of Lawrence, and a member of Topeka Consistory, No. 1, of Topeka, Kans. He was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General and made an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States on 19 September, 1882. From 1889 to 1891 he was Grand Master of the Grand Council of R. & S. M. of New York. For four years he was District Deputy Grand Master of the twenty-first Masonic district in the Grand Lodge of New York. He is also a member of the Order of the Palm and Shell. He was an earnest worker in the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, having been master of the Grange at Branchport, N. Y., as well as of the Grange of Yates County, N. Y. For several years he has served as president of the Douglas County Horticultural Society. He is a member of Lawrence Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Macomb is an active and prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was one of the incorporators of St. Luke's Church at Branchport, N. Y., a vestryman and warden from its organization in 1866 to 1893, and always during that period a lay delegate, representing that church in the convention of the diocese of Western New York. He was a lay deputy from that diocese to the general convention in 1880 and 1883. Since coming to Kansas he has been a vestryman of Trinity Church, Lawrence, and has represented that and St. Paul's Church, Coffeyville, in the diocesan convention.

He has been for many years a trustee of the General Theological Seminary in New York City, and in 1892 and 1893 served in the same capacity in DeVeaux College at Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

20 May, 1874, Mr. Macomb married Mrs. Julia Louisa Wheeler, widow of B. H. Wheeler, of Litchfield County, Conn., and daughter of Peter



HON. SHERMAN MEDILL.

Righter, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where she was born. Their only child, John Navarre Macomb, the fourth of the name, was born at Branchport, N. Y., 24 January, 1877.

John Navarre Macomb, Jr., the fourth of the name, spent the first sixteen years of his life in Branchport, N. Y. In 1893 he was graduated from the Coffeyville (Kans.) high school and the same autumn entered the Kansas State University at Lawrence. He was graduated in 1898, receiving the degrees of B. S. and M. S. at the same time. Since that time he has been engaged in mining and railroad engineering in southeastern Kansas and Oklahoma. He represented the diocese of Kansas in the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Washington, D. C., in 1898. He is a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and of the Scottish Rite bodies in Lawrence, Kans.

HON. SHERMAN MEDILL. One of the prominent property owners and public men of Leavenworth County is Mr. Medill, who is the representative of the sixth district in the state legislature. He has for years been an active worker in the Republican party and has taken an interest in its legislation and served as delegate to many of its conventions, but he never accepted candidacy for office until 1898. At that time, without solicitation on his part, he was nominated for representative. The fact that the party had a close fight on its hands induced him to accept the nomination, in the hope that he might help snatch a victory from the Democrats. Although under ordinary circumstances the Democrats would have won by four hundred majority, he was elected by a majority of two hundred and forty, running six hundred ahead of his ticket, a fact which shows his high standing in the locality. He was successful in carrying three townships that usually gave Democratic majorities. As representative he has served as a member of four committees of importance, being on the judiciary, mines and mining, roads and highway and labor committees, and has taken a special interest in matters pertaining to his home county.

In the house in Alexandria Township where he now resides, Mr. Medill was born December 27, 1865. The Medill family descended from three brother who emigrated to America, two of whom settled in Canada, while Joseph located in Ohio. They come from the same family as the late Joseph Medill of the Chicago *Tribune*. James, our subject's father, was born in Ohio in 1824. He continued to reside in Jefferson County until 1853, after which he spent four years trading on the Mississippi. In 1857 he came to Kansas and for seven years made his home in Leavenworth. He then settled upon a farm in Alexandria Township, where he successfully followed agricultural pursuits. In 1894 he retired and returned to Leavenworth, where he remained until his death, July 3 of that year. Politically he was a Republican, and fraternally a Knight Templar Mason. In religion he was connected with the Presbyterian Church.

In the public schools and Lawrence Business College our subject obtained an excellent education. He afterward spent two years in Colorado. Upon his return to Leavenworth County he resumed work on the home farm, and in 1889 assumed the entire control of the property, which he has since conducted. His specialty is the stock business, and the farm of four hundred and eighty acres is in pasture for the stock or for the raising of grain to be used as feed. During the winter he feeds large numbers of cattle, principally Shorthorn Durhams. As a stock-raiser he has been unusually successful, and is considered an authority in this business. He owns one hundred and sixty acres in Stranger Township, within a mile of Tonganoxie, also farm land in High Prairie Township and real estate in Leavenworth, his total possessions aggregating seven hundred and twenty acres, most of which is rented. He has large and important investments, which require his close attention. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the blue lodge of Masonry.

June 4, 1890, Mr. Medill married Monica, daughter of James Morgan, of Leavenworth. They are the parents of four children: James Sherman, William Harold, George Tabor and

Joseph McKee. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Medill was a teacher in the schools of Leavenworth County, and her intimate knowledge of educational matters has led to her election twice to serve as a member of the school board of her district, in which capacity she has given efficient service.

JOHN LEANDER STRATTON, a prominent stockman of Lincoln Township, Franklin County, residing in the suburbs of Ottawa, was born near Princeton, Bureau County, Ill., August 3, 1848, a son of Abram and Sarah (Baggs) Stratton. He was one of six children, four of whom are living. Of these, Eliza is the wife of Sylvester S. Newton, police judge of Wyanet, Ill., and the owner of large farm holdings in Bureau County. The oldest son, Lemuel N. Stratton, D. D., for many years held pastorates in New York and Illinois, also officiated as president of Wheaton Theological Training School, and took an active part in the work of the Congregational denomination; he is now living retired from the ministry at Wheaton, Ill. The youngest son, Abram M., is a farmer and fruit-grower of Carlton, Ore. Samuel Fay Stratton, deceased, was for years professor of natural science and chemistry in Wheaton College and also labored in the Congregational ministry.

Abram Stratton, Sr., was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., February 18, 1805, a son of Abraham and Eunice (Mann) Stratton, and died in Bureau County, Ill., August 28, 1877. The *Record* of Bureau County, Ill., speaks of him as follows: "At a large meeting of old settlers of Bureau County in 1865, the oldest settler was called for and requested to come forward and take a seat on the platform; and Mr. Stratton responded, a hale, hearty man of some sixty or sixty-five years." The mother of Mr. Stratton died when he was five and his father, a farmer, passed away nine years later. When nearly grown he left the Hudson Valley. In 1829 he traveled on foot, with his knapsack on his back, in this way making the long journey west to Illinois, guided, after he left Detroit, by nothing except Indian trails. Between Detroit and Chicago he met the pony mail carrier who made trips once in two months, carrying the mail between the two frontier towns. At that time Chicago was known as Fort Dearborn, and was garrisoned by troops that guarded the trading post and the annuity office established for the benefit of the Indians, who were very numerous in that locality.

After staking a claim in Bureau County Mr. Stratton spent the winter of 1829-30 in Peoria. In the summer of 1830, from some point near St. Louis, guided by a pocket compass, he started to return to New York, and eventually reached his old home. After a short visit he came west via the Erie Canal to Buffalo, then by the lakes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River in Michigan (for at that time boats were seldom run to Fort Dearborn). Patiently he towed his goods around the lake during a stormy November, and finally, buying an ox-team and making a sled, he started from Chicago in a December snowstorm over the trackless prairies and through pathless woods, disturbed by packs of wolves or wandering Indians, but buoyed up by high hopes and firm resolves. In the courage he exhibited there is a lesson well worthy of emulation by the present generation who, though never called upon to endure the hardships he passed through as a pioneer, may nevertheless learn from him lessons of determination and perseverance in the midst of adversity. And, indeed, no one but a man of great courage would have penetrated, as he did, the depths of the forests where the foot of white men had seldom trod, and the prairies buried beneath snow where cold and exhaustion and peril waited upon the intrepid traveler. The one who plunged into those deep wastes of dreariness could hope to hear few sounds save the fierce howling of hungry wolves, and he could hope to see few faces except those of savage Indians. The conscious sympathy of comrade and fellow-worker was not for him during those long trips between his old and his new home.

Shortly after his settlement in Bureau County Mr. Stratton established a home of his own. October 16, 1831, he married Miss Sarah Baggs, this being the second marriage in the then county of Putnam, of which Bureau was a part. In

the first list of jurors drawn at Hennepin, the county seat, his name appears. During the early days of the county (which was settled by three New England colonies) all disputes were settled by arbitration, and he was a member of the board of arbitrators. So honorable was he, so upright in life, so genial in association, so hospitable to visitors, and so kind in his home, that he won universal affection. For years he was one of the county's most prominent men. In the latter part of 1876 he was stricken with paralysis and sank into a dreamless sleep. He was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery at Wyanet. The funeral was attended by a vast throng of friends, for no man ever lived in the county who was more widely known or sincerely loved. His name and his memory are inseparably associated with the annals of Bureau County. Standing at the head of his newmade grave, Rev. T. J. Pomeroy, of Wyanet, said. "Kind-hearted and genial, faithful and resolute, he had many friends and warm friends. Of a judicial turn of mind, he carefully turned all facts over before deciding any case, and his conclusions were generally so accurate that his opinions had great weight with his fellowmen. He was a man of fidelity. He delighted to show how accurately he could keep his promises. Integrity and honesty are the words that best describe his modest and unobtrusive life."

In the early settlement of America two Stratton brothers arrived in New England in 1730. They were Scotch Presbyterian ministers. The one from whom this branch descends went to Long Island and the records of the church there show a faithful pastorate. He is said to have had two children, a son and daughter. The son, Abraham (our subject's great-grandfather), moved to New Jersey, but did not remain in that state permanently. He settled in Schoharie County, N. Y., but soon afterward was drowned in Schoharie Creek, September 11, 1797, while attempting to cross on horseback.

The wife of Abram Stratton was in every way fitted to endure with him the hardships of frontier life, for she was a woman of wonderful courage, and never evinced the least fear, even in the midst of exciting encounters with Indians. She was born in Urbana, Ohio, April 19, 1814, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Thomas) Baggs. Her grandfather, Rev. John Thomas, was said to be one of the most eloquent ministers of the Baptist denomination in his day; he removed from Ohio to Illinois, where he amassed considerable property. In religion Mrs. Stratton was first connected with the Methodist Church, but not feeling satisfied with the lack of firmness shown by the church at the time of the slavery agitation, she affiliated with the Wesleyan Church, to which she afterward belonged. For some years she was a teacher in the Sunday-school, having about twenty-five in her Bible class. When advanced in years she was afflicted with paralysis, and for many years she was helpless, but she endured this affliction with the same cheerful equanimity she had displayed in the days of her pioneer privations. Her death occurred September 18, 1898.

The education of our subject was acquired at Oberlin (Ohio) College, Carlton College, in Northfield, Minn., and Wheaton (Ill.) College, from the last of which he graduated in June, 1876. After his graduation he purchased an interest in a hardware and farm implement business at Wyanet, where he remained for four years. On selling his business interests in that town he became a member of the firm of Hudson & Stratton, dealers in hardwood lumber at Kalamazoo, Mich., where he did a successful business for eight years. Following this he went to the Willamette Valley in Oregon, and for four years was cashier of the McMinnville National Bank. At the expiration of four years he was obliged to come to Kansas to superintend his real-estate interests, he having acquired farm lands in central Kansas while he was living in Kalamazoo. Resigning his position in the bank he settled in Rush County, Kans. After two years he removed to Franklin County in order that his children might have the benefit of the Ottawa schools. He is engaged in raising registered Jersey and Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. On all matters pertaining to the stock business he is well informed. In politics he is a

Republican. He is an active member of the Congregational Church and holds office as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The marriage of Mr. Stratton to Miss Calista L. Thompson occurred May 13, 1884. She is a member of an Illinois family, and a daughter of Lucius G. Thompson, M. D., a retired physician of Lacon, Marshall County, Ill., who was for more than fifty years engaged in practice in that place. He had three brothers, Corwin C., Burton and Charles, all of whom were prominent lumber dealers; the first-named was for years one of the largest wholesale lumber merchants in Chicago. Two children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Stratton: Baird L., born April 4, 1885; and Grace Marion, December 21, 1886.

CHARLES FRANKLIN WOLF. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Wolf came to Franklin County and purchased two hundred and eighty-seven acres of land in Lincoln Township. By subsequent purchases he has become the owner of a farm of four hundred and fifty-five acres, where he has made a specialty of raising registered stock. To-day he is one of the best-known breeders of Shorthorn cattle in his part of Kansas, and he owns one of the most valuable farms in his county, bearing, among other improvements, a comfortable residence and the finest barn in the state. He is connected with Star Lodge No. 27, Select Knights of Ottawa. In religion he is a Methodist, and has served his church as steward and trustee, also for a number of years held the office of Sunday-school superintendent.

In Fairfield County, Ohio, the subject of this sketch was born July 12, 1851, a son of Ezra and Barbara (Spangler) Wolf. He was one of twelve children, six of whom are living, namely: Salem, who is engaged in the drug and hardware business in Adelphi, Ross County, and has served his district in the lower house of the Ohio legislature; Samuel, a farmer of Fairfield County; William, who is a retired farmer in Baldwin, Kans.; Morris, a dentist in Parsons, Kans.; John, who is engaged in farming in Allen County, Kans.; and Charles Franklin. Ezra Wolf was born in Frederickstown, Pa., January 1, 1804. When he was a boy he accompanied his father to Fairfield County, Ohio, where the latter entered land and followed the blacksmith's trade. Here the youth grew to manhood, married and settled upon a farm. His education was largely self-acquired, but, being a broad reader, he became a well-informed man. In politics he supported the Democratic party. He filled a number of county and township offices and was frequently selected as delegate to county conventions. For years he was trustee, class-leader and steward in the Methodist Church. Much of his time was given to the stock business, in which he was successful. He remained on the home place up to his death, in 1876.

The mother of our subject was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 6, 1810. She was a daughter of Col. Salem Spangler, a prominent citizen of Fairfield County, having come there from New England and entered land in early days. His ability as a leader brought him to the front. Several times he was elected to the legislature, and he was asked to accept the nomination for governor of Ohio, but, as he was advancing in years, he decided it would be unwise to permit his name to be used. He was a member of the building committee that built the Ohio state house. Other matters pertaining to his county and state received his stanch support, and he was easily recognized as one of the eminent men of his day. During the Revolutionary war he bore the rank of colonel.

When sixteen years of age our subject began to teach school. He had previously attended common schools, but later, feeling the need of more advanced studies, he entered the academy at Pleasantville, Ohio, where he remained for a time. He continued to teach until 1878. During this time he married Miss Mary A. Abbott, the ceremony being performed August 26, 1873. Mrs. Wolf's father, John Abbott, is a descendant of one of the oldest American families, and traces his lineage to Morris Abbott, who was lord mayor of London in 1638. For many years John Abbott engaged in the mercantile business in Clearport,

Ohio, but some years since he removed to a farm in Fairfield County, where he is now living retired. His wife bore the maiden name of Ellen White.

From 1873 to 1878 Mr. Wolf devoted his winters to teaching and his summers to farming in Allen County. He then returned to Fairfield County, where he was employed as salesman in a general store in Clearport. In 1884 he determined to come west and the fall of the year found him settled at Humboldt, Allen County, Kans., where he became interested in the stock business. From there he came to Franklin County and established his home on his present farm. He and his wife have four children: Ortho Olden, who was born June 4, 1874, and is a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College; Frank E., who was born January 9, 1876, and is now an instructor in the Baldwin (Kans.) Commercial College; Retta E., born March 7, 1882, and Max A., August 19, 1887.

FRANK O. HETRICK, mayor of Ottawa, and member of the board of trustees of Ottawa University, is one of the successful professional men of his city. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, October 5, 1859, and is a son of the late Isaac Hetrick, the loved and honored pioneer Baptist preacher of Franklin County. From 1867 he has made his home in Kansas. In 1878 he graduated from the Ottawa high school, after which he took up the study of dentistry under Dr. W. J. Newton, gaining an accurate knowledge of the profession in this way. He started in business for himself in 1880, since which time he has taken special courses in dentistry and has made it his aim to keep abreast with every development made in the profession. His marriage, in Appanoose, this county, united him with Miss Hattie St. John, who was born in Franklin County in 1860, being a daughter of M. St. John, of Ottawa.

Interested in all public enterprises, Dr. Hetrick has always supported plans for the benefit of his home town and county. In April, 1899, he was elected mayor, for a term of two years. In this position he has ably guided the affairs of the city, advancing its interests and striving to increase its commercial importance. He is a member of the Ottawa Gun Club, and, when his business duties permit, he is fond of taking an outing where he may enjoy hunting and other sports. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At the time of the erection of the Baptist Church Dr. Hetrick was chairman of the building committee, and since 1894 he has been a member of the board of trustees. For twelve years he was connected with the primary department of the Sunday-school, in which work he was peculiarly successful and which he greatly enjoyed. At this writing he is Sunday-school superintendent. He was a charter member of the first-formed Y. M. C. A., and at one time officiated as its president. Everything pertaining to his profession enlists his sympathy and attention. For many years he has been a member of the State Dental Association, of which he was elected president in 1892 and also served as treasurer for six years. The National Dental Association numbers him among its members. Frequently he has contributed articles to the dental journals, and in other ways he has promoted professional progress.

REV. ISAAC HETRICK was born in the suburbs of Baltimore, Md., June 15, 1810, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Lemon) Hetrick, natives respectively of Germany and England. His father for some years engaged in farming near Baltimore, but in 1812 removed to Richland County, Ohio, settling ten miles from Mansfield, where he improved a farm and remained until his death at eighty-six years. His wife was a member of a prominent English family, her father having been for many years a member of the house of commons in England, of which he was speaker for sixteen years.

From the age of two years Isaac Hetrick was reared in Ohio. During his early years of manhood he was a farmer in Ohio and for twenty years he held office as justice of the peace, also served for two terms as a member of the Ohio legislature at the time that James A. Garfield be-

longed to the state senate. When thirty-five years of age he moved into the city of Mansfield, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and accumulated a competency. He was converted when forty years of age and became a member of the First Baptist Church of Mansfield. Five years later he began to preach, and in time devoted himself almost exclusively to Christian work. In 1865 he was regularly ordained to the ministry of the Baptist denomination. To this work he devoted himself with zeal and fidelity. Believing thoroughly that the Lord had called him to preach the Gospel, he gave himself wholly to it, and was the means of helping hundreds of men and women in their Christian experiences. Much of his means was given to the spread of the Gospel. His work was of a most self-sacrificing nature. He gave no thought to himself nor to any remuneration for his work, but labored tirelessly in the cause of Christ, content if he could help the lives of his associates and lead them into higher spiritual joys. In September, 1867, he came to Kansas, where he was instrumental in organizing congregations at Greenwood, Rehamah, Antioch, Appanoose, Centropolis and Maple Grove, and at four of these places he erected church buildings. For twenty years he was pastor of the churches at Appanoose and Greenwood, preaching at Greenwood until within two months of his death and at Appanoose until two years before he died. No record was kept of the number of baptisms or weddings at which he officiated, but it is known that during one year he had more than two hundred baptisms. Though offered $1,000 in another pastorate, he steadfastly clung to his two country churches, although they were able to pay him only $400 a year. He was the most sacrificing of men, generous to a fault, always thinking of others before himself. In mind he was original, having firm convictions of his own and thinking for himself. His most successful work was in the building up of weak congregations and in evangelizing. He was chosen to act as moderator of the Miami Baptist Association. His last years were spent in Ottawa, where he died in 1891, aged eighty-two years and six months.

The first wife of Isaac Hetrick was Sarah Zeigler and his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Black, of Indiana. She died when her son, Dr. F. O. Hetrick, was two years of age, and of her seven children four are now living, two being in Greenwood, Franklin County, and one in Ottawa. The third marriage of Mr. Hetrick united him with Mrs. Elizabeth (Paramore) Rowland, who was born in Ohio. This union was childless, Mr. Hetrick's twelve children having been born of his first two marriages. He had two sons in the Civil war. One of these, Michael, a member of an Ohio regiment, was captured by the Confederates and starved to death in Andersonville. The other, Samuel, served from the opening to the close of the war, and afterward died in Texas.

MARCENA ST. JOHN, who came to Kansas in 1856, was born at Linden Hill, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., a son of Jasper and Julia A. (Reynolds) St. John, natives respectively of Saratoga and Dutchess Counties, N. Y. His paternal grandfather, Marcena St. John, who was born in Connecticut, became an early settler of Saratoga County, N. Y., and thence removed to Yates County, where he made his home upon a farm until his death. He was the descendant of French ancestors who emigrated to England and at the time of the "Mayflower" settled in New England. Jasper St. John, who was a tanner by trade, built a tannery in Cattaraugus County, and remained there until 1846. He then removed to East Townsend, Huron County, Ohio, and built a tannery, which he ran for ten years. Afterward he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, in connection with the tanning business. In 1859 he came to Kansas and settled at Centropolis, where he probably tanned the first leather ever tanned in Franklin County. He manufactured shoes to be used in the Pike's Peak region, also tanned a very fine grade of harness leather. In later years he turned his attention to farm pursuits. During 1864 he established his home in Centropolis, where he acted as postmaster. At the time of Price's raid he served in the state militia. In religion he was a Baptist, and in that faith died

when eighty-five years of age. His wife, who, at eighty-six years, is living at Centropolis, is a daughter of William Reynolds, who was born on the Hudson in New York and served in the war of 1812. The Reynolds family is of English descent. Of eight children (five now living) our subject is the eldest. He had two brothers, Andrew and Henry H., who served in the Civil war, the former being sergeant in the First Kansas Battery, the latter a member of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry.

On the homestead where he was born April 20, 1831, the subject of this sketch passed the years of early boyhood. He accompanied his parents to Ohio in 1846, where he learned the shoemaker's trade. When he became of age he entered into partnership with his father. In April, 1856, he came to Kansas, with Col. S. N. Woods, but after a few months in Lawrence returned to Ohio. Again, in April, 1858, he came to Kansas, settling on a claim in what is now Appanoose Township, Franklin County, and improving one hundred and sixty acres. In 1862 he entered the state militia as lieutenant, and remained with it until the militia refused to leave the state. He then enlisted in Company M, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, in which he served as a corporal. Among the battles in which he took part were those at Lexington, Little Blue, Big Blue, Westport, Newtonia and Weber's Falls. At the close of the war his regiment was sent against the Indians on the frontier, and continued in the service until November, 1865, when he was mustered out as sergeant.

Returning to Centropolis, Mr. St. John resumed farming. He remained on his home place until 1884, when he came to Ottawa and became interested in dental work with his son-in-law, Dr. Hetrick, having charge of plate work and the mechanical part of dentistry for the latter. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. A Baptist in religion, he was prominent in the upbuilding of the Sunday-school and church at Appanoose. For many years he was secretary of the County Sunday-school Association, to which he devoted much time and thought. At this writing he is deacon of the Ottawa church. He was married in Huron County, Ohio, to Miss Viola A. Stanton, who was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., a daughter of G. R. Stanton, M. D. Of the five children born to their union, two daughters are living, one of whom is with her parents, while the other is the wife of Dr. F. O. Hetrick.

EDWIN M. SHELDON, who for some years has been at the head of one of the important enterprises of Ottawa, came to this city in January, 1870, and for two years held a position as deputy register of deeds under his brother, Herbert F. Sheldon. During the senatorial session of 1872 he was journal clerk of the state senate. On the Republican ticket, in the fall of 1872, he was elected clerk of the district court, which office he filled from January, 1873, to January, 1875. Upon retiring from office he bought a soap factory which had been started in the spring of 1874 and which he has since conducted, manufacturing both laundry and toilet soaps. He is also to some extent interested in farming. For some years he has affiliated with the Populists, being in sympathy with the principles of this party. In 1885–86 he served as a member of the city council, in which capacity he aided in promoting projects for the benefit of the city. He is president of the Ottawa Mutual Loan and Savings Institution and secretary of the Franklin County Fair Association, with which for fifteen years he has been connected as secretary or assistant secretary.

When in middle life Seth Sheldon removed from his farm near Pawlet, Vt., to Chautauqua County, N. Y. He was accompanied by his son, Tichenor, who afterward engaged in farming near Sherman and died there at seventy-seven years of age; he married Lucinda Brown, who was born near Boston and died at Sinclairville, N. Y. She was a descendant of a New England family that was represented in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this article was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 18, 1847, and was the youngest of five children, the others being as follows: Milton Brown, who died in New York; Hon. Herbert F. Sheldon, state

senator from this district; Royal E., a merchant in Chautauqua County; and Fannie, who died in Ottawa in 1871.

In local schools and Westfield Academy our subject obtained an excellent education. When he left home it was to join his older brother in Kansas, where he has since made his home. Since coming to Ottawa he married Miss Emma A. Elder, who was born in North New Portland, Me., and in 1868 came to Ottawa with her father, Alva. Mrs. Sheldon is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Sheldon has also been an active worker in this denomination, having served as president of the board of trustees for ten years, and as chairman of the building committee at the time of the erection of the house of worship. They are highly respected by the members of the church, and also stand high in social circles of the city. Their only son, Royal E., is engaged in business in Ottawa, being a member of the firm of Sheldon & Williams, jobbers. Fraternally Mr. Sheldon is connected with Ottawa Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past secretary.

JAMES H. RANSOM, who has been a successful business man, came to Kansas in 1868 and has since been identified with the growing interests of this state, his home having been in Ottawa for some years past. He is a member of a pioneer family of New England. His great-grandfather Ransom, who was a Revolutionary soldier, removed to New York and settled in Otsego County. From there the grandfather went to Chautauqua County, settling upon a farm. The father, Willard Ransom, was born in Otsego County, graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, and practiced his profession in Chautauqua County until he died, at eighty-two years. Like his father he held membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Marietta Briggs, who was born in Chautauqua County, her father, James Briggs, having moved there from Vermont; her entire life was spent in that county, where she died in advanced years. Of the four children of her marriage, James H., the eldest, was born in Harmony Township, Chautauqua County, in November, 1836; Miranda is the wife of A. L. Lewis, of New York; John lives in Toledo, Ohio; and Mary married H. J. Cook, of New York.

In 1856 the subject of this sketch left home and went to Illinois, where he taught school and traveled through different parts of the state. He then returned to New York, from there went to Pennsylvania, and in 1862 found employment in the oil regions. For a time he engaged in freighting and boating at Pithole City, after which he took contracts for sinking wells, and also carried on a hardware business in Pithole City. In 1868 he left the east and settled in Kansas. For a year he conducted a business at Burlington, after which for several years he ran a flour and saw mill in Clinton, Douglas County, and subsequently settled on a farm north of Clinton. At the time of the building of the Lawrence & Carbondale Railroad he furnished all of the timber for bridges and all the ties used on the road. Later he became interested in the coal business at Carbondale, where he owned and operated two coal mines, and supplied the railroad with coal.

Removing to Lawrence in 1875, Mr. Ransom opened a wholesale and retail coal business. After three years he located in Williamsburg and bought the mines of the Williamsburg Coal Mining Company, which he afterward operated for some years. In the fall of 1886 he moved to Ottawa and started a retail coal business, later adding the ice business, and continuing both until he sold to Mr. Bennett. His interest in the mines has been continued to the present, and he owns one thousand acres of coal land, with a shaft and twenty-inch vein. About 1880 he started the town of Ransomville, three miles from Williamsburg, and was appointed the first postmaster of the place, besides which he carried on a general mercantile store and engaged in shipping grain and stock from the town. He has continued railroad contracting, his principal contracts being on the Santa Fe and its branches. Besides his other property he owns a farm of more than two hundred acres near Princeton. Politically a Republican, he has served as a member of the coun-



OLIVER J. FARNSWORTH.

ty and state central committees, and has been influential in the work of his party.

In Chautauqua County, N. Y., Mr. Ransom married Miss Eunice Glidden, daughter of Daniel Glidden, who was born in Vermont and engaged in farming near Harmony, Chautauqua County. She was born and reared there and died in Ottawa, leaving a son and daughter. The former, Willard Ransom, graduated from Cornell in 1899 with the degree of M. E. The daughter, Myra, is the wife of B. D. Bennett, of Ottawa.

OLIVER J. FARNSWORTH. In reviewing the life of Mr. Farnsworth we find in him one of the best-known stock-raisers and dairymen of Leavenworth County. When he came to Kansas in 1872 he bought the property, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, on section 18, High Prairie Township, where he has since resided. At that time the land was fenced, but bore no other improvement. Under his personal supervision it has been transformed into a finely improved estate, with a substantial residence and first-class farm buildings. Stock-raising is the principal business, and the grain and hay raised are used entirely for feed. The herd of one hundred head of cattle includes Shorthorns and Herefords, among them some fine milch cows. Shipments of milk are made regularly to Kansas City. The entire place is managed in a manner that proves the thrift and energy of the owner, and no detail is so small as to be neglected or overlooked by him.

The first member of the Farnsworth family of whom there is a record was Roger de Farnsworth, 1297, who lived in Lancashire, near Liverpool, England. Joseph, of Dorchester, Mass., came to this country in the Dorchester company in 1628, and died in 1659. He had ten children. The first generation in America was represented by Matthias, a farmer of Lynn, Mass. By his marriage to Mary Farr, of Lynn, he had, among his children, a son, Matthias, Jr., born in 1649, who married Sarah Mutting and died in the Indian war in 1693. The representative of the third generation in America was Josiah, born February 24, 1687. He was taken prisoner by Indians and carried to Canada. By his marriage to Mary Pierce he had ten children, of whom the seventh, Thomas, born April 1, 1731, married Elizabeth Tuttle, in 1753, and served in the battle of Lexington during the Revolutionary war. It is thought that he was a minister. He was twice married and had eleven children. The fifth generation was represented by Thomas, Jr., who was born at New Ipswich, N. H., May 29, 1768, and married Demis Ladd, who was born in New Hampshire in 1769. Both died at Alden, N. Y., he in 1852 and she in 1863. Their children were as follows: Jerry, who was born in September, 1791, and died in 1792; Laura, who was born February 6, 1793, and married Paul White, by whom she had ten children; Linda, who married David Robinson and had nine children; Thomas, Jr., who was born at Williamstown, Vt., May 20, 1797; Rachel, who married Dr. Martin and died in 1840; Jerry (2d), who was born in 1801, and married Eliza Bassett; Ozel and Ozel (2d); Lemuel, born in 1809; Alonzo, 1811; Alvira, 1813; and Marshall, 1815. The sons became farmers and were good citizens and prosperous men. The greater number of them lived to old age.

Thomas Farnsworth, the third of that name, married Sophia Udell, who was born at Stratford, Vt., October 8, 1803, a daughter of Oliver Udell. They had five children, viz.: Louisa, born January 22, 1825; Eleanor Maria, September 1, 1827; Homer L., 1831; Oliver J., 1837; and Carrie, July 30, 1840. The eldest, Louisa, became the wife of Mathew Patterson, who was born in 1812; their daughter, Lucy Harriet, who was born in 1863, was married in 1888 to Merton Minot, and their marriage resulted in the birth of two sons, Brewster (deceased), and George. The second daughter, Eleanor Maria, was married in 1850 to Dr. John Dennison, who was born in 1819; their daughter, Flora Ellen, born in June, 1852, became the wife of Christopher Dunhart, who was born in 1843, and they became the parents of two children, Clarence, born in April, 1878, and Flennie, born in 1889, the latter representing the ninth generation of the family in America. The third

member of the family, Homer L., was born at Alden, N. Y., in 1831, and died at Sweetland, Iowa, in 1862. The youngest of the family, Carrie, was married July 7, 1863, at Alden, N.Y., to Joseph E. Ewell, who was born January 16, 1839; they have one child, Florence Josephine, born August 7, 1871.

When twenty-one years of age Thomas Farnsworth (3d) drove from Vermont to the Erie canal in New York. For nineteen years he followed the tanner's trade, but defective hearing caused him to retire from that occupation, after which he engaged in farming. He was an old-line Whig and active in local politics. At the time of his death he was ninety-seven years of age.

In Erie County, N. Y., where he was born in 1837, our subject received his education. At twenty years of age he went to Columbus, Ohio, and remained there for four years, engaging in mercantile pursuits. On his return to the home place in New York he assumed its management, and remained there for nine years. In 1868 he went to Clifton, W. Va., where he engaged in the manufacture of salt; but not finding the business profitable he traded for a stock of dry goods and groceries, and started in business at Middleport, Ohio, just across the river from West Virginia. In 1872 he sold his store and came to Kansas, since which time he has resided on his present farm. He has been interested in Republican politics and has attended county and state conventions of his party. While he has never accepted nomination for political office he has always been willing to work in the interests of the schools, and for twenty years has been a member of the school board, of which he is the present treasurer. He has been interested in the building of the school in the eighth district, which is one of the best school houses in the county; the interior of the building is made attractive by painted walls and wainscoting, and everything is done to make the surroundings pleasant and comfortable for the children.

Twice married, Mr. Farnsworth's first wife was Malvina Mountz. After her death he was married, in April, 1871, to Elizabeth Nichols, and they have four children, John T., Nellie F., Pearl and Myrtle. Their daughter Pearl was married to Clarence L. Faulkner April 14, 1897, and they have one son, Oliver K., born December 17, 1898. In religious belief Mr. Farnsworth is a firm believer in Christian Science. He is a very conscientious man, honest in every transaction and striving in his life to carry out the teachings of the golden rule.

HON. GEORGE J. BARKER, ex-member of the senate and legislature of Kansas, is one of the most prominent attorneys of Lawrence. He is of New England birth and lineage, and a descendant of "Mayflower" ancestry. His father, Hon. Cyrus G. Barker, was born in Connecticut and reared in Hampden County, Mass., where he engaged in farm pursuits for some years. About 1844 he removed to Rock County, Wis., and settled at Somerville, but later went to Clinton Junction and continued agricultural pursuits, dying there in 1868. He was one of the largest land owners of his county and much of his property is now owned by his son, J. C. Barker, who is mayor of Clinton Junction. A pioneer of that section, he was known among all the people for miles around and stood high as a citizen. At various times he was elected to local offices and also served in the legislature. He married Eliza King, whose father removed from Connecticut to Massachusetts, where she was born. Her ancestors were Congregationalists and pioneers of New England. Of her four children, one daughter died at the age of sixteen and another after marriage. The youngest of the family, our subject, was born in Hampden County, Mass., November 6, 1842. He was educated at Allen's Grove Academy, where he prepared for Beloit College. Instead, however, of taking a course in college he became a student of law in the Chicago Law School, from which he graduated in 1865, with the degree of LL.B. He remained in Chicago until 1867, when he came to Lawrence and became a member of the firm of Akin & Barker. Later he was with other attorneys, being for a time identified with the law firm of Barker, Gleed & Gleed, with offices in Topeka and Law-

rence. He was afterward a member of the firms, Barker & Poehler, and Barker, Poehler & Pearse, since which he has been alone.

As attorney for the Western Farm Mortgage Trust Company of Lawrence, operating in Colorado, Mr. Barker had an office on Curtis street, Denver, where he remained for two years, meantime becoming president of the company. Besides his private practice he has been attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad. For two terms he held the office of prosecuting attorney, during the existence of the prohibition law, and he made it his business to see that the law was enforced. In the celebrated Kunkle case he was attorney for the defendant, who was acquitted. For twenty years he has been connected with the Hillman case, one of the most interesting in the civil history of the United States, and a case that has been protracted for a longer period than any other, in which the widow sued the insurance companies for the recovery of insurance money. The alleged killing took place March 17, 1879, after which there were six trials, one of these lasting sixty days. He was one of the original attorneys when the case was brought into court in 1880, and mastered its many intricacies and the countless points of law involved.

The first vote of Mr. Barker was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has since continued to support Republican principles. He has attended the state conventions of the party and has served on the executive committee of the state central committee. For one term he was mayor of Lawrence, for several years city and county attorney, also served as president of the city council, and as state senator from 1886 to 1890. During his term in the senate he secured the passing of the Quantrell raid bill, which secured to the citizens of the county $300,000 for the sufferers from that raid. In 1896 he was elected to represent the fourteenth district in the state legislature and served in the session of 1897 and the special session of 1898.

In Allen's Grove, Wis., Mr. Barker married Lucena, daughter of Sidney Allen, the first settler of that place. She was born in Rochester, N. Y., and died in Lawrence, Kans., in 1886, leaving three daughters, Mrs. Ann E. Spencer, of Iola, Kans., Lucena Allen and Fannie. The present wife of Mr. Barker was Mrs. Emma (Deland) Dinsmore, widow of Frank Dinsmore (who was superintendent of schools in Lawrence, and a daughter of B. F. and Harriet (Bowen) Deland, natives of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Her father was for some years a farmer in New York, but removed to the copper regions of Michigan. She is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan College and is a woman of culture and broad knowledge. She is the only woman who has ever been a member of the school board in Lawrence. By her marriage to Mr. Dinsmore she had four children, Paul, Kate, Edna and Frances. In religious belief she is a Presbyterian and takes a warm interest in the work of that church, which Mr. Barker also attends. Fraternally he is connected with Lawrence Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., Lawrence Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., and DeMolay Commandery, K. T.

LAFAYETTE P. BALDWIN, who is one of the well-known farmers and stock-raisers of Douglas County, residing in Kanwaka Township, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, September 6, 1850, a son of Israel C. and Lucy J. (Preston) Baldwin. He was one of five children, of whom he and his brother, Alvah S., of Delaware County, Ohio, are the only survivors. His father, who was a native of New York state, born in 1806, while still a young man removed to Ohio, settling in Delaware County, where he married and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1859 he came to Kansas and established his home in Douglas County, five miles west of Lawrence, where he bought a section of land. He gave his attention closely to the development of his land and made of it a valuable farm. Engaged in agricultural pursuits, his last years were passed busily and prosperously. His death occurred upon the old homestead in 1881.

The education of our subject was obtained in common schools. On approaching manhood the management of the homestead devolved largely upon him, and thus qualities of industry, self-

reliance and perseverance were early developed in his character. In 1874 he married Miss Margaret Pierson, who was born in Indiana and came to Kansas in 1854 with her father, Thomas Pierson, settling in Kanwaka Township, Douglas County. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are named: Laetta, Thomas, Earl and Eugene (deceased). After our subject's marriage he was given one hundred and sixty acres of land by his father. To the cultivation of this property he gave his attention, increasing its value by the erection of a substantial farm house. He continued to reside there until after the death of his father, when he purchased the home residence and one hundred and twenty acres of the place. Removing to it, he has since resided here. He has given his time largely to the cattle business, in which he has been exceptionally successful. In his labors as a tiller of the soil and as a stock-raiser he has displayed practical common sense, discrimination and an ability to work to a good advantage, and the success that has followed his efforts proves that he was fortunate in the selection of an occupation. His forefathers were Democrats, and he is equally stanch in his allegiance to this party.

LEVI RUSSELL CRAWFORD, who settled in Ottawa in 1867, was identified with the growing interests of this city from that time until his death. He was a descendant of Deacon John and Sarah (Fisher) Crawford, who came to the new world in 1754 and settled upon a farm in Warren, Knox County, Me. Although unfamiliar with general farming (having been a shepherd in his native land) he was industrious and met with considerable success. For years he served as a deacon in the Baptist Church. His son, Capt. James Crawford, was a sea captain and part owner of the steamer "Speedwell," which was seized by the French. John Crawford, son of Capt. James and Margaret (Rivers) Crawford, was born in Warren in 1803 and engaged in farming in his native county until he died in 1870. He married Mahala Russell, a native of Warren, and a daughter of Rufus and Mary (Fisher) Russell, both of whom died in 1819. Levi Russell, father of Rufus Russell, was of English descent and a member of a Puritan family. He moved from Plymouth, Mass., to Maine, where he died. During the Revolutionary war he served in the colonial army. His wife was Hannah Simmons, of Duxbury, Mass. The grandfather of Mary (Fisher) Russell, James Fisher, was born in 1760 and died in 1834. During the Revolution he was sent to America as a British soldier, but deserted and joined the American ranks; for, being from Scotland, his sympathies were on the side of the struggling colonies. After the war ended he settled in Warren, Me., and married Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Robinson, a son of Dr. Moses Robinson, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage and settled first in Cushing, Me., but later became a pioneer of Warren. Archibald Robinson married Margaret Watson.

The family of which our subject was a member consisted of nine children, of whom Mrs. Luella Burdett and Mrs. Margaret Colbath (both of New Hampshire) alone survive. Levi Russell, who was the third of the family, was born in Warren, Me., June 6, 1834, and was reared on the home farm, attending Warren Academy and afterward teaching. In Thomaston, Me., he was apprenticed to house and ship carpentering, and for three years was employed on a ship plying between New York and Liverpool. During this time he had several dangerous trips, once being nearly shipwrecked in a storm. During one winter he visited Cuba and frequently his ship anchored in New York and New Orleans. After the Portland fire he engaged in building there for a year. In the fall of 1867 he came to Ottawa, where he engaged in contracting and building, among his contracts having those for the Baptist Church, second ward school, Horace J. Smith's block, the new building of the Ottawa University and some of the finest blocks and houses in the city. After the Chicago fire he engaged in contracting in that city in 1871-72, but with that exception continued to make Ottawa his home until his death. He built several houses in the city and became the owner of farm lands

near by. For years he was a member of the board of education and the city council. In 1872 he was made a trustee of Ottawa University, which position he held continuously (except one year when away) until 1896, and for fourteen years he served as secretary of the board. At the same time he was a member of the executive committee. Fraternally he was a Mason. During almost his entire life he was a trustee and deacon in the Baptist Church. In addition to his constant work for the university and church he was also foremost in the temperance cause, and it was largely due to his efforts that Ottawa was able to have prohibition several years before it was made a state law. In the temperance cause he was an indefatigable worker and he was also active in the prosecution of the violators of the law. Through this means he did not a little toward making Ottawa one of the most desirable residence towns in the state. For years he taught a Sunday-school class, and in other ways he did all within his power to promote the cause of the church. When the new building at the university was erected he was one of the most generous contributors toward it, and at other times the university received other benefactions from him. He was a thoughtful reader and thinker, and possessed clear-cut convictions upon all important questions. Politically he was a stanch Republican (casting his first vote for Fremont and Dayton) and always remained steadfast to those principles. His death occurred April 18, 1897, in the city where for so long he had been an honored and influential citizen.

September 26, 1866, Mr. Crawford married, in Warren, Me., Miss Inez J. Kalloch, who was born in that town, a daughter of Lermond and Sarah (Robinson) Kalloch. Her grandfather, Benjamin Kalloch, who was born in 1785, served in the war of 1812, and died in 1838; he married Esther Libby, who was born in 1787 and died in 1832. She was a daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Lermond) Libby, the former born in 1761, and died in 1837. Nathan was a son of Maj. Hatevil Libby, who was a major of militia in the Revolutionary war; he was born in 1737 and died in 1820. His wife, who was Jane (Watson) Libby, was born in 1735 and died in 1819. Benjamin Kalloch was a son of Alexander Kalloch, who was born in 1740, served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and was the first to raise the stars and stripes over Warren, where he died in 1826. His forefathers were Scotch-Irish; his father, Finlay Kalloch, came to America from the north of Ireland about 1719 and after his marriage to Mary Young removed to Portsmouth, N. H., thence to Warren, Me., in 1735. Elizabeth Lermond was a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Harkness) Lermond, the latter of Welsh descent. The former, who was born in Londonderry in 1707, came to America with his parents in 1719; he owned mills at Warren, where he died in 1790. Lermond Kalloch was born in 1810 and died in 1893; his wife was born in 1816 and died in 1863. She was a daughter of Lewis and Eunice (Fairbanks) Robinson, the latter a daughter of John and Eunice (Payson) Fairbanks and a granddaughter of Capt. Samuel Payson, of Revolutionary fame. John Fairbanks was also an officer in the colonial army. Lewis Robinson was a son of Andrew Robinson, of Scotch descent. Lermond Kalloch was a prominent farmer living in Warren and was active in religious affairs, being for many years a deacon in the Baptist Church. He had only two children, Mrs. Crawford (the wife of the subject of our sketch) and Elmus N. The latter, who was a sergeant in Company I, Twentieth Maine Infantry, during the Civil war, and remained in the army until peace was declared, died in Fort Scott, Kans., in August, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were the parents of three children. Clarence Buck, who graduated from Brown University in June, 1887, died in October of the same year, when twenty years of age, being accidentally killed while boarding a train at Auburndale, Mass. His death, in the dawn of manhood, when every prospect was bright and his future seemed rich with hope, was a severe blow to the family. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon. The only daughter, Inez Mabel, graduated from Ottawa University in 1892 with the degree of A. B., and afterward taught in Grand Island

(Neb.) College for some time, but is now agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in Ottawa. Prominent in social life, she was the leader in organizing the local chapter of Daughters of the Revolution and was for two years president of the M. P. M. Club, the oldest ladies' literary club here. The only living son, Ralph Kalloch, is a member of the class of 1901, Ottawa University.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, who is the owner of fourteen hundred acres, is recognized as one of the most extensive and successful stockmen of Harrison Township, Franklin County. He was born in Phœnixville, Pa., December 2, 1845, a son of William and Ellen (Cohn) Williams, natives respectively of Wales and England. His father came to the United States in 1844 and twelve years later established his home in Kansas, taking up a claim in Centropolis Township, Franklin County, and in March, 1857, moving his family to the place. There he built up a large and important stock business, and in time came to be one of the largest shippers in the county. His shipments were not limited to this country alone, but he also shipped beef cattle to Liverpool, England, although the most of the shipments were made to Buffalo and New York City. For years he raised horses, mules and cattle on a large scale, and there was no branch of the stock business with which he was unfamiliar. At the time of his death he owned five hundred acres of land, all of which he had improved and increased in value. He died in 1884, at the age of seventy years, and his wife passed away when fifty-two years of age. They left three sons, William H., M. T. and Richard.

Coming to Kansas in 1855, our subject settled with his parents in Centropolis Township in 1857, and he has since been interested in farming and stock-raising. In 1879 he began feeding cattle on a farm of his own in Centropolis Township, and in this way he secured a start in the stock business. In 1885 he sold that farm and moved to Cutler Township, where he bought twenty hundred and seventy acres, formerly owned by C. C. Cole, and on it he engaged in the stock business until his removal to Harrison Township in 1893. He is one of the large land owners of this township. His attention is given closely to the buying, feeding and shipping of cattle and hogs, and he is considered a thoroughly experienced and successful stockman. He is interested in movements beneficial to his township. From the age of twenty-one until the Chicago convention he was a Democrat, but when the Democrats inserted in their platform a plank advocating the free coinage of silver he left the ranks of that party and has since affiliated with the Republicans. He has never been active in local elections, nor has he sought official positions.

In 1871 Mr. Williams married Miss Phoebe E. Foster, who died, leaving three children: Elizabeth, wife of W. L. McCandless; William, who is married and lives in Peoria Township, and Alice. His present wife bore the maiden name of Eva Randall and was born in Indiana.

LYMAN REID. On the corner of Elm and Third streets stands what is without doubt the finest residence in Ottawa. It was erected by Mr. and Mrs. Reid in 1898-99 and is constructed of buff colored brick, of a style of architecture that is modern and imposing. Within may be found every modern convenience and improvement, while the whole is furnished with an elegance and harmony that reflect the tastes of the inmates. The charming effect is heightened by well-kept grounds and the various appurtenances of a model home. Indeed, it may be safely said that few places in eastern Kansas are more beautiful than this.

A citizen of Ottawa since October 1, 1875, Mr. Reid was born at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, on the 4th of July, 1852. His father, William, who was born at Reidville, Pa., moved by wagons to Ohio, and became a manufacturer at Mount Pleasant, where he met with large success. For years he served as school director and justice of the peace, and was also a director of the First National Bank of Mount

Pleasant. In politics he was a Republican and an Abolitionist, and in religion adhered to Presbyterian doctrines. He married Rachel S. Mitchell, who was born at Scott's Ridge, Belmont County, Ohio, the daughter of a farmer and pioneer of that county, and a sister of J. J. Mitchell, who is prominently connected with the Chicago & Alton Railroad in St. Louis; and also of William H. Mitchell, vice-president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago (whose son, John J. Mitchell, is president of that famous banking institution).

The family of William and Rachel S. Reid consisted of four sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters are living. One of the sons, G. W., died in Baltimore, Md.; another, William H., is second vice-president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Company of Chicago. The youngest son, Lyman, was born and reared at Mount Pleasant, where he obtained his rudimentary education. Afterward he attended Mount Union College for two years and the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Commercial College. The years 1871 and 1872 he spent in Chicago in business, after which he returned to college. For some years his health was poor, and, hoping that travel might prove beneficial, he came west in 1875, visiting his sister, wife of Rev. D. C. Milner, in Ottawa. He gained in health so rapidly that he decided to remain in that city. He accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Forest mills, which during that year (1875) carried on an immense business in the purchase and shipment of castor beans. During 1875 Franklin County was the banner county in the United States in the size of its castor bean crop, there being about two hundred thousand bushels raised here, which sold at $2.50 a bushel. Almost all of that enormous crop was bought by the Forest mills, and Mr. Reid had charge of its purchase and shipment. After having remained in the same position for two years he engaged in the hardware business on Main street, being a member of the firm of Robinson & Reid for three years and Reid & Holliday for two years, after which he sold his interest in the store. In 1884 he became bookkeeper at the Excelsior mills and continued in that capacity until June 1, 1898, when he resigned. In politics he favors the principles for which the Republican party stands. Fraternally he is connected with the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows.

In Freeport, Pa., Mr. Reid married Miss Ida M. Warden, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and received her education in Mount Union College. Her father, Joseph L. Warden, was for years an oil refiner in Freeport, but retired from business in favor of the Standard Oil Company. He died in Philadelphia. His brother, William Warden, was associated with William Rockefeller in the starting of the now famous Standard Oil Company. Mr. and Mrs. Reid are identified with the Presbyterian Church, in the work of which they take a warm interest. They became the parents of two children, but only one is now living, Joseph Warden Reid, who is a student in Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., preparatory to a course in Yale College. As a pianist and vocalist Mrs. Reid has exhibited superior talent, and her voice, often heard in solos, has won the admiration of all for its sweet and pure tones, as well as for the thorough knowledge of music displayed.

HON. WILLIAM H. WOODLIEF. The stock and farm interests of Franklin County have a prominent representative in Mr. Woodlief, who has resided in Ottawa Township since 1877. Previously a resident of large cities, but tiring of metropolitan life, he came to Kansas during the year named, with a view to purchasing a homestead. He visited his present place for the first time by night and was taken through the house, but it was impossible to make a thorough investigation of the property by lamp light. However, he saw enough to convince him this was the place he wanted, and in about twenty minutes he decided to buy. Returning to town, he closed the transaction. The place not only possesses scenic attractions, but is also of historical interest, as it was here that the border ruffians commenced their depredations. They robbed J. T. Jones (then the owner of the place) and burned the dwelling. Afterward Mr.

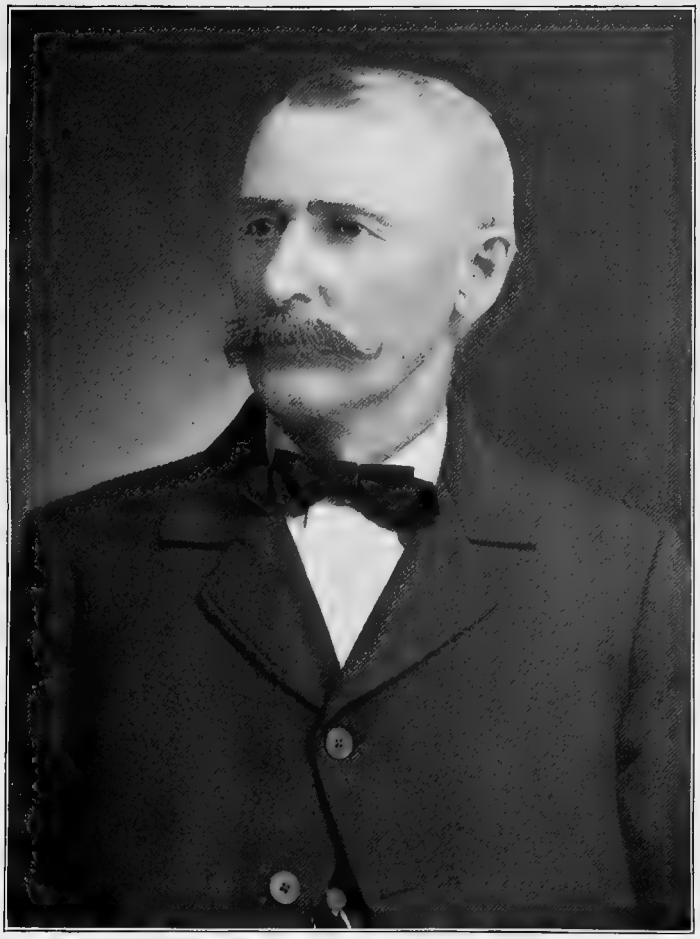
Jones erected the present commodious stone residence, in which have been entertained many of the noted men of the past forty years, among them Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln. The land lies on the old Santa Fe trail and of recent years a postoffice and station named Woodlief have been established on the farm on the line of the Santa Fe Railroad.

In Clermont County, Ohio, Mr. Woodlief was born December 27, 1839. His father and grandfather, both named R. Y. Woodlief, were natives of Virginia and farmers there, owning land near Richmond. Their ancestors came to Virginia from England early in the eighteenth century and were planters. They are descended from a long line of English ancestry. The father, who was an old-line Whig and later a Republican, served as constable and justice of the peace. He was a class-leader and trustee in the Methodist Church. Near Knoxville, Tenn., he married Susan Sanders, by whom he had seven children, five now living, William H. being the fifth and the only one in Kansas. The last years of the father's life were spent near Cincinnati, Ohio.

In public schools, Milford Seminary and the Ohio State University at Delaware, Ohio, our subject obtained his education. In Cincinnati he learned the painter's trade. Subsequently securing a position as teacher in Hamilton County, he successfully passed the required examination and was given a first-class certificate in Cincinnati, after which he taught for eight months. The war then broke out and his school was selected as headquarters for the officers of Camp Dennison. August 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Ohio Cavalry, and saw active service with the army of the Cumberland, taking part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Champion Hills, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and the march to and siege of Atlanta. He also took part in Kilpatrick's raid around Atlanta and other important engagements. He received a few wounds, though none of which was serious. After a short time in the ranks he was made orderly sergeant, four or five months later became second lieutenant and in a year was promoted to the captaincy, which position he held until his resignation in October, 1864. He resigned owing to the fact that he had been assigned to another company than his own and he felt that to be an injustice to the company. The company had been poorly officered and suffered misfortune, but he put them into shape, and, as the first lieutenant developed into an excellent commissioned officer, he desired to give him an opportunity to prove his ability.

Returning to Ohio, Captain Woodlief engaged in the mercantile business at Withamsville and in farming and in contracting. Later for five years he carried on a cigar factory at the above place and Miamiville. In 1873 he took a mail contract, which business he has continued to some extent ever since, having done city work in all of the larger cities except Chicago and New York. In 1877 he came to Kansas and bought nine hundred and sixty acres in Franklin County, and now owns a thousand and forty acres in one body, besides a farm of two hundred and forty acres near by. The most of this land is now in tame grass. The stock industry has been his principal business. He keeps on his place from one to three hundred head of Shorthorn cattle. He keeps on hand about two thousand head of Angora goats for sale and breeding purposes. At one time he kept from one hundred to one hundred and fifty head of horses and mules, but at present does not handle many.

A prominent Republican, Mr. Woodlief has been township trustee and served one term in the state legislature, where he was interested in securing the passage of the bill to build the Locust street bridge in Ottawa and also aided other needed legislation. He is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the Royal Arch degree, and George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of Ottawa. In the year 1864, in Ohio, he married Rose, daughter of Benjamin Archer, a farmer and at one time county treasurer of Clermont County, Ohio. They have five children: Maude, wife of James Brazier, residing on the home farm; Benjamin, an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, living in Brookfield, Mo.; William, who spends his time largely in the buying and selling of stock and is now in



EBEN BALDWIN.

Nebraska; Archer, who is engaged in railroading in Brookfield; and Cassie, who is the only member of the family born in Kansas. Mrs. Woodlief died in 1883, and he married his present wife, Mrs. Lulu (Allen) Riggs, October 13, 1892.

EBEN BALDWIN. The success which has attended the efforts of Mr. Baldwin since he came to Douglas County proves that this section of Kansas offers abundant opportunities to an energetic, progressive man. In the summer of 1867 he bought a farm in Kanwaka Township, but soon sold the property, and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Wakarusa Township, where he has since resided. The place was but slightly improved and it required constant labor on his part to effect the improvements desired. From the first he was interested in the stock business, beginning on a very small scale and gradually adding to his herd, at the same time improving the grade of his stock. He now manages over eight hundred acres, almost all of which is in the Kaw bottom, and about six hundred acres are devoted to cereals. He makes a specialty of Galloway cattle, twenty of which are eligible to registry. He has also engaged in the breeding of Clydesdale horses, and carries thirty or forty head of mules which are used in his contracts for railroad grading. On his farm are situated the club house and lake owned by the Lake View Fishing and Shooting Association. Through his efforts he has had established the station of Lake View, which has a store and a telegraph, express and post-office.

Mr. Baldwin was born in Woodville, Sandusky County, Ohio, March 15, 1842. His father, William, a native of New York, learned the blacksmith's trade in youth and when a young man went to Ohio, where at first he followed his trade, but later cleared and improved a farm, also conducted a hotel. He was a Democrat of the Jacksonian type and took an interest in local affairs. In religion he was connected with the United Brethren Church. By his marriage, in Ohio, to Caroline Kelsey, he had four children: Elizabeth, who married Joseph A. Harpel, of Olympia, Ore.; Eben; Helen, wife of R. W. Gorrill, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; and Virginia, wife of Charles H. Taylor, a farmer at Eskridge, Wabaunsee County.

After attending Elm Grove Institute for three years our subject assumed the management of the home place; his father having died when he was a boy of eight years, the responsibilities of life were early thrust upon him. He remained at home until August, 1867, when he came to Kansas and settled in Douglas County. His means were limited at the time, but through his judicious management he has become one of the most prosperous men of his county. In addition to farming and stock-raising he has also engaged extensively in railroad contracting. In 1886 he began railroad tax work for the Santa Fe Railroad and has since done all of the work of that kind for the road in Kansas, except on its branch in southern Kansas. He has also had charge of the grading for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road in this state, being associated in these contracts with his brother-in-law, Mr. Gorrill, and employing four gangs of men.

In 1887 Mr. Baldwin erected the fine residence which he now occupies. About the same time he built a granary for corn and hay, which utilized twenty-eight thousand feet of lumber in its building. His stone barn, built in 1879, has a capacity of eighty tons of hay, and contains in the basement a stable with stalls for thirty head of horses. All the modern improvements may be found on his farm and in his house. From his private gas plant the gas is generated for lighting the residence and also for cooking purposes. He is a stockholder and director in the Merchants National Bank, at Lawrence, and in the Lawrence Vitrified Brick and Tile Company. In earlier life a Republican, he is now independent in politics. For six years he served as township trustee and for two years, under appointment by Governor Humphrey, he held the position of state house commissioner. In religion he is connected with the Baptist Church. Fraternally he is a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M.; Lawrence Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.; DeMolay Commandery No. 4, K. T.; Topeka Council; Abdal-

lah Shrine, N. M. S., of Leavenworth, and is also associated with the Commercial, Athletic and Topeka Clubs.

At Sandusky, Ohio, Mr. Baldwin married Ette, daughter of Enoch and Catharine Nichols, of Erie County, Ohio. To this marriage were born five children: William E., deceased; Helen M., wife of Alexander C. Mitchell, of Lawrence; Carrie, who died in infancy; Virginia, wife of James Mitchell, of Lawrence; and Carrie (2d) deceased. The second marriage of Mr. Baldwin united him with Grace Herning, daughter of Michael and Sarah A. Herning, of Lawrence. They have a daughter, Mary.

JUDGE CHARLES L. ROBBINS. There are very few of the residents of Franklin County who have been identified with its history for a longer period than the subject of this article; nor are there many who have been more intimately identified with public affairs. In April, 1856, he came to Kansas. His first location in Franklin County was at Centropolis, but he soon removed to Minneola, one mile distant, which was subsequently for a time the county seat. In the spring of 1862 he established his headquarters at Ohio City. When Ottawa was started, in August, 1864, he was one of its first settlers, and from that day to this has been connected with the advancement of the city.

The Robbins family is of German extraction. Benjamin Robbins, a native of Connecticut and a pioneer of Ohio, served with valor in the Revolutionary war. His son, Joseph Robbins, also a native of Connecticut, served in the war of 1812, and afterward devoted himself to farm pursuits in Ohio, where he died at ninety-one years of age. He married Mehitable Hurlburt, who was born in Massachusetts and died in Ohio. They became the parents of seven sons and three daughters, of whom all but one son attained maturity, and six sons and one daughter are still living. Three sons took part in the Civil war, James M., Theodore and Charles L. The first named, who was a member of the First Kansas Battery, came to Kansas in 1856 and is now a farmer in Franklin County; Theodore, who was a member of an Ohio regiment, is now living in Seneca County, Ohio.

The seventh in order of birth among the ten children was Charles L., who was born in La-Grange, Ohio, June 22, 1833. In youth he went to Michigan and from there to McHenry County, Ill., where he worked on a farm for a year. After spending six months in Kenosha, Wis., he came to Kansas, arriving in Lawrence April 18, 1856, having made the trip from Wisconsin to Ohio, then by boat from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and from there to Kansas City also by boat. The party of which he was a member was led by Colonel Wood, who had gathered the company in Ohio. At St. Louis they met a Rhode Island company who accompanied them, increasing their number to one hundred and forty. On reaching Kansas City they hired teams and wagons to convey the women and children to Lawrence, while the men walked.

Desiring to secure a timber claim, Mr. Robbins came into Franklin County and located land. He returned to Lawrence on the night Sheriff Jones was shot. Coming back to Centropolis, he began to make improvements on his property, but soon enlisted in Captain Shore's company, in which he served until October, 1856, taking part in the battles of Franklin, Fort Titus, Prairie City, Bull Creek and Middle Creek. Governor Geary, when appointed, disbanded the company. Mr. Robbins then returned to Centropolis, but was ill for several months, as a result of the campaigning. In January, 1858, the governor of Kansas appointed him sheriff of Franklin County, which position he filled until January, 1860, being the first man in the office. Having made several arrests which incurred the displeasure of certain parties, he was defeated for the nomination in 1859. During the first term of court held in the county (1858) there were forty indictments and he had to make all the arrests. Soon after the expiration of his term he was appointed deputy sheriff. In the fall of 1861 he was nominated and elected sheriff, and by re-election served until 1866, holding the office during the perilous times of the Civil war. He was a mem-

ber of the Tenth Kansas State Militia, belonging first to Company A and later to Company C and Company K, and at the battle of Westport served as sergeant. From 1866 to 1870 he engaged in the livery business and during two years of this time was county assessor. In 1869 he was re-elected sheriff and served for one term. In 1870 he opened a grocery in Ottawa, which he conducted until the spring of 1889, and during ten years of that time served as county commissioner, holding the office longer than anyone else had ever occupied it. Since 1889 he has served, by successive re-elections, as justice of the peace. In the various positions he has held his service has been characterized by integrity, energy and faithfulness to every duty, and has won him an enviable reputation as an official. He has always been active in the Republican party and has led in its councils in his home city. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been noble grand of the lodge and an officer in the encampment.

In Centropolis Judge Robbins married Miss Mary Brundage, October 4, 1858, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and in 1856 accompanied her father, Aaron Brundage, to Douglas County, Kans. She died at Ohio City in 1869. Of her three children, Emma died at fourteen years; Milton is engaged in business in Los Angeles, Cal., and Fannie is the wife of M. T. Ferguson and lives in Ottawa.

AMASA T. SHARPE. During the period of his connection with the history of Ottawa, Mr. Sharpe acquired a reputation that was not limited to his city or county, but extended throughout the state. With his interests politically centered in the *Republican*, he gave his time, his thought and his influence to advance its welfare and promote its progress in the state where he lived. Both personally and through the medium of his paper he did much to secure the success of his party. However, he was not a narrow partisan, but a man of broad views, ever conceding to others that liberality and freedom of opinion which he demanded for himself. One of his most important works was in connection with the State Board of Charities, of which he was appointed a member by Governor Anthony and re-appointed by each governor until failing health forced him to resign in 1889. His service in this appointment was most valuable and reflected credit upon his intelligence and wise judgment. He assisted in the building up of all the state charitable institutions except the Osawatomie Asylum. After fifteen years of constant service as treasurer of the board, when his accounts were balanced and audited, they were not even one cent out, which fact goes to show that he was a methodical and accurate business man.

Mr. Sharpe was born in Watertown, N. Y., December 16, 1843. His father, Artemus Trowbridge Sharpe, was born in Pomfret, Conn., in 1812, and removed to Watertown, N. Y., where he was a teacher of the violin and voice culture. From there he went to Wabasha, Minn., where he was a pioneer farmer. In 1873 he settled in Ottawa, where he lived until his death, in 1895. During his residence in Watertown he married Helen May Trowbridge, who was born in that city in 1822 and died in Minnesota. They were the parents of four children who attained maturity. One of these, Edward, was a soldier in a Minnesota regiment during the Rebellion, and now resides in Franklin County, Kans. The next to the youngest of the family, our subject, was educated in New York and Minnesota and studied law in St. Paul. For a time he was mail agent for the Northern Packet Company on the "City of St. Paul" and the "Phil Sheridan," which ran between St. Paul and Dubuque. From 1871 to 1873 he edited the Wabasha *Herald*, after which he sold out. In 1873 he came to Ottawa and established the *Republican*, in the publication of which he became known as one of the most prominent journalists in the state. He built the Republican block, which has a frontage of twenty-five feet. In addition to his city property he owned an eighty-acre farm three miles northwest of Ottawa. He was a man of sincere Christian life and a faithful member of the Congregational Church. When he passed away, August 18, 1890, it was recognized that his church, his

party and his home town had met with a great loss, and his fellow-citizens united in testifying to his worth as a man and his kindness as a friend.

For more than twenty years Mr. Sharpe was blessed by the companionship of a lady of noble character, one whose admirable qualities make her much beloved by her friends. Miss H. Rosella Moon was born in Gerry, Chautauqua County, N. Y., a daughter of John B. and Alzina (Babcock) Moon, natives, respectively, of Troy and Black River Falls, N. Y. Her grandfather, John Moon, was born in York state, member of an old family of New England and of English descent, and for some years he cultivated a farm in Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he died. Her father, John B., moved in 1849 to Janesville, Wis., and became the owner of a farm in Rock County. He is now living in Chicago. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Babcock, a farmer in New York; she died in Janesville, leaving five children. Mrs. Sharpe, who was next to the oldest of the family, was reared in Janesville and was one of the first graduates from the high school in that city. Afterward she taught for eight years, becoming principal of a school and gaining a high rank among the teachers of her locality. At one time she accompanied a number of teachers on the "Phil Sheridan" to the Teachers' Association convention in St. Paul, and it was while on this boat that she first met Mr. Sharpe. They were married in Janesville on the 1st of December, 1869, and their marriage was blessed by five children, but the eldest, Artemus A., and the youngest, John Moon, died in 1886, when thirteen and two years of age, respectively. Frances Louise has made a specialty of the violin, which she studied under the celebrated Jacobson of the Chicago Conservatory of Music; she is now engaged in teaching music, in which she has been very successful. The two living sons are Amasa Trowbridge, of New Orleans, and George Anthony, of Ottawa. Mrs. Sharpe is a member of the Baptist Church and is an active worker in various societies connected with that denomination. She is also a member of the Woman's Columbian Club. Having associated for so many years with her husband in his plans and hopes, and having gained from him a broad knowledge of public affairs, which knowledge she has enlarged by general reading, it is but natural that she should continue her interest in matters relating to the progress of the state and nation, and should keep well informed concerning the problems confronting our country to-day.

ALVIN H. WRIGHT, M. D., general surgeon in charge of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad hospital at Ottawa, was born in Brookline, N. H., March 23, 1867, a son of Moses and Etta (Gardner) Wright, natives of New Hampshire. He is descended from a colonial family of New England. His great-grandfather, Timothy Wright, served with valor in the Revolutionary war and afterward made his home in New Hampshire until his death, when ninety-eight years of age. Timothy Wright, Jr., son of this Revolutionary soldier, was a large owner of city property and country estates, and made his home in New Hampshire. In the state where he was reared Moses Wright followed the trade of mechanic and woodworker, living the quiet and useful life of a private citizen.

The eldest of four children born of the two marriages of his father, Dr. Wright grew to manhood amid the surroundings familiar to his ancestors for several generations. From an early age he was interested in hospital work, and through his employment as nurse laid the foundation of his subsequent professional experience and knowledge. It was his ambition in boyhood to become a physician and surgeon. The study of anatomy and physiology was his favorite among those comprising his curriculum. As soon as circumstances permitted he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, and there he took the complete course of lectures, graduating in 1890 with the degree of M. D. He has since taken two post-graduate courses, one of these being in New York.

In 1890 Dr. Wright entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, with which he has since been connected. He was

first assigned to the Carthage mines in New Mexico, but in the fall of 1891 was transferred to the Ottawa hospital as surgeon, which position he has since successfully filled, having entire charge of the hospital. Surgery is his specialty and in it he is well grounded and thoroughly informed concerning every detail. His study of two years under Maj. J. M. Banister, M. D., of Fort Leavenworth, was of great assistance to him in the broadening of his surgical knowledge. Besides his hospital work he has built up a general professional practice, which extends through this part of Franklin County. He is a member of the Kansas State and American Medical Associations, and keeps in touch with every organization and movement connected with the profession.

Prior to leaving New England Dr. Wright was married in Burlington, Vt., to Miss Olive Sanborn, who was born in Amesbury, Mass., and by whom he has two children, Fay and Alvin. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and in Masonry is identified with Franklin Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; Tancred Commandery, K. T.; Topeka Consistory, and Abdallah Temple, N. M. S. In politics he is not active, but he keeps informed concerning the principles adopted by various political organizations, and votes with the Republican party. In religion he is connected with the Congregational Church.

AMBROSE BIGSBY. Of the farms on the California road there is none that attracts more attention than does the homestead owned and occupied by Mr. Bigsby. It is situated on section 28, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County. Noticeable among its improvements are the commodious brick residence erected in 1894 and the substantial barn, 40x50, built in 1898. From a large windmill water is pumped into tanks to be used in the barn, while the water used in the house is supplied by a pump fifty-three feet deep. The appearance of the property proves the owner to be a man of energy and thrifty qualities. While he had many difficulties to overcome during the first ten years of his life in Kansas, being a practical farmer he finally gained success, and his life is an example of what may be accomplished by energy and ability.

In Montgomery County, N. Y., Mr. Bigsby was born November 17, 1839. His father, William, a native of York state, engaged in farming there until 1844, when he moved to Hartford, Wis., and engaged in the manufacturing business. He continued there until his death, in 1875. During the existence of the Whig party he voted for its principles, and afterward became a Republican. He was an upright, honorable man, and stood high in his community. By his marriage to Sarah Lighthall, who was born in Pennsylvania and reared in New York, he had four children, of whom our subject, the oldest, was the only one who attained maturity. He had few opportunities to obtain an education, and the information he now possesses was mostly acquired by experience. When twenty years of age he became brakeman on a construction train. Nine months later he was made conductor and ran on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road for nine years.

Coming to Kansas in 1868, Mr. Bigsby and his father-in-law bought two hundred acres of land on section 28, but they could not agree as to the best method of operating the land and after a year divided the property, our subject taking forty acres where his house now stands. Until he could get a start he followed other occupations in addition to farming. As he succeeded he added to his land until he now has two hundred acres, all of which (except twenty acres of timber) is excellently adapted for farming. He bought a half interest in a threshing machine, which he ran successfully for a number of years. Afterward he turned his attention to raising cattle and hogs, in which he was at one time engaged extensively, but now has only about forty head of cattle and one hundred and fifty hogs. For three years after coming here his home was a building 12x12, but as soon as possible he erected a residence that was better adapted to the comfort of the family.

April 13, 1861, Mr. Bigsby enlisted in Com-

pany B, First Wisconsin Infantry, which was one of the first to respond to the call for seventy-five thousand men. Later he re-enlisted, but was taken ill with typhoid fever and honorably discharged. He is now a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., at Lawrence. In politics he votes with the Republicans. His marriage, May 3, 1863, united him with Lucretia Conant, of Hartford, Wis. They have four children: George William, a carpenter in Lawrence; Guy Ambrose, a farmer of Kanwaka Township; Sarah Belle, and Sarah Abigail.

REV. JOHN W. FOULKROD, who resides in Wellsville, Franklin County, was born in Pike County, Pa., February 18, 1855, a son of George W. and Florence R. (Edwards) Foulkrod, natives of Pennsylvania. On the paternal side he descends from Adam Foulkrod, who in 1734 came from Strasburg, Germany, to eastern Pennsylvania and whose descendants were subsequently prominent in that state. At the opening of the Civil war George W. Foulkrod offered his services to defend the Union, enlisting in Company G, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry. He served with valor on sharply contested battlefields, strewn with the dead bodies of thousands who were loyal unto death to the convictions which they cherished. At the battle of Gettysburg he was shot, but further information than that the family were never able to secure, and his body fills an unknown grave. His wife died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1868, leaving three sons, Walter, John W. and George Eugene, who were between ten and fifteen years of age.

In 1870, while in Indiana, our subject took advantage of an opportunity to drive a team through to Kansas. Arriving at Rantoul, Franklin County, he worked as a farm hand for several months. He then went to Pomona and broke prairie land. In the fall he drove a team through to Texas, and after a short time started to walk back to Kansas. He spent the winter in the Indian Territory and in the spring returned to Franklin County, where he worked as a farm hand until 1876. He then rented a farm at Greenwood for a year. While there he united with the Baptist Church. Returning to Rantoul, he rented a farm and for three years engaged in feeding cattle. Selling out in 1879, he began to preach, but did not engage in regular pastoral work until after he studied in the Baptist University at Ottawa. For two years he was a student in that institution, but lack of means prevented him from completing the course of study. He began to teach school, in which work he continued for twelve years, meantime preaching as opportunity offered. He finally gave up teaching in order to devote himself entirely to ministerial work. In 1881 he accepted the pastorates at Wellsville, New Hope and Bethel, to which he ministered for four years. Next he accepted a call to North Ottawa. In 1894 and 1895 he preached in Canton, S. Dak. He then returned to Wellsville and has since made his home here, meantime preaching at Gardner, Johnson County, seventeen miles east of this town.

After coming to Kansas Mr. Foulkrod married Miss Mattie Curtis, a native of Indiana, who was brought to Kansas by her parents in childhood. Seven children were born of their marriage, four of whom are living: Florence, Laura, Lulu and John E., the daughters being students in the local schools, while the son is a bright and promising boy of five years.

As a Republican Mr. Foulkrod has maintained an interest and taken a part in local affairs. He has served as clerk of the village. Fraternally he is connected with Wellsville Lodge No. 356, A. F. & A. M., and Wellsville Lodge No. 135, I. O. O. F.

CHARLES L. CONGER, who is a general merchant of Hesper, Douglas County, was born at this place in 1862, a descendant of an early family of New York, and a son of John and Eliza (Cole) Conger, natives of the latter state. His father, who was born near Rochester, made his home there for years, engaging in a general mercantile business, although in youth he had followed the weaver's trade. In 1858 he moved his stock of dry goods to Kansas, and taking up a claim at what is now Hesper, he sold

his goods here. After a time he embarked in the dairy business, in which he continued until the time of his death. He owned four hundred and eighty acres of land and was one of the most extensive farmers of Eudora Township. Fraternally he was a charter member of Eudora Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., in which he served as treasurer for some years. His death occurred on his farm in January, 1872, when he was fifty-two years of age. He was survived by his wife for many years, her death taking place on the homestead in 1897, when she was seventy-six years of age. They were the parents of four children, namely: George, deceased; Theron, who lives in Oklahoma; Mary, whose home is in Colorado; and Charles L.

Within a mile of his present home the subject of this sketch was reared and educated, gaining a common-school education in the district schools, while he afterward fitted for business life in the Lawrence Business College. At eighteen years of age he began the cultivation of a farm near Hesper, where he remained for eighteen years. In 1898 he purchased the store and stock of A. B. Nicol, at Hesper, since which time he has carried on a general mercantile business, and at the same time he holds the office of postmaster at Hesper. In politics he is inclined to be independent, giving his support rather to the man than the party. For some time he was active in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, belonging to the lodge at Eudora. Like his father he has assisted in building up this part of the county and in extending its business interests. He was married in 1881 to Minerva, daughter of William Coate, of Eudora, and they have two children living, Evelyn and Erie.

HENRY H. RODGERS, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 22, Ottawa Township, Franklin County, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, March 29, 1841, a son of William H. and Lucinda (Miners) Rodgers. His father, who was a native of Kentucky, removed to Ohio in boyhood and there for years engaged extensively in farm pursuits. During 1849 he settled in Shelby County, Ill., where he became the owner of a valuable farm and continued to reside until his death, in 1895. During the existence of the Whig party he advocated its principles and later voted with the Republicans. In religion he was a Presbyterian. He was twice married, both times in Ohio. By his first wife he had six children, namely: W. R., of Ottawa, Kans.; Henry H.; Harvey, a farmer of Ottawa Township; James, deceased; Sadie E.; and Hardin, of Ottawa Township.

At the age of eight years our subject accompanied the family to Illinois. His educational advantages were limited and his present knowledge has been largely acquired by experience and observation. When twenty-two years of age he started out for himself, since which time he has engaged in farming. At first he cultivated land in Illinois, but in 1867 he came to Kansas and was among the first to settle on the Ottawa reservation, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres from the Indians. Of this tract only twelve acres had been broken, the remainder being timber or prairie land. On the place stood a small cabin that had been occupied by Indians; no other improvement had been made. It required great effort on the part of Mr. Rodgers to get the place under cultivation, and only those who have had similar experiences can appreciate his struggle. However, he gradually put his plans into operation, and, as time went by, met with an increasing prosperity. He added to his property until he now owns two hundred and eighty acres in one body and well watered, which adapts it for stock purposes. When horses brought good prices he gave considerable attention to raising them, but now devotes himself principally to raising good graded cattle. Instead of raising general farm products, his land is in grass and grain for feed.

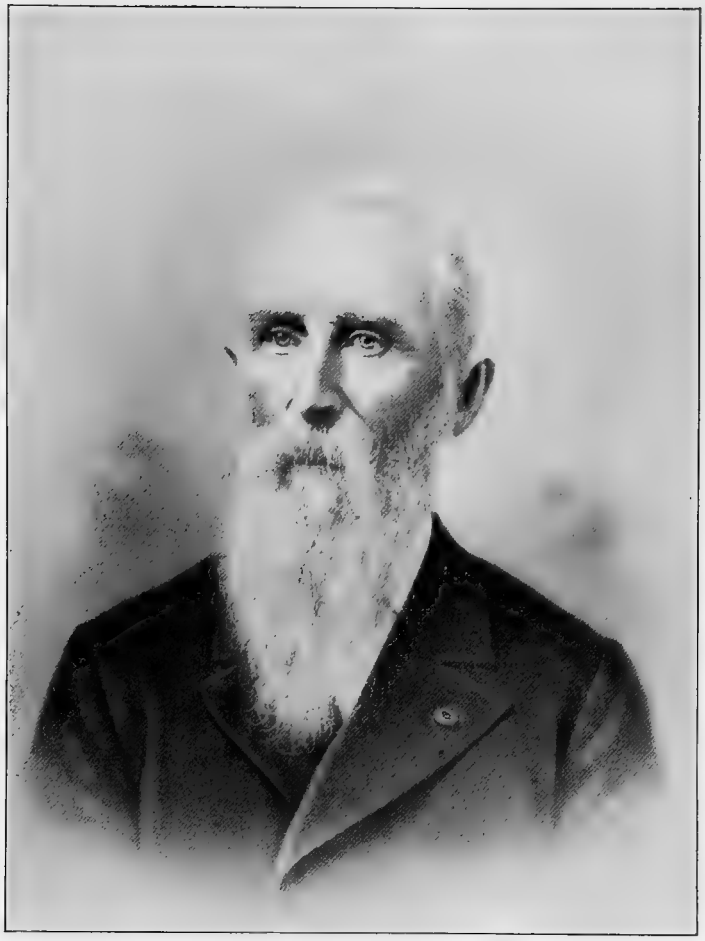
In politics Mr. Rodgers is a Republican. He has served as road overseer and school director, and gives thoughtful attention to educational matters, desiring that his district shall have as good a school as possible. His religious connections are with the Presbyterian Church. October 16, 1862, he married Hannah C. Tull, of Ill-

inois, who was reared on a farm adjoining the one owned by the father of Mr. Rodgers. Consequently the two were acquainted from childhood. They became the parents of four children namely: Annie, wife of H. A. Davis, a farmer of Greenwood Township, Franklin County; William M., who lives in Piatt County, Ill.; John, who resides in Waverly, Coffey County, Kans.; and Nettie B., who married J. W. Ferris, of Waverly, Kans. Mrs. Hannah Rodgers died in 1890. Not wishing to remain on the home farm after she had passed away, he rented the place and went to Waverly, Kans., where he still owns property. Later he was married in that place to Mrs. Elizabeth (Blair) Williams, formerly of Ohio. However, he had always been actively employed, and life in Waverly did not suit one of his energetic nature, so after four years there he returned to his farm, since which time he has superintended the property.

DAVID E. MUNDEY, who has been one of the leading citizens of Linwood for years, has been especially active in local Republican politics and has been one of the influential workers in his party. At various times, notably in 1884 and 1898, he has "stumped" Leavenworth County in the interests of the party ticket. Frequently he has been selected to serve as a member of the county central and other committees, and he has been a delegate to county, congressional and state conventions. In 1884 he was his party's candidate for county superintendent of schools, and, although not elected, he ran ahead of his ticket. He was nominated for the legislature in the fall of 1898, but was defeated by eleven votes. Upon the incorporation of Linwood as a city of the third class, in 1897, he was chosen to act as the first mayor, and in 1898 was made a member of the city council. In the spring of 1899 he was elected mayor for the second time, and is now the incumbent of this office. He was a warm adherent of the plan of incorporating the town and has favored all other measures which he believed would benefit the place. As a result he has won a reputation as a public-spirited citizen, whose loyalty to his home town no one doubts. Realizing the value of excellent educational facilities he has labored in the interests of the schools. At one time he was a member of the county examining board and also president of the Teachers' Association.

Mr. Mundey is of French descent. His paternal grandfather came from France and settled in Hagerstown, Md., where he taught school for several years. His last years were spent in Mansfield, Ohio, where he died. His son, Henry Mundey, followed the merchant tailoring business in Shelby, Ohio, where he died in 1864, at the age of fifty-two years. By his marriage to Sarah Livensparger he had eight children, of whom five are now living, namely: Joseph, Frank, John, David E. and Thaddeus. Our subject was born in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1854, and was educated in Richland County, the same state, where he attended the Shelby high school. After completing his studies he engaged in teaching school for nine years. In 1879 he came to Kansas and for one year he taught in Lyon County. He then came to Leavenworth as a teacher in the schools of the county, in which work he continued for fifteen years. In 1881 he became a teacher in Linwood, where he was employed for eight years. Poor health finally obliged him, in 1894, to retire from his work as teacher, and he then settled on a small farm in the city limits, where he has since resided, devoting his time largely to market gardening and the raising of fruits. He has set out about two hundred trees and is making his occupation a profitable one. Besides his gardening interests he acts as agent for a number of well-known fire insurance companies, having all of the local business in this line. Fraternally he is chancellor of Linwood Lodge No. 108, K. of P., and served as its first representative to the grand lodge of the state. He is also a member of the Fraternal Aid Association. August 1, 1899, Mr. Mundey assumed the duties of deputy United States internal revenue collector for the northern half of eastern Kansas, to which he was appointed in July.

The marriage of Mr. Mundey in 1881 united him with Nellie, daughter of James A. Adams,



COL. JOHN J. BAKER.

who settled in Lawrence in 1858 and afterward became a prominent farmer of Reno Township, Leavenworth County. Mrs. Mundey was born in Lawrence and grew to womanhood in Reno Township, where she was educated. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mundey are: Harry D., Clarence Leroy, Eva Alice and William Arthur.

COL. JOHN J. BAKER. During the spring of 1868 Colonel Baker came to Kansas and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of the Delaware Indian reserve land, in what is now Sherman Township, Leavenworth County. His means being limited, at first he farmed on a very small scale, but gradually, as his means increased, he bought stock, made improvements and built necessary buildings. He is still living on the same place, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres of land and bears all the improvements of a modern estate. He took an active part in the organization of the Farmers' Grange and for some time served as its president.

The Baker family originated in Germany, where the name was Becker. About 1721 Jacob Becker emigrated from Germany to America and settled in Lancaster County, Pa., where he died in 1801. The great-grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and his great-uncle, Henry Becker, was a colonel in the continental army during the same conflict. With Jacob Becker came three brothers and one sister to America, all of whom settled upon farms in Pennsylvania. His grandson, Benjamin Baker, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1794, and at one year of age was taken to Canada by his parents, afterward remaining in that country until 1826, when he returned to the States. For a time he made his home in Erie County, N. Y., but later removed to Michigan, where he died in 1861. By trade a tanner, he built up a large business in Erie County and became well-to-do. He was a son of Benjamin Baker, Sr., who removed from Lancaster County, Pa., to Canada in 1795 and there engaged extensively in farming. He died in Canada in 1852, when eighty-nine years of age. Benjamin Baker, Jr., married Nancy Hershey, who was born near Hagerstown, Md., and died in Sturgis, Mich., August 20, 1878, aged eighty-seven. Of their nine children, one son and three daughters are now living, the latter being Melinda, Anna M. and Sophia.

Colonel Baker was born in Markham, a suburb of Toronto, Canada, January 29, 1824. When a very small child he was taken by his parents to Clarence, Erie County, N. Y., where later he was educated in the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he began to learn the tanner's trade, which he followed for eight years. In 1848 he opened a retail boot and shoe store at Waukau, Wis., and he continued in that place until 1854, when he went to Sturgis, Mich., the home of his parents. There he engaged in general farming. In 1862 he organized a company of infantry at Sturgis and July 28 was made captain of Company E, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, with which he went to the front. He was promoted to be major of his regiment June 27, 1864, and was made lieutenant-colonel October 28, 1864, which office he held until his honorable discharge, after two years and ten months of service. He took command of the regiment May 25, 1864. His regiment was assigned to the second division, third brigade, twentieth army corps, under Gen. Joseph Hooker, and accompanied Sherman on the Atlanta campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, thence marched with him to the sea, taking part in the memorable engagements of that time. July 20, 1864, he was wounded at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., and at Thompson's Station, Tenn., was taken prisoner March 5, 1863, with most of his regiment. He was confined in Libby prison for nearly three months, after which he was exchanged and sent to Columbus, Ohio. In that city the regiment was re-organized during the latter part of May, 1863, and from there was ordered to the front, joining the old corps. For disability and by reason of his services being no longer required he was mustered out May 15, 1865. Returning to Sturgis he resumed farm pursuits.

From Michigan Colonel Baker came to Kansas in the spring of 1868 and has since resided upon

a farm in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County. He takes an interest in public affairs and always votes the Republican ticket. At one time he was identified with the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of McDaniel Post No. 256, G. A. R., at Bonner Springs, and was at one time its commander. In Buffalo, N. Y., June 3, 1847, he married Ann M., daughter of John and Eliza Beam, of Willoughby, Black Creek, Canada. They had three children, Theoda, Orpha (deceased) and Hervey J. The last named, who has a farm near the old homestead, married Lulu Armstrong, by whom he has three children, Orpha, Nannie and John J., the latter named in honor of his grandfather.

RICHARD STEPHENS, who was for twenty years prior to his death an influential citizen of Baldwin, Douglas County, was born at St. Agnes, Cornwall, England, June 30, 1820. He was reared in a mining community and early became familiar with a miner's work. When nineteen years of age he came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, but after a time removed to Illinois and engaged in mining near Galena. His next location was at Eagle River, Wis., which at that time was a small village. After a year he went back to Illinois. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in mining and met with success. Returning a year later to Illinois, in 1851 he again went to the Pacific Coast. He shipped as a passenger on the "North America," which was wrecked on the ocean. However, he managed to save his life and a portion of his effects, and reaching the shore, hired a Mexican with a mule to convey his luggage sixty miles to Acapulco. On arriving in that city he was entertained by the Spaniards, who, won by his excellent singing, showed the utmost friendliness toward him. He remained with them until another steamer came along, when he proceeded to California and resumed mining, with, however, less success than on his former visit. After two years he decided to return home and accordingly made his way back to the east.

In the fall of 1857 Mr. Stephens came to Kansas. At old Palmyra (now Baldwin) he opened a small hotel, which he conducted for several years. In 1861 he retired from the hotel business and began to deal in real estate, also engaged in loaning money, following the two lines of business until his death, which occurred December 28, 1879. His marriage, which took place June 9, 1845, united him with Miss Sophia, sister of William H. Gill, in whose sketch the family history appears. She was born in England October 12, 1825, and is a sincere member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which her husband also belonged. They were the parents of eleven children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are named as follows: Thomas C., who died at twenty-six years; Mary E., wife of John P. Brown, of Indiana; Sophia, who resides with her mother; Elizabeth J., wife of John C. Henderson, of British Columbia; Emma, who married William H. Reed, of Council Grove, Kans.; John R., a farmer in Oklahoma; William A., an undertaker and furniture dealer of El Dorado Springs, Mo.; Charles E., who is a practicing physician in Elmo, Kans.; James H., proprietor of a mercantile establishment in Pierce City, Mo.; and Kathlene, who married W. O. Fuller, a journalist in Rockland, Me. In the various communities where they reside the members of the family have gained a high standing and the esteem of their associates.

WALTER H. OLIN, superintendent of the city schools at Ottawa, was born at Walnut Grove, on the banks of the Sacramento River, in California, August 7, 1862. He descends in a direct line from John Olin, of Wales, who came to America at the age of about fourteen, and three years later settled in the vicinity of East Greenwich, R. I. His son, John, and grandson, also named John, were born in Rhode Island, whence the latter moved to Shaftsbury, Vt. Ezra, son of the third John, was born in Rhode Island March 23, 1772, and at the age of three and one-half years removed with his parents to Vermont, his later years being spent on a

large farm near Shaftsbury, where, during the Revolution, General Stark defeated the British. Arvin, son of Ezra, was born at Shaftsbury July 13, 1797, and taught school in Vermont. At the close of his first term he married one of his pupils, Betsey Bennett, daughter of a farmer. Afterward he walked to York state, took up a tract of land, cut logs for a house, and sent for his wife. She was given $20 by her father, and, accompanied by her brothers, made the trip through the forests to her new home, where, with her husband, she endured all the hardships of frontier life, far from the refining influences of civilization. In time they met with remarkable success, and their farm became one of the finest in that section of country. Late in life they moved from Genesee County, N. Y., to Portage County, Ohio, where they bought farm property. At the time of his death he was more than seventy years of age.

Nelson, son of Arvin Olin, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., and at an early age began farming near the homestead in Portage County, Ohio, but, being seized with the western fever, in 1850 he went to Clinton County, Iowa, where he improved a section of land. June 3, 1860, a cyclone swept over that part of Iowa, destroying crops, buildings and fences, and sweeping ruin and death over a strip of country two and one-half miles wide and forty miles long. His house was blown away, and of everything within it all that was left was a salt cellar and pepper box, which are now cherished as mementoes of the disaster.

Fortunately, the family sought refuge in the cellar, and so escaped with their lives. The mother's health being affected by the catastrophe, the father decided to remove to California. Accordingly he made the trip via New York and Panama, and settled at the fork of the American River, near Sacramento. In those days each township had its vigilance committee, and he served as a member of the one in his township. Through the determination of himself and associates the confederacy was prevented from showing its colors, and the state was held for the Union. Often his life was in danger, but he continued to uphold the Union without thought of results, led simply by a desire to support the cause of justice. During his residence in the west he suffered from the Sacramento River flood. In 1866 he returned east, settling on the old home place near Kent, Ohio, where his wife died the same year. In 1870 he again started west. He spent one season in Galesburg, Kalamazoo County, Mich., and in 1871 settled in Douglas County, Kans., where he bought a farm. During 1874 he embarked in the cheese business, but the grasshoppers destroyed the crop, and the experiment was a failure. In 1877 he removed to a new farm near Eldorado, Butler County, and later settled on his present farm, near Eudora, Douglas County.

The first wife of Nelson Olin was Harriet Holley, who was born at Gainesville, Wyoming County, N. Y., December 18, 1827, a member of an old family of New England, some of whom (among them, Marietta Holley "Josiah Allen's wife," and the inventor of the present water system) have acquired national reputation. Her father, Solomon Holley, was born in Vermont, became a pioneer of Wyoming County, N. Y., and Brimfield, Portage County, Ohio, later moved to Lowmoor, Iowa, and thence to Rockford, Ill., where he died. The family of Nelson and Harriet Olin consisted of four children: N. E., a dealer in musical merchandise at Kent, Ohio; Oscar E., principal of the academic department in Buchtel College, at Akron, Ohio; Arvin S., who occupies the chair of pedagogy in the State University of Kansas; and Walter H., of this sketch. By the second marriage of Nelson Olin eight children were born, five of whom are living, viz.: C. F., who is yard inspector for the Santa Fe road at Dodge City, Kans.; Pearl, a student in St. Louis, Mo.; Mary, Anson and Lorena.

When the subject of this sketch was four years of age the family returned east from California to Ohio. The year 1870 was spent in Michigan, and in 1871 he arrived in Kansas. For some years he attended school near Vinland, and afterward studied in Butler County. His first experience as a teacher was when eighteen years

of age. Desirous of more extended information than he could obtain in grammar schools he left no stone unturned in his efforts to gain an education. By cutting corn he earned money with which to buy high school books, and entered the high school at Eldorado. Two weeks later the county superintendent prevailed upon him to take a six months' school ten miles from town. He consented, and while teaching continued to study, and graduated with the high school class of 1884. Afterward he resumed teaching. In the spring of 1886 he entered the Agricultural College at Manhattan, where he completed the four years' course in three years, and graduated in 1889 with the degree of B. S. The money necessary for his college course he had earned unaided. Afterward he was principal of the Wabaunsee school and instructor in the normal institute. In the fall of 1890 he was elected principal of Waverly school in Coffey County, and while there married the primary teacher in the school, Miss Winnie E. Cotton. In the summer of 1891 he carried on graduate work at the Agricultural College, and continued each summer until 1894, when he received the degree of M. S. In 1891 he accepted the superintendency of the Osborne school, where he remained for five years, and after 1894 he began to take charge of normal institutes as instructor and conductor. In 1896 he was elected principal of the Ottawa high school, and two years later was promoted to be superintendent of the city schools, with thirty teachers and sixteen hundred and fifty enrolled pupils under his charge. He is thoroughly prepared for successful work as instructor. His knowledge of pedagogy is broad and profound, and he has made of it a science. Few educators have a more thorough grasp of their work than he. After graduating from college he was undecided as to whether to enter normal school or take the state examination. In order to test his ability he tried the latter, and was successful, receiving a certificate, and passing a most creditable examination. In 1898 he was given a state certificate for life.

At Wabaunsee, Kans., November 27, 1890, Professor Olin married Miss Winnie E. Cotton, who was born in that town, and was educated there and in Manhattan Agricultural College, afterward engaging in educational work until her marriage. She is a fine musician, and has made a specialty of the study of this science. In social and musical circles she occupies an influential position. She is identified with the M. P. M. Club and the Baptist Church. Besides her two children, Winnifred Helen and Walter Eugene, she cares for an adopted nephew, Josie Cotton Olin. Her father, William F. Cotton, was born in Rutland, Vt., a son of William Cotton, who traces his ancestry to Cotton Mather and John Cotton, of "Mayflower" fame, and in whose honor Boston was named. In 1856 W. F. Cotton settled on a claim near Wabaunsee, Kans., where he has since engaged in farming. For two terms he was a member of the state legislature, and during the Civil war he served in the Kansas militia. For some years he was an attorney, but, preferring outdoor work, he gave up his practice in favor of agricultural pursuits. His wife, Ellen M. Genn, was born in Foxcroft, Me., a daughter of a sea captain who engaged in the whaling business. The Genn family descends from "Mayflower" ancestors. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton were the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Mrs. Kate Brown, of Tonganoxie, Kans.; William Lincoln, on the old homestead; Mrs. Olin; and Mrs. Mabel Smith, of Manhattan.

FREEMAN TYLER, who for years cultivated a farm in Hayes Township, Franklin County, is now living in Ottawa, retired from active labors. He was born in Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1819, a son of Asa and Fannie (Tupper) Tyler. He descends from one of three brothers who came to America in a very early day, one of whom settled in Portsmouth, N. H., while the others went further south. His father, a native of New Hampshire, removed to New York and there engaged in farming and coopering. During the war of 1812 he served in the American army. Of his six children the eldest, Freeman, was educated in New York and Ohio. He was thirteen years of age when the

family established a home in Ohio, where, schools being poor and few, he had very meagre advantages. His time was almost wholly given to farm work and he assisted in clearing a large tract of land. When he was fifteen his father began to manufacture barrels to hold tallow, and in this work he helped during the winter months, when little could be done in the field. As there was a demand for flour barrels they also manufactured these, going into the woods and cutting the timber, from which they shaved the staves by hand. At one time they took a contract to furnish one thousand barrels; soon afterward their cooper was taken sick and the father favored abandoning the contract entirely, but our subject insisted that the work must be completed, so he made the barrels himself and filled the contract. That was his first experience in manufacturing flour barrels alone. From that time he followed coopering for thirty years.

In 1845 Mr. Tyler settled in Illinois. After some years there he moved to Wisconsin in order that his children might have the advantage of the schools at Beloit. Upon his return to Illinois, after six years in Beloit, he turned his attention from coopering to farming, believing the latter occupation would be more beneficial to his health, then by no means good. From Illinois he came to Kansas in the fall of 1880 and bought two hundred and forty acres in Franklin County, where he made valuable improvements and engaged in farming and stock-raising. On that place he made his home until the fall of 1899, when, having disposed of the property, he removed to Ottawa. In politics he is a Democrat. Though eighty years of age he is strong and robust, and, were his sight good, would show little signs of his advancing years, but an attack of la grippe greatly impaired his sight and left his eyes in weak condition.

While in Ohio Mr. Tyler married Harriet Sexton. They are the parents of six children, all living, namely: Albert, a farmer of Franklin County; Frank A., who lives in Rockford, Ill.; Anna E., widow of Francis Waid; D. C., a physician at Clifton, Washington County, Kans.; Rovelle P.; and Hattie, widow of Frank Ringer. The youngest son, Rovelle P., who conducted the home farm from 1887 to 1899, was born in Roscoe, Winnebago County, Ill., in 1854, and was reared to farm pursuits, which he has always followed. In 1880 he accompanied his father to Kansas. He settled in Lyon County, where he cultivated two hundred acres that he still owns, but now rents. In 1887 he came to Franklin County to take charge of the home place, and afterward engaged in general farming and feeding cattle and hogs. Like all of the family he is a Democrat. He has served as delegate to county and state conventions, has served as treasurer of the school board and now holds the office of township treasurer.

JOHN W. SCOTT, a contractor and builder, has his office at No. 407 South Main street, Ottawa. Not only is he an expert carpenter, but a fine cabinet-maker as well, his work in both departments exhibiting a cultivated taste and wise judgment. The various residences and public buildings for which he has held the contract have been completed in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, and have given him a position among the leading men in his occupation in this city.

A son of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Scott, the subject of this sketch was born in McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio, October 7, 1850. His grandfather, John Scott, was one of the early settlers of Morgan County, where Cyrus Scott engaged in farm pursuits until his death, at the age of seventy. Elizabeth Metcalf was born in Morgan County, to which her father, Abraham, had removed from New England. She is still living and makes her home in Ohio. Of her ten children seven grew to mature years and three sons and one daughter still survive. The oldest of the family is the subject of this sketch. He was reared on the home farm and at the age of sixteen began to learn the carpenter's trade. When twenty-one years of age he went to Minnesota and took a claim in Cottonwood County, remaining there for two years, when the grasshoppers ruined his crops. Afterward he worked

at his trade for two years in that county, and then went to Norwalk, Iowa, where he was similarly employed. For seven years he engaged in carpentering and cabinet-making in Trenton, Mo. In 1884 he came to Ottawa, where, after one year as an employe, he began to take contracts of his own.

In Morgan County Mr. Scott married Frances Murduck, who was born there and died in Ottawa in August, 1897, leaving three children, Mabel, Gertrude and Earl. Hoping that a change of climate might benefit his wife, whose health was delicate, in 1888 Mr. Scott went to California and settled in the San Gabriel Valley, where he engaged in contracting, erecting some of the finest buildings in that vicinity. In 1896 he returned to Ottawa, where he has since made his home. Among his contracts have been those for the First National Bank building, residence of A. M. Blair, Santa Fe hospital, the residences of H. A. Dunn, W. B. Kiler and others that are among the most substantial in the city. In politics he always votes the Republican ticket. At one time he was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but his membership has been allowed to lapse. He is connected with Franklin Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M., of Ottawa.

CHARLES W. OLDROYD, who has served acceptably as county treasurer of Franklin County and city assessor of Ottawa, came to Kansas in 1880 and has made his home in Ottawa since 1881. He was born in Shreve, Wayne County, Ohio, September 17, 1838, a son of Henry and Hannah K. (Ebright) Oldroyd. His paternal grandfather, Charles Oldroyd, was born near Huddersfield, England, where he engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth. Nine years after the birth of his son, Henry, he brought his family to America and settled near Harrisburg, Pa., where he resumed the manufacture of woolens. After settling in Wayne County, Ohio, he engaged in farming, remaining there until his death at the age of almost seventy.

The active years of Henry Oldroyd were passed in Wayne County, Ohio, where he carried on a farm. He died there in 1892, when eighty-three years of age. From boyhood he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He took a warm interest in building up missions and establishing churches, and was one of the leaders in his own congregation. During the existence of the Whig party he voted that ticket. Afterward he became a Republican. His wife, who was born near Harrisburg, Pa., was a daughter of George Ebright, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent; late in life he removed, via team and wagon, over the mountains to Ohio, where he died. Mrs. Oldroyd is still living in Shreve and is now eighty-eight years of age. Of her five sons that attained mature years, E. G., who resides in Shreve, was a member of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry in the Civil war and was seriously wounded in the head at Shiloh, but soon recovered and returned to his regiment. A. B., who lives near Shreve, was a member of the same company and regiment as his older brother, Charles W. W. F., who belonged to the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, died in Ohio. The youngest son, T. B., is engaged in the furniture business in Arkansas City, Kans.

Reared on the home farm, our subject attended a neighboring school, which was held in a log building fitted up in pioneer style. In 1858 he began to learn pharmacy in Wooster, Ohio. At the first call for volunteers, in April, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, being mustered in as corporal for three months. Ordered to West Virginia, he there took part in skirmishes with the enemy. He was mustered out August 18, and on the 2d of September enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years, being made first sergeant, later promoted to be second and then first lieutenant. His service was principally in Kentucky and Tennessee. At a battle in the rear of Vicksburg, in the winter of 1862–63, a brigade made a charge on that city, and he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Jackson, Miss., where he was kept for three months. When finally released he returned to Camp Chase, Ohio, and remained there for one year on parole. On being exchanged he rejoined

his regiment at Matagorda Bay, Tex., thence went to New Orleans, from there up the Red River after Banks' expedition, and late in the fall of 1864 was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio.

Settling in the last-named city, Mr. Oldroyd engaged in the sale of photographic supplies. In 1868 he returned to Wayne County, where he carried on a farm for ten years. During 1880 he settled in Franklin County, Kans., on a farm two and one-half miles south of Ottawa, but the following year established his home in the city. Here he opened a coal, feed and wood business, and also engaged in buying and shipping grain. In 1890 he became deputy county treasurer under D. C. Hanes. The latter dying during the first year of office, the county commissioners appointed Mr. Oldroyd to fill the vacancy that year. He then continued as deputy under John F. Lamb for one year and J. L. Henderson for four years. In the fall of 1895 he was nominated for the office on the Republican ticket and was elected, serving from October, 1896, to 1898. Since then he has been city assessor. In 1883 he established his home on the raw prairie, which he has since transformed into a beautiful place, with fine trees and gardens. The location is No. 623 West Second street.

In Wooster, Ohio, in 1865, Mr. Oldroyd married Miss S. C. Wilhelm, who was born in that city, a daughter of John and Rachel (Heplar) Wilhelm, natives of Northumberland County, Pa. Her father, who was a carriage manufacturer, was one of the first settlers of Wooster and was interested in its early start. He died there when seventy-four years of age. In religion he was connected with the German Reformed Church. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living. Three of their sons took part in the Civil war as members of an Ohio regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Oldroyd have a son and daughter now living: John H., who is a member of the insurance firm of Miller & Oldroyd; and Gertrude N., a graduate of Ottawa high school and in 1898 of Ottawa University. The younger son, Elmer G., died at seventeen years of age.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Oldroyd has been secretary of the county central committee. He is serving his second term as vice-president of the school board. Fraternally he is past officer in Franklin Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M.; past officer in Lodge No. 203, A. O. U. W.; member of the Knights and Ladies of Security; and for two terms commander of George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G. A. R.; also a member of the Sixteenth Ohio Veterans' Association. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT H. PEARSON, a pioneer of Douglas County, owns and occupies a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Palmyra Township. He was born in Yorkshire, England, April 1, 1828, a son of William and Fannie (Hall) Pearson, natives of England. When a young man his father learned the cabinet-maker's trade. In 1832 he came to America and settled in Allegheny, Pa., where he was employed at carpentering and finishing work in a shop. He remained there until 1865, when he came to Kansas and built a residence in Baldwin. During the existence of the Whig party he upheld its principles, and afterward took an active part in the Republican party. For many years he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Although he lived to be eighty-four years of age he was active up to the day before his death. He had a brother, James, who served under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. He was the father of ten children, but six of these died at an early age. The four who attained maturity were named as follows: Ann, Mrs. George Lovett, deceased (born October 18, 1826); Robert H.; Richard (April 17, 1830), who died in Franklin County at the age of sixty-six years; and Eliza (February 23, 1839), who is the wife of William Feltwell and lives in Philadelphia, Pa. The younger of the two sons came to Kansas in 1855, settled in Douglas County and afterward resided here. During the Civil war he served in the Union army, being connected, at different times, with Illinois and Kansas regiments.

When a young man our subject learned the trade of a coach-body builder. For a short time

he worked at his trade in Milwaukee, later was employed in St. Louis and in Keokuk, Iowa. In the winter of 1851-52 he went to California and engaged in placer mining in the southern mines, meeting with fair success. In April, 1854, he started back east. Having heard of Kansas and learning that lands here were coming into the market, he decided to seek a home in this then territory. Near where Baldwin now stands he secured a claim, May 15, 1854. It was by no means easy to hold the claim, as pro-slavery men made repeated efforts to drive him away; however, he had as much courage and more determination than they, so succeeded in holding the property until 1860, when he sold it. About the same time he purchased his present property, which he has since placed under cultivation. In early days he belonged to Shore's Rough and Ready Pioneer Company and took an active part (1855) in defending the city of Lawrence from demolition by foreign invaders. The battle of Black Jack was fought on his farm and he took part in it, as well as participating in other skirmishes. For a time he was a member of Nugent's Regiment, Missouri Home Guard, but was transferred from it to the Ninth Kansas Infantry, where he served for several months, when by reason of the muster out of the company and by way of favor no objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.

In spite of obstacles Mr. Pearson has had more than ordinary success. The task that lay before him when he came to Kansas was not an easy one. He took up a timber and a squatter's claim, and was forced to defend his rights by the aid of his gun, against as many as five or six men at one time. In the end, however, troubles of that kind gave way to prosperity. He is now the owner of two hundred and forty acres. The Republican party receives his vote and influence. He has never cared for office and has held none excepting that of school director or road overseer. For thirty years or more he has been a member of Baldwin City Lodge No. 31, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all of the chairs. He is also a member of the Grand Army Post at Baldwin.

The first marriage of Mr. Pearson, September 23, 1855, united him with Miss Catherine Ann Basinger. Their wedding was the first ever solemnized in Palmyra Township, and their oldest son, William F., was the first white child born there. Mrs. Pearson was born in Kentucky, February 27, 1837, but resided in Kansas from the fall of 1854, and died here December 4, 1878, when about forty years old. Of the children born to this union, three died at an early age. The others are as follows: William F. (born August 10, 1856), a machinist in Wellsville, Kans.; George Arthur (March 22, 1859), who is engaged in farming in Oklahoma; Ann Jane (October 4, 1860), now Mrs. Charles Stover; R. Siegel (March 31, 1862), a farmer of Pomona, Kans.; Edward (August 2, 1865), who resides on the home farm; Fannie (October 22, 1867), wife of Hardin Cavender; Elizabeth (March 22, 1869), a nurse in Topeka, Kans.; Nettie (February 24, 1871), wife of Walter Scott; and Fred H. (October 3, 1873), a farmer in Palmyra Township. February 7, 1884, Mr. Pearson married Rosella Harris, of Palmyra Township. She was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and has resided in Kansas since 1880.

EDWARD B. MERRITT. Few residents of Lansing have been more closely identified with its business interests than has Mr. Merritt, who is the proprietor of a general mercantile store and has built up a large trade in this place. A man of great industry, undoubted integrity, and more than ordinary intelligence, he has become recognized as one of the leading business men of his town, and the store which he owns and conducts is the largest in Leavenworth County, outside of the city of Leavenworth.

Mr. Merritt was born in Platte County, Mo., April 25, 1857, a son of Charles and Jane (Morelock) Merritt. He was reared on a farm and received his education in country schools. In 1877 he came to Leavenworth, where he secured employment as a clerk, but after a short time he became interested in farming in the southern part of the county. In the fall of 1878 he entered Whittier College at Salem, Iowa, where he



NICHOLAS GENTRY.

took the studies of the fall and winter terms. Later he taught school for three years in Leavenworth and Wyandotte Counties.

In 1882 he opened a general store in Lansing, beginning on a very small scale, but increasing his stock from time to time as his enlarging trade rendered advisable. In 1895 he established a branch at Soldier, Kans., where he built up a large trade. He owns a fine residence in Lansing and is one of the most prosperous business men of the town. In politics a Republican, he has been actively connected with local affairs, has been one of the political leaders of the village, and under the Harrison administration filled the office of postmaster. Personally he is a man of very independent character, never afraid to speak his convictions, but possessing under all circumstances the courage of his opinions. November 4, 1885, he married Miss Verlena Timberlake, daughter of J. Harvey and Lavina (Holdon) Timberlake, of Lansing, Mich. They have three children: Della T., Ollie T. and Edna T.

In fraternal relations Mr. Merritt is connected with Nine Mile Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M.; Leavenworth Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Aid Association. For six years he was master in the blue lodge of Masonry and he has also been chancellor commander in the Knights of Pythias.

NICHOLAS GENTRY, a farmer and stock-raiser of Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, was born in Boone County, Mo., August 31, 1840, a son of Beverly and Olive (Hern) Gentry. His paternal great-grandfather, a native of England, came to this country and settled in Kentucky, where succeeding generations resided. From that state at an early age Beverly Gentry moved to Missouri and improved a farm in Boone County, where he married. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Democrat. Of his ten children five are living, viz.: Eliza, widow of Green Sweezer, of Wakarusa Township; Susan, widow of Daniel Farmer and a resident of Jefferson County, Kans.; Elizabeth, who married J. J. Allen, then of Douglas County, but now a resident of Jefferson County; Nicholas; and Eveline, who married Madison Thompson and now lives in Wichita.

The education of our subject was acquired principally by self-culture. He was about sixteen when his parents removed from Missouri to Kansas and he was afterward connected with the freighting across the plains. When with his father he freighted for him to all of the old towns along the trail. He crossed the plains six times, made five trips as far west as Pike's Peak, and has been all through New Mexico. At the opening of the Civil war he went to Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of enlisting in the army, but as the government needed teamsters he was placed in the quartermaster's department and sent to New Mexico. For three months he drove a company wagon in the regular army, being with the Second Dragoons. After his return to Kansas he began freighting for the government, in which he continued until 1866. He then settled upon a farm in Lecompton Township, Douglas County. About 1887 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres where he has since resided, on section 22, Wakarusa Township. He has added to his residence and in 1898 erected a large barn. His specialty has been the raising of wheat and he also has some stock. During the existence of the Grange he was one of its active members and he is now connected with the Fraternal Aid Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

In Douglas County, August 10, 1865, Mr. Gentry married Catherine Shafer, by whom he has five children, viz.: Laura, wife of Eli Wilson, of Grant Township, Douglas County; Lillie Elizabeth, who married David McCreath and occupies a farm adjoining her father's; Nettie, wife of Walter Kennedy, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Mathias Shipley, who is married and lives on a farm west of the home place; and Seymour Otto, who assists on the home farm. It has been the aim of the parents to give the children good educations and they spared no pains to fit them for the responsibilites of life. The daughters are graduates of the high school at Lawrence and two have been schoolteachers.

Mrs. Gentry is a daughter of John and Anna Maria (Baker) Shafer, natives of Germany. Her father came to America in early manhood, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel that landed in New Orleans. There he followed his trades of blacksmith and boiler-maker. At the opening of the Civil war he joined Company H, First Louisiana Regiment, C. S. A., and died while in the army, in the fall of 1861. His wife came from Havre to America in 1845, when twenty-three years of age. On the ocean the ship was wrecked and the passengers endured great hardship until they were picked up by a passing vessel. Mrs. Gentry was the only child of her parents. She was ten when her father died and three years later her mother passed away. Immediately afterward she came to Kansas, where she was married to Mr. Gentry prior to the fifteenth anniversary of her birth.

MALCOM F. SMITH, deceased, was born and reared in Cleveland, Ohio, where his father, Dr. Alva Smith, a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic College, was a practicing physician. His paternal grandfather, when a boy of sixteen, enlisted in the continental army, for service against England, and afterward endured all the hardships of that long and bloody war, spending one winter at Valley Forge, where food was so scarce that starving men fought for a grain of corn and clothing so difficult to secure that men walked, barefooted, through the deep snow. While he was in the thickest of the fights he was never injured, although at one time a bullet grazed his head.

At the time that James A. Garfield was a student in Hiram College, Ohio, Malcom F. Smith also attended that institution. After graduating he attended a dental college, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the profession. While practicing at Barrington, Ill., he enlisted, August 1, 1862, in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and was afterward made sergeant-major, September 7, 1863. January 20, 1864, at Memphis, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company E, First Alabama Artillery. On the 5th of March; the same year, he was made first lieutenant. His regiment was merged into the Third United States Colored Infantry, later the Seventh United States Heavy Artillery, and finally was made the Eleventh United States Colored Infantry, in which he served until October, 1865. Among the battles in which he bore a part were those at Holly Springs, Tallahatchie, Chickasaw Bluff on the Yazoo River, Arkansas Post, the relief of Porter's squadron, and what was known as the Rolling Fork expedition, in which he traveled for nine days on four days' rations, and without ever taking his boots off. Twice he narrowly escaped death. A bullet grazing his neck left a scar; another passed between his fingers while he was charging over a fence in a skirmish. He took part in the operations around Vicksburg, the battle of Richmond, La., was also at Grand Gulf, Canton, Raymond, Champion Hills, Edwards' depot, Black River Bridge, Jackson, Miss., and the assault on Vicksburg, May 19-21, 1863. General Grant called for volunteers and Mr. Smith was one who promptly responded to the call and participated in that memorable assault. While in the Eleventh Infantry he took part in the battle of Cane Hill, Holly Springs and Guntown. Later he was detailed as adjutant and quartermaster of his regiment at Soldiers' Home, Memphis, Tenn. His health became broken by reason of the hardships of army life and he was honorably discharged, on account of disability, October 1, 1865. From the effects of his service he ever afterward suffered. He had been weakened especially by his work after the blowing up of the "Sultana," when he labored day and night to aid the survivors of the catastrophe.

Not being able to continue at his profession on account of poor health, Mr. Smith became a business man. For a time he was bookkeeper and cashier in a bank and clerk in a postoffice. In 1869 he settled in Burlingame, Kans., and in 1887 established his home in Ottawa, where he lived, in retirement, until his death, February 10, 1896. He had been identified with the Grand Army from the time of its organization and always maintained an interest in the meetings of the army

veterans. For many years he was a faithful member of the Christian Church and in that faith he died, looking forward to a future of happiness and a reunion with his loved ones in the world to come.

MRS. LURENDA B. SMITH has been prominently identified with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for a quarter of a century. As president of the state organization she traveled through every part of Kansas, organizing local societies, reviving weak ones, and strengthening the movement in behalf of prohibition. For three years much of her time was spent in the field, and, while the constant travel was fatiguing, yet she was more than repaid in the good accomplished and in the seed sown that has since borne fruit. In this work she received the sympathy and assistance of her husband, M. F. Smith, who was proud of her success and delighted in the promotion of the temperance movement. At his death, desiring to remain at home with her daughter, she resigned as president, but accepted the office of corresponding secretary, which does not require travel, but nevertheless takes almost her entire time.

Mrs. Smith was born at South Bolivar, Allegany County, N. Y. Her father, Philetus Beverly, a native of that county, removed in 1844 to Barrington, Cook County, Ill., where he farmed and also preached, joining the Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1868 he came to Kansas, settling in Burlingame Township, Osage County, where he became one of the pioneer prohibition workers and also preached occasionally. The infirmities of advancing years, however, prevent him now from being active in public affairs. His wife was Lovisa Mix, who was born in Vermont in 1814, a daughter of Ira Mix, a soldier in the war of 1812 and for years a farmer in Allegany County. In the family of Philetus and Lovisa Beverly there were nine children, seven of whom attained their majority and four are living. Two sons, Dwight C. and Cassius E., who enlisted in the army, served as members of a regiment of light artillery, and the latter died at Fort Donelson as a result of exposure while on picket duty. Mrs. Smith was fourth in order of birth among the children of the family. She was educated in the schools of Cook County and taught three terms of school. In 1862 she became the wife of M. F. Smith at Barrington, Ill. Of the five children born to them, two are living, viz.: Waldo C., who is in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company in Ottawa; and Winnifred L., a graduate of the Ottawa high school, class of 1899. Much of her active life Mrs. Smith has given to Christian educational and temperance work, for which she is fitted by natural gifts and education. In the various societies of the Christian Church she has been an interested worker and during her long connection with this denomination has been foremost in its enterprises. She is connected with the Ladies Circle G. A. R., and is also a member of the Columbian Literary Club.

CHARLES D. CRANE, one of the most successful business men of Ottawa, has made his home in this city since 1869, and, in point of actual years of business experience, is one of the oldest merchants here. His first undertaking in the west was the purchase of the old Ottawa mill, which he remodeled, doubling its capacity, and superintending its management. In 1871 he traded his share in the mill for a stock of goods, and for two years he made no effort to learn the dry-goods business, hoping to have an opportunity to trade his goods for a mill; but, no opportunity presenting itself, he determined to put all of his energy into the mercantile business and acquire a practical knowledge of it. Since then his attention has been given very closely to the management of his store. He rented the building which he now occupies, 25x110 feet in dimensions, and afterward used an adjoining room, 25x110, in which to place the remainder of his large stock. During the time of the financial depression, when many merchants were succumbing to the panic, he not only held his own financially, but increased his quarters by fitting up a room on the second floor, 25x90, where he has since kept his stock of carpets, cloaks,

etc. His business is almost wholly retail, although he has carried on a jobbing business with a few adjacent towns. As a merchant he is a man of fine judgment, great enterprise and keen foresight, and these qualities have assisted him in the attainment of success. His influence, both in business circles and socially, is large, and is the result of his known integrity and genial disposition.

Born in Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y., November 28, 1833, Mr. Crane is a brother of H. D. Crane, in whose sketch appears the family history. In 1843 he accompanied his parents to Illinois, where he spent five years, meantime attending school in a building primitive in appearance and crude in its appointments. He assisted in cultivating and improving the home farm, and drove five yoke of oxen with which to break the prairie land. After going to Iowa in 1843 he continued to work on a farm until 1855, when he secured work in a mill at Cedar Rapids. In 1857 he went to West Union, Fayette County, Iowa. In 1859 he took the overland trip to California, going via Omaha, Fort Kearney, Fort Hall, over Goose Creek Mountain, and down the Humboldt River, and arriving in California after a journey of four months. The trip was taken with the hope of regaining his health, which was very poor. He had agreed to return in 1861, so, during that year, with health improved and with the money he had saved, he journeyed via Panama to New York City. Having seen much of the country he was glad to settle down into the quiet routine of business. He had traveled from Batavia, N. Y., to Sacramento, Cal., via wagon, and had endured all the hardships of pioneer life, but the results were beneficial to him, as he acquired self-reliance and habits of perseverance. After his return he operated a mill on Turkey River for two years alone, then took his brother, H. D., into partnership and they improved a mill at Cascade, Iowa, which they ran until coming to Kansas in 1869. Since then his life has been inseparably identified with the history of Ottawa, among whose business men he holds a foremost position. At the organization of the People's National Bank he was chosen a director and continued to serve in that capacity until he sold his stock. He was also interested in the organization of the Ottawa Building and Loan Association, and for two years served as treasurer and a director, but then disposed of his shares and retired from the society.

In Cascade, Iowa, Mr. Crane married Miss Angelica Anderson, who was born in Dubuque, Iowa, being a daughter of Alexander Anderson, a surveyor in the early days of Iowa. They have one child, Ada, who graduated from the Ottawa high school and the New England conservatory of music at Boston; she is now the wife of C. F. Dennee, professor of pianoforte and composition in the conservatory from which she graduated.

Since the organization of the party Mr. Crane has been a Republican. While in Dubuque County, Iowa, during the bitter fight regarding Allison, he performed great service in behalf of that gentleman, aiding in securing his nomination at West Union, and during the following winter Allison was for the first time elected to the United States senate, of which he has since been a leader. Mr. Crane was elected to the council of Ottawa, but refused to qualify, not desiring to hold office. Fraternally he is connected with Ottawa Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M., Ottawa Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and Tancred Commandery No. 11, K. T.

HON. JOHIEL H. BONEBRAKE, M. D. During the long period of his residence in Lecompton, Dr. Bonebrake has been intimately associated with the interests of the town. Coming here at the close of the war, when the prominence of pro-slavery days had departed, when real-estate values had depreciated and the place resembled some "deserted village," he aided other citizens in re-establishing business, and was especially active in the founding of Lane University, which, in January, 1865, became the property of the United Brethren denomination, and of which he was treasurer for nineteen years. He has also officiated as a local preacher in the United Brethren Church, and has been very prominent in its work in this locality.

A son of George and Eliza (Adams) Bonebrake, our subject was born in Preble County, Ohio, June 21, 1830, being the second of three children, the eldest of whom, Jane, is the wife of Joseph Manning, of Jefferson, Iowa, and the youngest, Parkison I., is president of the Central National Bank, of Topeka, Kans. The father, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, was a boy of eight years when his parents removed to Preble County, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood. For years he was an itinerant preacher in the United Brethren Church. In 1848 he removed to Wayne County, Ind., but after four years established his home in Fountain County, that state, and two years later went to Marion County, Iowa, where he resided up to 1860. During the latter year he came to Kansas, settling in Lecompton, and in this town he died, in 1866, in the home of his son. His wife, who was born in New Jersey in 1806, and died in Indiana in 1848, was, like himself, a sincere Christian and a faithful member of the United Brethren Church.

On reaching manhood our subject taught for two years in the public schools of Marion County, Iowa. Following this he engaged in the mercantile business in Fountain County, where he remained for three years. On his arrival in Iowa he took up the study of medicine, which he read under the tutorship of Dr. Roberts, in Attica, for six months. He then entered the Keokuk (Iowa) College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he took a course of lectures in 1854–55. The next year he attended the Cincinnati (Ohio) Eclectic Medical Institute. Just prior to his graduation the sickness of his brother called him home. He established himself in practice in Attica, from which town, in 1860, he removed to Auburn, Shawnee County, Kans., and five years later opened an office in Lecompton, where he has since resided. From the time of his settlement here he has been active in local affairs and has proved himself a public-spirited citizen. In 1866 he was elected to the state legislature and again, in 1885, was returned to the lower house. For thirty years he held office as city clerk of Lecompton. June 1, 1897, he was appointed postmaster of Lecompton, which office he has since filled with efficiency. He has always been a stanch Republican and has supported the principles of his party.

April 15, 1858, Dr. Bonebrake married Miss Sarah Witt, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., but at the time of her marriage was living in Bedford, Iowa. Five children were born of their union, but only two are living. The older daughter, Eva B., is the wife of Dr. A. J. May, of Cambria, Kans., and the younger, Cora W., married Dr. S. J. Hampshire, of Overbrook, Kans.

LOUIS CASS STINE, of Ottawa, was born in New Market, Highland County, Ohio, July 31, 1847, a son of Jacob Crawford and Rebecca (Mathewson) Stine, natives respectively of Washington County, Pa., and Highland County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, who was of German descent, moved from Pennsylvania to Greensburg, Ind., and engaged in farming near that town until he died. Reared in Greensburg, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, Jacob C. Stine removed from there to Ohio, where he married and became a practicing attorney in New Market. For many years he served as justice of the peace. A local leader of the Democratic party, he served as a delegate to national conventions and took a prominent part in the councils of his party. In religion he was a Methodist. Uprightness marked all his actions, and generosity was shown in his helpful aid to the poor and needy. He continued in the practice of law until he was fifty-nine years of age, when he retired, and two years later he died. His wife, who also died in Ohio, was a daughter of Ira Mathewson, a native of Virginia and an early settler of Highland County, Ohio, removing thence to Bond County, Ill., where he died. He was a member of a pioneer family of New England, of Scotch descent and Presbyterian faith.

The subject of this article was one of six children, three of whom are living, A. Jackson being a farmer in Coffey County, Kans., and Isaac a resident of Dallas, Tex. Louis Cass, who is the second of the sons, spent the first eighteen years of his life in New Market. In March, 1865, he

removed to Kansas Township, Edgar County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, but, being troubled with ague there, he returned to Ohio the following year. In 1868 he went to Wapello, Iowa, where he was employed by a manufacturer of pumps for one year. In 1869 he visited eastern and south central Kansas, spending a short time with a brother in Johnson County. Returning to Wapello, he remained there until 1872, but meantime traveled extensively in Iowa and western Illinois.

In the year 1872 he settled in Charleston, Coles County, Ill. Subsequently he removed to Springfield, where he was engaged in business. He was married in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1876, his wife being Mary Williams, who was born in New Market, Ohio. In 1864 she accompanied her father, Rev. Nathaniel Williams, to Illinois, later going to Iowa, and in 1884 he came to Kansas, settling in Clinton, where he died in 1887.

Intending to study law, Mr. Stine went to Wilton, Iowa, in 1877, but after a year, on account of trouble with his eyes, he abandoned its study. In 1879 he came to Franklin County, Kans., and bought a farm on the present site of Richter, but a year later removed to Williamsburg, this county, and opened the Williamsburg Bank, which was the first bank started in the town. As his partner he had C. W. Goodin. After a year he removed to Ottawa and with Mr. Goodin, in January, 1882, organized the Goodin Bank, of which he continued as cashier until 1887. He then purchased his partner's interest and organized the Ottawa State Bank, of which he became president. In 1893 he sold his banking interests in order to devote his attention to the large Silkville property entrusted to his care, he being president of the board of trustees of the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home at Silkville.

About 1870 Earnest Valeton de Boissiere, a philanthropic French gentleman, who was a graduate of the Polytechnic school of Paris and a gentleman of large means, purchased and settled upon a large tract of land in the southwestern part of Franklin County. His property contained over three thousand acres, and he built a residence of sixty rooms. It was his hope to establish a co-operative farm, but the hope was destined to disappointment. He then began to raise silkworms, having large mulberry orchards, and engaging in the manufacture of silk. The quality of the silk was so superior that it was given a premium at the Centennial of 1876. Although the venture did not prove a financial success, he, being fond of experiment, continued there. Being philanthropic, he gave all of his property in France for charitable purposes, and contemplated donating his Kansas lands for the same purpose. His desire to give his property to some worthy institution came to the knowledge of Mr. Stine in 1892. Being an ardent Odd Fellows, he at once realized that an orphans' home would carry out the principles of Odd Fellowship and accomplish great good. He called on Monsieur de Boissiere and laid his plans before him. The Frenchman was at once charmed with the idea, believing it more practicable than other schemes that had been laid before him. In May, 1892, the property was deeded to a board of trustees, of which Mr. Stine was appointed president. In October of the same year, when the grand lodge of Kansas met, he presented the arrangements in detail, and after deliberation the grand lodge accepted the property, under the conditions laid down by the owner, and provided for the improvement and building up of the place. It comprised three thousand one hundred and fifty-six acres of land, with stock and machinery.

Being elected president of the board, with the entire management of the home, Mr. Stine sold his bank in order to devote all of his time to the work in which he was so deeply interested. In 1892 he accompanied De Boissiere to New York upon his return to France, he having promised to return in 1894 on the opening of the school, but he died in January, 1894. The home was opened in June of that year. In the building up of the school an assessment was made and some dissatisfaction arose, the matter finally coming into the hands of the grand lodge and the sovereign grand lodge, where Mr. Stine won a victory. The dissatisfaction no doubt arose from the fact that certain parties, using their influence in what might be called the politics of the order,

endeavored to handicap him in his work; and objection was made because the Frenchman had insisted on the property being in the hands of trustees appointed independently of the grand lodge, in which he showed discretion, for the board is thus left free from any changes made in the order. However, some were not pleased with it and made such strong objections that of late it has been necessary to abandon the industrial school. This school had done much good, as is shown by the fact that some of its pupils are now occupying positions of trust in various places; but the grand lodge, repudiating its former action, the school was closed. For this reason the good work has been retarded, but it is the hope that it can be taken up again soon, and the charitable plans of its originator carried out.

Mr. Stine was made an Odd Fellow in Mattoon, Ill., in 1873, but he did not take an active part in the order until he came to Kansas. He is now a member of Ottawa Lodge and has been connected with the grand lodge since 1881, having been its treasurer from 1883 to 1894. For the same period he also served as treasurer of the board of trustees of the Fraternal Benefit Association of the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Rebekahs, Encampment, Canton and Muscovites. At the time of the meeting of the sovereign grand lodge in California he was a member of the committee of escort. He was one of the committee of fifteen that went from this grand lodge to Columbus, Ohio, in order to invite the grand lodge to Kansas; their invitation was accepted and the convention was held in Topeka. He was a charter member of the Fraternal Aid, of which he was general treasurer for many years. He is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with the Knights and Ladies of Security.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Stine there are a son, Nathaniel True, and a daughter, Louis Fay. The son is a graduate of Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Mo., and the daughter is a student in the public schools of Ottawa. The family are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

For years Mr. Stine has been chairman of the county Democratic central committee. In 1896 he was a delegate from the second congressional district to the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago, where W. J. Bryan was nominated for president. He is personally acquainted with Mr. Bryan, whom he had the honor of entertaining in his home on South Main street. He aided in the organization, and is now president, of the Ottawa Publishing Company, publishers of the *Daily Republican*, which is now a Democratic paper in its politics. He is also a member of the Commercial Club.

ROBERT L. WOOD, M. D., a resident of Kansas since 1858, is the oldest physician of Leavenworth County. When he came to this state he purchased a farm ten miles southwest of Leavenworth and, in connection with his professional work, superintended the cultivation of his land. He continued an active and busy life, devoted to his professional duties and agricultural pursuits, but after years of activity he retired in 1887 and took up his residence in Leavenworth. Upon every topic connected with the science of medicine and also upon all subjects of political importance he keeps posted and is well informed.

Dr. Wood was born in Stokes County, N. C., in 1821. The ancestors of the family in this country came from England and settled in North Carolina. Joseph Wood, the doctor's father, was a leading physician of Randolph County, N. C., and also carried on a large farm. He died in Texas, while on a visit in that state. At the time of his death he was eighty years of age. By his marriage to Susan Lindsay, who was born in North Carolina, of Scotch-Irish descent, he had seven children, three now living, viz.: Robert L.; Sidney S., M. D., of Orange, Cal.; and Sarah, wife of William Yohe. The wife and mother died at seventy-six years of age.

The medical education of our subject was obtained in the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, from which he graduated in 1846. During that year he located in St. Joe, Mo., where he engaged in practice for twelve years, coming from there to

Leavenworth County in 1858. He has always been an adherent of the Democratic party, but has not been active in politics. His first marriage was in 1849 to Georgia Allen, of Kentucky, who died in 1859, leaving three children, viz.: William B., a physician in Orange, Cal.; Ella, wife of John Keller; and Minnie, who married John Hutchinson, of California. By his second wife, who was Mary Black, Dr. Wood had three children: Leila, widow of Robert Melvin; Henry and Jesse. His third wife was Catherine Buxton, a native of Missouri, by whom he had three children: Edwin S., Blanche and Estella.

EDWIN S. WOOD, M. D., police surgeon and secretary of the board of health of Leavenworth, also health officer of Leavenworth County, was born in High Prairie Township, October 25, 1872, a son of Dr. Robert L. and Sarah (Buxton) Wood, natives respectively of Stokes County, N. C., and Clay County, Mo. The family of which he is a member has given many eminent men to the medical profession. Its members have been unusually successful as physicians and surgeons, possessing the peculiar mental traits and talents requisite for a successful professional career. His grandfather and father both devoted the active years of their lives to the science of medicine and were skillful practitioners. An uncle and a brother are now successfully practicing in Orange, Cal., and other relatives have also entered this profession.

It is not strange therefore that Dr. Wood selected therapeutics as the science to which his life should be devoted. His preliminary professional studies were conducted under his father's oversight. After one year with him, in 1893 he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, from which he graduated in 1896, with the degree of M. D. Returning to Leavenworth, he opened an office and has since carried on a general practice. In the spring of 1897 he was appointed police surgeon and secretary of the board of health, which positions he has since filled efficiently. Since January, 1899, he has also held the office of county health officer, to which he was appointed by the county commissioners.

Dr. Wood is a member of the Leavenworth County Medical Society and the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College, also the Phi Rho Sigma Fraternity. He votes the Democratic ticket at local and national elections. Fraternally he is a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.

CLARK WILBER, who owns and cultivates a valuable farm in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County, was born in Erie County, Ohio, June 21, 1853, being a son of Thomas G. and Abigail (Mason) Wilber. His father, a native of New York state, removed to Ohio in early manhood and there followed the blacksmith's trade and general farming until his retirement from business. He was a man who stood high in his community. In politics, though not active, he was interested, and always supported Democratic principles. He died in 1887, when sixty-two years of age. He had long survived his wife, who passed away in 1868. Of their nine children all but one are living. Richard and Amos are farmers respectively in Fairmount and Sherman Townships, Leavenworth County. The others are: Clark, the subject of this sketch; Charles and Mary, of Ohio; Ira, of Sherman Township; Ezra and Jessie, of Ohio. The Wilber family was represented in New England in a very early day, and Brownell Wilber, our subject's grandfather, removed from Massachusetts to New York.

The third son of his parents, our subject received such educational advantages as his neighborhood school afforded. At an early age he became familiar with farm work, in all of its details. When nineteen he began to learn the mason's trade, which he followed for a few years, and afterward he engaged in farming in Lorain County, Ohio. In 1881, at the time of the great flood, he first came to Kansas and after a short visit returned to Ohio, where he followed his trade for a year. The year 1883 found him a permanent settler of Kansas, where he bought forty acres in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County. He is now the owner of one hundred



W. H. Sears.

and sixty acres, where he follows general farming and stock-raising, and besides his home place he rents considerable land which he devotes to farm purposes.

Reared under Democratic influences, Mr. Wilber voted that ticket for some years, but is now inclined to be independent. As road overseer he has worked in the interests of his township. It was largely through his influence that stone arch bridges have been built in the roads of this section. He was a promoter of the Kaw River bridge movement and endeavored to stir up popular enthusiasm in behalf of this needed improvement. In 1873 he married Miss Rachel Aurilla Powell, a daughter of Philander and Lavina Powell, who was born in Ohio. They are the parents of four children, namely: Abbie M., wife of Arthur Taylor, of Carlinville, Ill; Minnie, Roy and Pearl. Mr. Wilber has given his children good advantages, in order to fit them for positions of usefulness and honor in the world. Realizing the advantages of a good education, he has striven to promote the welfare of his school district and has been much interested in the progress of the school. For three years he was a member of the school board, of which he served as the treasurer.

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY SEARS, attorney-at-law, of Lawrence, and private secretary to United States Senator W. A. Harris, was born in Iowa March 7, 1858. The family has been represented in America since 1630, when Richard Sears crossed the ocean in company with the first governor of Massachusetts. Successive generations resided in Massachusetts and were engaged in mercantile and shipping pursuits. Col. Isaac Sears was the founder of the Sons of Liberty and organized the movement in all of the colonies from Maine to Georgia. It was the members of this society to whose influence was due the primary agitation that led to the Revolution, and he served in the war as colonel. It is said that a suggestion from him led to the formation of the first continental congress. He had charge of the party that pulled down the statue of King George III. in Bowling Green Park, New York, and from this statue, which was made of lead, he moulded forty-two thousand bullets, with the boast that he "would hurl leaden majesty at King George III." In Connecticut he organized a company of horsemen who went to New York and demolished the printing office of James Rivington, publisher of the *Royal Gazetteer*, in the interests of the Royalists. The presses were thrown into the river, and bullets were made from the type. At the time he and his men were destroying British effects, Alexander Hamilton made an earnest appeal to the people to rise up and stop him, but he was not interfered with. Owing to his prominence he was known as "King" Sears. The family have in their possession an autograph letter from General Washington to Major-General Lee, stating that if he needed a man of intrepid daring and courage he should call upon Col. Isaac Sears. During the war he was elected to the New York assembly, and as he was needed there, he resigned from the army and gave his services in the legislature. Being wealthy for that day, he was enabled to assist the movement looking toward independence, and, indeed, was so liberal that he was left penniless at the close of the war. Having a good name and credit, he chartered a ship and engaged in the China trade, and while in the Orient he died. A monument was erected above his remains on French Island, near Canton. Others of the family were in the Revolutionary war, but none took so prominent a part as he. To his patriotism, energy and determination is traced the organization which in the end started the movement for the organization of the colonies, resulting in the memorable Declaration of Independence. His martial spirit has been inherited by his descendants, some of whom have served in all our country's wars.

Charles M. Sears, the father of our subject, was born in Port Leyden, Lewis County, N. Y., and settled in Kansas during territorial days, taking up a claim in Eudora Township, Douglas County, and building a house that still stands. He resided here until 1880, when he went back east and established his home in Chillicothe, Ohio. Since his return east he has engaged in

the canning business, and now owns the largest factory of its kind in Ohio. In proof of this statement, it may be said that in May, 1899, he had sold five million cans of the future crop. During his residence in Kansas he was not active in politics, although he served as a member of the legislature, county commissioner and justice of the peace. In the latter position he gained a reputation for ability. At the time of the Price raid he joined the Kansas state militia and served as captain of his company. When in pursuit of Quantrell during the celebrated raid, he was wounded in the neck. At this writing he is commander of his Grand Army post. By his marriage to Mary Ann Hayes-Smith, of New York, he had nine children, of whom four sons and one daughter are living, our subject being the only one in Kansas.

Both in the arts and in law our subject received excellent advantages. He graduated from the law department of the University of Kansas June 12, 1890, and the post-graduate law department University of Michigan June 30, 1892. Since completing his studies he has been engaged in practice in Lawrence. From the time of the organization of the National Guard in 1885, up to the spring of 1899, he was connected with it. For two years before he had been captain of an independent company, the Robinson Rifles. He organized the military system at the Haskell Institute and formed a regiment of eight companies, which he drilled. Enlisting as a private in the National Guard, he worked his way up to the rank of senior brigadier-general. He conceived and carried out an idea which resulted in the starting of the first camp of observation and school of instruction in the state and, indeed, in the entire country. At their meeting, held in Fort Leavenworth, they not only had the benefit of the best instruction of the regular army, but also the benefit of seeing the actual drill of the regular army in all of its branches. Upon the breaking out of the war with Spain he offered his services to Governor Leedy, having the endorsement of every representative and both senators of the state, but as he had supported Hon. W. A. Harris when the latter was a candidate for governor, he was ignored, although without doubt the National Guard in Kansas had no man more able or better posted than he. It is said that he has the finest military library of any citizen-soldier in the state. During the legislative trouble at Topeka in 1893 he served in such a manner as to elicit the praise of Governor Llewelling, who believed that he had been saved from "humiliation and disgrace and possibly assassination" by the general's promptness. At the time of the famous coal strike, he commanded two regiments and was under arms for three days.

At the time of Senator Harris' campaign, General Sears was one of his lieutenants, and did such valuable work in his behalf that he was chosen private secretary upon the election of Mr. Harris to the senate. In politics he is an ardent Populist, and is prominent in the councils of his party, but has worked less for himself than for others. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Phi Delta Pi and Sigma Nu of his alma mater. June 25, 1884, he married Alice H. Peabody, daughter of Maj. David G. Peabody, of Lawrence. They have a son, Burton Winthrop Sears.

HON. CARMI W. BABCOCK. For many years General Babcock was one of the most influential citizens of Lawrence, to which city he came in September, 1854, when it contained only a few houses and gave little indication of its present importance and commercial standing. From that time until his death, which occurred in October, 1890, he was active in promoting the interests of the town and prominent also in political circles throughout the state. As a citizen he gave his support to measures of undoubted value, and his co-operation was always relied upon in the perfecting of progressive plans.

A son of Elias and Clara (Olmsted) Babcock, natives of Vermont and members of prominent families of that state, the subject of this article was born in Franklin County, Vt., April 21, 1830. He was a brother of Gen. O. E. Babcock, who served on the staff of General Grant; Myron Babcock, M. D., a prominent physician of Sara-

toga Springs, N. Y., and Hon. L. A. Babcock, who was the first attorney-general of Minnesota. His education was obtained principally in Bakersfield Academy, after which he engaged in teaching. In 1850 he went to Minnesota and studied law in the office of Babcock & Wilkinson, of St. Paul. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar and the following year came to Kansas, where he took up a claim on the south end of Massachusetts street, in Lawrence. This property was afterward laid off in town lots as Babcock's addition. After devoting a short time to the practice of law he formed a partnership with another gentleman, under the firm name of Babcock & Lykins, and the two opened on Massachusetts street what was the first banking institution in the city. At the time of Quantrell's raid their bank was burned and they suffered a heavy loss.

In the winter of 1854–55 Mr. Babcock was appointed the first postmaster of Lawrence, an office which he held for four years. He was also one of the first mayors of the city and served for several terms as a member of the city council. In 1856 he was elected to the free state legislature, and he was honored by being chosen president of the first state senate. He built the Lawrence bridge and owned it for twenty years. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant surveyor-general for the state of Kansas, and in 1873 was again appointed to the position. While acting in that capacity he finished the survey of the public lands and the office was then abolished.

From 1877 Mr. Babcock was a contractor, and one of his contracts was that for the east wing of the state capitol. Later, and until his death, he was secretary of the Kansas Basket Manufacturing Company. Fraternally he was a Mason. He was a vestryman and senior warden of the Episcopal Church and a generous contributor to its maintenance.

January 17, 1866, in LaCrosse, Wis., General Babcock married Miss Martha C. Gillette, who was born in Cleveland, and whose first teacher was the lady who afterward married President Garfield. Her father, Seth A. Gillette, was born in Ohio, a son of Griswold Gillette, who was an early settler on the western reserve, and whose wife was the oldest daughter of Colonel Tracy, of Revolutionary fame. From Ohio Seth A. Gillette moved to Wisconsin and engaged in the manufacture of lumber in LaCrosse, where he was successful, retrieving the losses he had experienced in Ohio. His last years were spent in Lawrence. He married Belinda Peas, who was born in Ohio, the youngest of a large family of children whose father was a captain in the Revolutionary war. She spent her last years with her daughter, Mrs. Babcock. Of her five children Mrs. Babcock was the youngest and is the only one now living. She was educated in LaCrosse Seminary and a private school, and is a lady of refinement and culture. General and Mrs. Babcock were the parents of three children, namely: Mrs. Martha Gillette Pierson, of Lawrence; Clifford Gillette, who is connected with the Santa Fe road in Argentine, Kans.; and Frances Adelaide, who graduated in the department of fine arts, University of Kansas, in the class of 1899.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN SPENCER, who is engaged in business in Leavenworth, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1843, a son of Obadiah M. and Nancy (Williams) Spencer, and a descendant, on the paternal side, of English ancestors who settled in the south in a very early day. His father, who was a native of North Carolina, removed to Missouri in 1837 and engaged in farming there for years, meeting with fair success in his work. During 1870 he came to Leavenworth County, Kans., and purchased the old land office farm in Kickapoo Township. Here he carried on agricultural pursuits, becoming an extensive and prosperous farmer. His death occurred in 1886, when he was seventy-seven years of age, and his wife also died in this township.

Of five sons and five daughters comprising the family our subject was the second son in order of birth. He was educated in Missouri in country schools. During the Civil war he engaged in freighting across the plains from the Missouri River to Denver, Colo., and, with his ox-teams, did a large amount of hauling. He continued

in the business for three years, after which he turned his attention to farming. The year 1870 found him in Kansas. In Leavenworth County he bought from Eli McCullough one hundred acres of farming land, to which he afterward added from time to time, until his landed possessions now aggregate three hundred and eighty-five acres, the property being used as a stock farm for the raising of fine horses and cattle. He now owns the old homestead, where his father and mother spent their last days. In 1898 he bought the old Cook livery stable on Miami street and at once built new barns, where he has since conducted a general livery business.

In principles a stanch Democrat, Mr. Spencer has always been interested in the work of his party. In 1898 he was a candidate for county treasurer. He served as township trustee for one year and has filled other offices of responsibility, in all of which he has worked for the benefit of local interests. In Kickapoo Lodge No. 61, K. of P., he has held the office of chancellor. He is also connected with the Knights and Ladies of Security in Kickapoo. In 1899 he rented his farm property and took up his residence in town, where he has since made his home on Fourth and Walnut streets, opposite the court house. By his marriage in 1872 to Miss Laura Jennison, he has six children, Oliver Martin, Phoebe, Alonzo, Nancy, Ella and William F., Jr.

HENRY C. F. HACKBUSCH, of Leavenworth, was born in Marnitz, Germany, September 11, 1832, a son of Henry J. F. and Dorothea (Schroeder) Hackbusch, the latter of whom died when he was only four years of age. He was given good educational advantages by his father and attended Frederick Franz College at Parchim, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. At eighteen years of age he immigrated to America and settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where he made his home from 1851 to 1857. While there he engaged in various occupations. For three winters he worked in a printing office and during several summers engaged in surveying public lands in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. In 1855 he was given a position in the engineer's department of the Dubuque Harbor Improvement Company, where he remained until he came to Leavenworth two years later. During his first year here he followed surveying, after which for six months he was in the office of the United States surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, as draughtsman, and then became a surveyor of public lands on the plains. In the spring of 1861 he entered the surveyor general's office as principal draughtsman, in which capacity he was employed for two and one-half years. In the fall of 1863 he was promoted to be chief clerk and continued in that position until August, 1864, when he resigned in order to engage in field work.

In the summer of 1869 Hon. C. W. Babcock appointed Mr. Hackbusch chief clerk in the office of the surveyor-general of Kansas, and this position he held for four years, but resigned in 1873 in order to accept an appointment from the Secretary of the Interior as United States surveyor of Indian lands in the Indian Territory. He continued in the position until 1875, when the office was temporarily discontinued by the government. The work in which he has engaged has brought him in contact with various Indian tribes, the Sioux in Minnesota, the Pawnees, Omahas and Otoes in Nebraska, etc., and during all of his intercourse with them he had no trouble of a serious nature, but won their confidence by his fair dealings. During the existence of the Whig party he voted with it, and since the organization of the Republican party he has voted for his principles.

During 1895, 1896 and 1897 Mr. Hackbusch was with a geological surveying party in the Indian Territory. He was then sent to Wyoming by the commissioner of the general land office for the purpose of examining government surveys, in which he was engaged for five months. During the summer of 1899 he was connected with the Dawes commission and worked in the Indian Territory. In 1893 he was elected to the legislature from Leavenworth, and in 1895 and 1897 was re-elected to the office, serving as a member of the committees on mines and mining,

rail roads and insurance. In 1884 and 1885 he held the office of county treasurer. He and his wife, who was Anna Mathonet, of Leavenworth, are the parents of three children, Florentine, Dorothea and Frederick. By a former marriage he has a son, Henry, who is a railroad engineer.

Fraternally Mr. Hackbusch is a member of Lodge No. 26, B. P. O. E., of Kansas City, Mo. He is also connected with the blue lodge, chapter, commandery, Mystic Shrine in Masonry. In his business he has met with success. Coming to America without means, he has built up a fine reputation for proficiency in surveying and in this occupation has become well known throughout the west. The United States General Land Office consider him one of their most competent and experienced surveyors.

JOHN M. PHILLIPS, M. D., of Linwood, is a descendant of an English family that settled in North Carolina in a very early day. His grandfather, Absalom, and great-grandfather, Capt. Josiah Phillips (who was an officer in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war), were planters in North Carolina; but, in 1836 the former, accompanied by his family, removed to Indiana and settled in Martinsville, Morgan County. The doctor's father, the Rev. James S. Phillips, was a young man at the time of the removal to the north, and much of his subsequent active life was spent in that state. While farming was his occupation, his time was largely given to ministerial work, and his services were given gratuitously for the good of the cause. About 1884 he retired from active labors, and now, at eighty-four years of age, he is making his home with his son, Isaac Q., in Douglas County, Kans. His wife, Sarah M., daughter of Nathan and Nancy (Dickinson) Edwards, natives respectively of the north of Ireland and Scotland, was born in Chatham County, N. C., and died in Arkansas in 1895, at eighty-one years of age. The first member of the Edwards family to come to America was her grandfather, Noah Edwards, who was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch extraction, and who, settling in North Carolina, became a planter in that state. From there his son, Nathan, removed to Indiana during the early settlement of that state, and, securing a tract of unimproved land, developed a fine farm.

Of a family of nine children, four sons are now living, namely: Edwin D. F. Phillips, M. D., of Lawrence; Charles W., of Leavenworth County; Isaac Q., of Douglas County; and John M., who was the eighth in order of birth. The deceased are Thomas A., Nancy A., Mary F., Nathan E. and William B. Our subject was born in Hamilton County, Ind., July 18, 1852, and was educated in the public schools of Indiana. At nineteen years of age he came to Kansas and settled in Tonganoxie, where he became familiar with the drug business under the instruction of his brother, Dr. E. D. F. Phillips. For seven years he engaged in the drug business at Tonganoxie and for two years in Lawrence. Meantime he carried on the study of medicine. In 1878 he entered the Kansas City Medical College, where he took the complete course of lectures and graduated March 4, 1881, with the degree of M. D. He opened an office in Johnson County, but after a very short time, in the fall of 1881, he came to Linwood, and here he has since carried on a general practice. As far as his opportunities permit ne has made a specialty of surgery, in which department of his profession he is intensely interested. It is his aim to keep in touch with every development in the medical science, and he studies professional works and current medical literature with the thoughtfulness of one who aims to keep abreast with the times.

As a Republican Dr. Phillips has been identified with local politics. For some time he served as clerk of the school board and took a part in the building of the schoolhouse in Linwood. For one term he held the office of township clerk. In Linwood Lodge No. 108, K. P., he is past chancellor, and he is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Aid Society. Professionally he is identified with the Eastern District Medical Society. To the work of the Congregational Church he has been a generous contributor, and as a member of its board

of trustees he has been instrumental in promoting its welfare. All objects for the benefit of the people, commercially, educationally or morally, receive his hearty sympathy. He was deeply interested in the attempt to secure a bridge over the Kaw River between Linwood and Johnson County, and still cherishes hopes that this needed improvement will in time be made. December 24, 1881, he married Ida F., daughter of William J. Dawson, of Linwood. They and their children, Birdie E., William S., Kittie I. and Nellie M., occupy the residence which the doctor erected in 1888.

GEORGE D. STINEBAUGH. As a valiant soldier in the Civil war, and as a capable business man of Ottawa, where he has made his home since March 24, 1866, Mr. Stinebaugh is well known to the people of eastern Kansas. He was born near Galion, Crawford County, Ohio, August 13, 1840, a descendant of ancestors of Wurtemberg, Germany, ancestry represented among the pioneers of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, John, son of Adam Stinebaugh, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Pennsylvania and served in the war of 1812. When his son, Jacob (who was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1806), was a child of two years, he moved to Horseshoe bottoms on Cheat River near Beverly, W. Va., and there carried on a blacksmith's shop and engaged in the cattle business. He died during a visit to Maryland when his son was a young man of twenty-four. The latter soon afterward moved to Crawford County, Ohio, married and engaged in farming. In 1854 he removed to Williams County, Ohio, and there made his home until 1866, when the entire family settled in Kansas. Buying a farm in Franklin County, near the now extinct town of Ohio City, he engaged in agricultural pursuits there until his death, which occurred in 1869, at sixty-three years of age. He was a man of considerable ability; reared under the judicious oversight of his father, who was a man of prominence, he was fitted for life's responsibilities, and during his long career he proved himself to be a man of integrity and intelligence. Though he learned the blacksmith's trade he gave little attention to it, but devoted himself to farming. While in Ohio he also had mail contracts for four routes. In religion he was a Lutheran.

The wife of Jacob Stinebaugh was Helena Hershner, who was born in York County, Pa., of German descent, and about 1822 accompanied her father to Ohio, where her marriage occurred. She died in Kansas March 4, 1889, when eighty-three years of age. Of her ten children all but one attained maturity and six are now living. John, who was a member of Company C, One Hundredth Ohio Infantry, in the Civil war, is now living in St. Joe, Mo.; Henry, who was a sergeant in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, died in Ohio from the effects of his army service; Andrew, who was a member of the Tenth Kansas militia, is now in California; Jacob, who enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry and was wounded in front of Atlanta, now makes his home in Ottawa; Elizabeth is the wife of H. Towney, living near Princeton, Franklin County; George D. was sixth in order of birth; Mary died in childhood, Mrs. Ellen Goodrich died in Ottawa; Lydia lives in Franklin County; and Mrs. Anna Campbell resides in North Dakota.

When fourteen years of age our subject accompanied the family from Galion to Williams County. At the first call for volunteers in the Civil war he determined to enlist. April 19, 1861, he volunteered in Company C, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and was mustered in at Cleveland for three months. Among his first engagements where those at Philippi, Laurel Hill or Beelington, Carricks Ford and Cheat River (which was almost on the same ground where his father was reared). He was mustered out at Toledo, Ohio, August 13, 1861. In company with his brother Henry he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and in 1864 they were joined by a third brother, Jacob. Among the engagements of his second term of service were Mill Spring, Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Snake Creek Gap, and all the battles of the Atlanta siege. In the battle of Jonesboro, at the first volley, every man within ten feet of him was

struck. And in the second volley two shots passed through his left leg, another grazed the left side, while one grazed the top of his head. About sundown he was carried to the rear and at midnight his leg was amputated on the field. He was sent to a field hospital, where he remained three days—then was transferred to the hospital at Atlanta, then to Chattanooga, afterwards to Nashville, Tenn., thence to New Albany, Ind., later to Louisville, Ky., where he was discharged. As soon as he was able to get around he was given the head clerkship at the hospital, and continued in that capacity until July 14, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky.

Returning home Mr. Stinebaugh took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Toledo, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1866. He then came to Kansas, where he was employed as deputy recorder of deeds of Franklin County. In the session of 1866-67 he served as enrolling clerk of the house of representatives. In the fall of 1867 he was elected county clerk on the Republican ticket, and by re-election each two years, held the office from 1868 to 1880. While acting as county clerk he had become interested in the real-estate business, and in this he has since engaged. In 1890 he was admitted to practice in the interior department and has since been a pension attorney. He represents six of the old-line fire insurance companies. For two years he was a member of the city council and served on the school board at the time of the building of Central school. For some time he served as city clerk. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G. A. R., and his wife is connected with the ladies of the G. A. R. For several years he was treasurer of the Baptist Church.

The residence owned by Mr. Stinebaugh stands at No. 623 West Fifth street. He was married September 13, 1868, near Ohio City, Kans., to Mary Ann, daughter of James and Nancy (Anderson) Reese, and a native of Lafayette, Ind. Her grandfather, John Reese, who was of Welsh descent, was a native of Virginia, where he operated a grist mill. He served in the Indian wars. From Virginia James Reese moved to Indiana, settling in Boone County, where he engaged in milling, then for a short time lived in Lafayette. Afterward he moved to the vicinity of Danville, Vermilion County, Ill., and there resided until his death. His wife was born in Pulaski County, Ky., a daughter of Vardsman Anderson. Mrs. Reese died in Indiana. Of her five children that attained maturity, Lewis A. served in the Mexican war, then was in the regular army for eight years, and later took part in the Civil war; he died in Neosho County, Kans. Samuel, who was sergeant in Company C, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry, died in Oakwood, Ill. Jesse A., who was in the Fourth United States Cavalry during the war with Mexico, afterward served for fifteen years in the regular army, and in the Civil war was a member of the Seventh Kansas Regiment; he was killed at the battle of Little Blue in November, 1861, the first engagement after he enlisted. Elizabeth J. is living in Indianapolis, Ind. Mary A., who was reared in Indiana, came to Kansas in 1867, and September 13, 1868, became the wife of Mr. Stinebaugh, by whom she had an only child, Allie E., deceased at fourteen months. After the death of their child they adopted a daughter, Matie E. Goodrich, who married Frank Illk, and makes her home near Oakwood, Ill.

MRS. CLARINDA L. RUSSELL, who was born in Leavenworth on the present site of the Union depot, Delaware and Main streets, in May, 1856, is the oldest surviving resident of the city who was born here. She occupies a comfortable residence, a part of which was built by her father, Thomas Cass, in 1857, the material used in its construction being native sawed cottonwood lumber. The location of the residence is No. 718 Shawnee street.

Thomas Cass was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, October 11, 1823, a son of John and Bridget (Carey) Cass, also natives of Ireland. His father died on the ocean when he was bringing the family to America, and the mother died in New York City the same year. After having spent the first seven years of his American life in

different places, in 1853 Mr. Cass settled in Leavenworth and entered the government employ, having charge of trains that crossed the plains. He was such a stanch free-state man that he aroused the enmity of the southern adherents and was once attacked by them and his life put in the greatest peril, but he managed to escape. In 1867 he opened a store that was known as Uncle Tom's Cabin. He was interested in the improvement of the city and built both residence and business houses. At the time he built on Shawnee street it was then in the midst of the woods, and few believed that the city would ever extend such a distance from Main street. In politics he was a stanch Democrat.

While in Chester, Ill., Thomas Cass formed the acquaintance of Mary Jones, whom he married at Weston, Mo., in 1854. She was born in Allegheny, Pa., and died in Leavenworth, Kans., in February, 1859. Her parents, John and Mary Jones, were Pennsylvanians by birth, and in 1832 removed to Chester, Ill., near which town he cleared and improved a farm, remaining there until his death, in 1871, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife died in 1866. His father, Charles Jones, was born in Wales and settled in Pennsylvania, being a resident of Allegheny City at the time of his death.

When our subject's mother died she was a small child, and was then taken by her father to the home of her grandmother Jones. In July, 1865, she was placed in Mount St. Mary's Academy, at Leavenworth, where she was a pupil for some time. She also attended the high school of Leavenworth. Her marriage, which took place in Leavenworth June 1, 1876, united her with Ephraim Russell, who was born in Paisley, Scotland. His father, Joseph Russell, brought the family to America and settled in Leavenworth, Kans., where he died; the wife and mother is now making her home in Salt Lake City. Mr. Russell was a bricklayer by trade. He followed that occupation industriously and successfully, remaining in Leavenworth until his death, in 1878. Since then Mrs. Russell has given her attention to the management of the property she inherited from her father and to the training of her accomplished daughters, Birdie and Ethel, of whose talents she is justly proud. She possesses genuine business ability, with the energy and determination to succeed, and has managed her property interests in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon her. In religion she is a Roman Catholic and holds membership in the Cathedral. Her sympathies, politically, have always been with the Democratic party.

NELSON A. CHAMBERS, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Franklin Township, Franklin County, was born in North Carolina in 1833, a son of Joshua and Nancy (Powell) Chambers. He was the oldest of ten children born to the first marriage of his father. The latter, a native of North Carolina, engaged in farm pursuits there until very shortly before the Civil war, when he moved to Indiana. After having made his home in that state for more than ten years he removed to Iowa and there spent the remaining years of his life. Politically he was a Democrat. He was first married in North Carolina, that wife dying in Indiana, and afterward he married a second time in Iowa.

When only fifteen years of age our subject went to Indiana, preceding his father to that state and working on a farm there from 1851 to 1866. During the latter year he moved to Iowa, settling upon a farm in Polk County and actively identifying himself with the agricultural interests of that section. He remained there until 1872, and in the spring of the latter year came to Kansas, first settling in the northern part of Peoria Township, Franklin County. There he engaged in farming until 1877. He then bought two hundred and forty acres of raw land immediately south of where he now lives. He broke the land, put up fences, and placed the property under excellent improvement. On selling that tract he bought what was known as the Wadsworth farm adjoining his present place on the northeast. He continued to reside there until 1896, when he bought his present place of one hundred acres, where he raises thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. The property which he



GUSTAVE JULIUS WOLFSPERGER.

now owns has been acquired by his own energy and industry since coming to Kansas, and he has no reason to regret his decision as to settling in this state.

Since 1863 Mr. Chambers has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His first vote was cast for John C. Fremont for president, and since then he has always been a Republican. In Indiana, July 2, 1855, he married Rhoda E. Nugent, by whom he had five children. Four of the family are now living, viz.: John O., who married Minnie Cole and farms in partnership with his father; Nancy J., wife of John L. Baker, of Franklin County; Amanda E., who married C. W. Badorf, and lives in Cowley, Kans.; and Isabel, wife of A. J. Steen, of Wellsville.

GUSTAVE JULIUS WOLFSPERGER, deceased, was for some years before his death successfully engaged in the hotel business in Leavenworth, being proprietor of the Kansas Central hotel. He was born in this city June 15, 1860, a son of Mathias and Catherine Wolfsperger, natives of Germany. His father came to the United States when twenty-two years of age and, after a short time in New York, proceeded to Kansas, settling in Leavenworth, where he built up a large and profitable business in the line of staple and fancy groceries. He came from an ancestry that was noted for activity in the business pursuits of life. By industry and judicious application to business he acquired a competency. Throughout life he was connected with the Lutheran Church, in which he had been confirmed in boyhood. His death occurred in Leavenworth May 3, 1898, when he was sixty-seven years of age. He and his wife had three children, but all are now deceased.

When seventeen years of age our subject went to California, where he remained for three years. On his return home he embarked in the hotel business, and in this he continued until about a year before his death, January 14, 1898. In the management of business he showed an intelligence and honesty of purpose that, in the end, brought its own reward. Had his life been spared to old age he would undoubtedly have become wealthy; and, while he was still a young man when he died, he nevertheless left his family in comfortable circumstances. His energy was one of the noticeable traits of his character. He was constantly occupied with plans for business and for the extension of his interests, and these plans his superior executive ability enabled him to carry out.

October 12, 1882, Mr. Wolfsperger married Miss Alice Jesson, who was born in Frankfort, Kans., and was reared in California. Her father, Soren Jesson, a native of Denmark, came to America when a young man and settled in Kansas, where he engaged in farming for several years. From this state he removed to California and embarked in the transfer business. He now makes his home in San Francisco, but at this writing is in Alaska. He married Margaret Wright, who was born in Illinois, of English extraction, and died at middle age. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfsperger became the parents of two daughters, Lela Fay and Alice Gertrude, both of whom are with their mother. The family are connected with the Lutheran Church. A capable business woman, Mrs. Wolfsperger superintends the interests left by her husband and displays resources of mind, as well as a genial disposition, that make her popular in society. Mr. Wolfsperger was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in politics was a Democrat, but not actively connected with partisan affairs.

OLIVER F. SHORT, a pioneer of '57, was born in Indiana, where for some years his father officiated as pastor in the Methodist Episcopal denomination, later being similarly engaged in Springfield and Bloomington, Ill. The son was given good educational advantages and graduated from an Illinois college, after which he gave his attention to civil engineering and surveying. In 1857 he came west on the government survey of Kansas and assisted in the survey of the greater part of the state. He continued to follow engineering and surveying until his tragic death.

In August, 1874, Mr. Short was a member of a party of twenty-two who were engaged in surveying Meade County, near where the county-seat of Meade now stands. With him were his two sons, Harold C. and Truman. The party divided up into three smaller parties, besides four men who remained in camp. In one of the parties were Mr. Short, his son Truman, and four others. They left the camp, intending to remain absent engaged in surveying for a week. He had frequently before been attacked by Indians, but had always managed to escape. It had been agreed that if any of the men were attacked by Indians they should set the prairie grass on fire as a signal to the men at the camp and other parties of surveyors. Unfortunately, in the spot where they were surveying the grass had very recently been burned. When seven miles from the camp they were attacked by the savages. It is probable that the Indians were ambushed and unseen by the white men until they began to fire. Mr. Short was killed instantly. The other men started to run back toward the camp, but were pursued by the Indians and shot one by one, the last to fall being within three miles of camp when he was shot. Their wagon was also shot in many different places.

The lady whom Mr. Short had married bore the maiden name of Celia Catlin, and was descended from English ancestors who were early settlers of Connecticut. Her father, T. M. Catlin, was born in Litchfield, Conn., and was one of the early settlers in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill., where he established his home on a farm nine miles west of town. For years he engaged in farming and the stock business upon that place, and there his daughter, Celia, was born. When advanced in years he came to Kansas, and his last days were spent in the home of his daughter; he died in May, 1895, at ninety-two years of age. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Short was blessed with five children, one of whom, Truman, has already been mentioned, while the oldest, Harold C., is represented in the following sketch; O. F., Jr., is engaged in the cattle business near Boise City, Idaho; Leonard resides in Chicago, and Metella C. is living in Colorado. After the death of our subject his widow was married to D. C. Hawthorne, then of Leavenworth, but now living on a fruit farm near Grand Junction, Colo., where Mrs. Hawthorne has made her home for some years.

HAROLD C. SHORT was born in Atchison, Kans., September 17, 1858. His early childhood years were spent in that city, at a time when it and the surrounding country were in the midst of the excitement occasioned by border warfare and civil strife. In 1865 his parents removed to Leavenworth, and he was educated in the public schools of this city. During his vacations he always accompanied his father on surveying expeditions, and in that way became familiar with the work. These surveys were principally in Kansas, although some of them were in the Indian Territory. He was a member of the expedition in 1874, when his father and brother were killed, and only escaped through being with another party.

In the fall of 1874 Mr. Short entered the University of Kansas, and there he took the regular four years' course of study, receiving a degree on the conclusion of his course. In 1878 he went to Boise City, Idaho, where a brother of his mother lived, and with him he engaged in the stock business, but in 1885 returned to Leavenworth. He entered the employ of S. F. Atwood, who had been in charge of the abstract books since 1857. Upon the death of Mr. Atwood in 1886 Mr. Short bought the abstract books and has since continued the business. He has the oldest set of abstract books in Leavenworth County. In addition to this work he is also engaged in the real-estate and loan business. His office is in the Manufacturers' National Bank building.

The marriage of Mr. Short took place in Leavenworth, and united him with Miss Emma Neubauer, who was born in Germany, and was brought in childhood to Leavenworth by her parents. The two children born of this union are: Harold C., Jr., and Helen. The family are connected with the First Presbyterian Church, to

the support of which Mr. Short contributes. He is a member of the Fraternal Aid Association of Leavenworth. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

EDMUND LISTER, proprietor of the Lister stock farm in Peoria Township, Franklin County, came to Kansas in September, 1859, with the intention of selecting a suitable location for a home. He bought a horse in Leavenworth and rode over much of the country, finally coming to the place where he now lives. Being pleased with the location and advantages, he bought one hundred and sixty acres and at once began its improvement. He now farms about two hundred acres, which is mostly in corn to be used for feed for stock. The remainder of the land which he has acquired is in grass for pasturage. While he buys cattle of various grades, his specialty is the Shorthorn breed. At one time he had many draft horses on his place, but since the depreciation in prices he has given little attention to raising horses. Besides his other stock he has one hundred or more head of hogs. At this writing his landed possessions aggregate eight hundred acres in his home farm and other farms in different localities, besides two hundred acres in Missouri in the mineral belt just east of Joplin. This success is remarkable when it is considered that he started without capital, and all that he has acquired is the result of his industry and ability.

In Lincolnshire England, Mr. Lister was born February 18, 1831, a son of Robert and Mary (Wray) Lister, both of whom spent their entire lives in England. He was one of nine children, of whom two sons and three daughters came to America. His father, who was a druggist and farmer, held some official positions, and was an active member of the Church of England. When a boy our subject had few advantages, and the education he possesses has been acquired by his own efforts, not in schools. Reared on a farm, he learned thoroughly all that pertained to agriculture. Realizing that he must make his own way in the world, he decided to come to the United States. While his parents were not in favor of this step his mind was made up, and in 1850 he crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel that consumed thirty-four days in the voyage. Landing in New York he proceeded to Chicago, and then went to Joliet, Ill., where he remained for three years. Next he went to California, spending five years there and in Washington. He was successful in mining and also acted as manager of a ditch company. On his return to Illinois he remained only a few months and then came to Kansas, where he has since made his home. He is one of the largest stock-dealers in Franklin County and has met with unusual success in his work. He was one of the first who became interested in the Fair association, of which he is a life member. Until about 1890 he affiliated with the Democrats, but now votes with the Republicans. He was reared in the Church of England and has always adhered to that faith.

The marriage of Mr. Lister, April 5, 1860, united him with Miss Mary N. Graham, by whom he has nine children, namely: Mary Louisa; Martha Matilda, who is married and lives in Indianapolis, Ind.; Ann; Caldonia, a teacher; Jane; Nora Rebecca, who occupies the chair of mathematics in St. Mary's hall, an Episcopal seminary at Faribault, Minn.; Edmund, who assists in the management of the home place; Creanor T. and Robert H.

THOMAS CLARK RYAN is superintendent and treasurer of the Leavenworth Coal Company, also a member of its board of directors. The mine owned by this company was opened in 1863 and is not only the oldest, but also the largest, coal mine in Kansas. Under the management of Mr. Ryan, who has held his present position since January, 1899, the high standard of the mine has been maintained and the company's interests well protected. He is a genial and accommodating man, yet withal determined and energetic, and has acquired a thorough knowledge both of the mining of coal and of gold and is considered an expert assayer.

The city where he now resides is his native home, and here he was born August 26, 1866.

He is a son of Matthew Ryan, of whom mention is made upon another page. He was reared and educated in Leavenworth until thirteen years of age, when he was sent to Notre Dame University in Indiana, and there carried on the studies of the scientific course until the close of the junior year. From the time he was twelve years of age he spent his vacations in Montana, and in this way he early became interested in trailing cattle and in ranching. In 1880 he embarked in the cattle business, and six years later was placed in charge of the cattle owned by Ryan Brothers Cattle Company, feeding them at the glucose works in Leavenworth. In 1887 he went to Denver and for five years was connected with the Globe smelter there. During his course of study at Notre Dame he had gained a thorough knowledge of engineering, chemistry, assaying and surveying, and this knowledge was of great assistance to him in his work at the smelter. For two years he was assistant assayer, after which he was chief assayer, holding the latter position for three years and resigning in 1892. His next work was at Baker City, Ore., where he engaged in the cattle business with M. C. Harvey, shipping cattle to Kansas City, Mo., and continuing for three months in the business.

The next enterprise in which Mr. Ryan became interested was the Lost Horse mine, which is situated in the San Bernardino range of mountains in Riverside County, Cal., and which he purchased from George W. Lang. He took the mine as a prospect and spent one year in its development, developing it to a depth of four hundred and fifty feet and finding ore in workable quantities, with a four-foot vein that gave large assays. The indications being favorable, he organized the Lost Horse Mining and Milling Company, of which he has since been president and general manager. Under his supervision a ten-stamp mill was erected and equipped. In December, 1898, his services were required in Leavenworth in connection with the coal company in which he owned large interests. It therefore became necessary for him to leave California and return to Kansas. However he still owns his interest in the mine, which is operated under the management of a superintendent. Since 1893 he has been a member of the firm of Ryan Brothers Cattle Company, which owns large cattle interests in New Mexico, Arizona, Indian Territory and Kansas.

In Leavenworth occurred the marriage of Mr. Ryan to Miss Frances O'Donnell, who was born in Atchison, Kans., and graduated from the Leavenworth high school and St. Mary's Academy. She is a daughter of Frank O'Donnell, now a resident of Leavenworth and president of the board of county commissioners of Leavenworth County. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have two children, Katherine Sheedy and Thomas C., Jr.

PIS H. SKOURUP, proprietor of the Ottawa creamery, is a Dane by birth and descent. His parents, Hans J. and Catherine (Bugvraa) Skourup, were born in Denmark, the latter a daughter of Henrik C. Bugvraa, and the former a son of Jörgen H. Skourup. In religious belief both were reared in the Lutheran faith and became identified with that church. The father, who is now seventy-five years of age, makes his home on the place that has been in the family for more than three hundred years. Of his twelve children all but three attained maturity and eight are living, all being in Denmark except N. H. and J. H., the latter a farmer of Grundy County, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jolland, Denmark, May 28, 1868, and was reared on the old homestead, attending public and high schools. In youth he served an apprenticeship in a creamery and cheese factory. In 1888 he entered the Danish army and served for a year in the king's life and body guard. Crossing the Atlantic in 1889, he joined his brother in Grundy County, Iowa, and secured employment as buttermaker in a creamery at Morrison, where he remained for two years. He then attended the Waterloo Commercial College, graduating in 1892. In order to become acquainted with American customs he spent one summer in traveling as a salesman. In the fall of 1892 he became manager of the creamery at Reinbeck, Iowa, and from there came to

Kansas in the spring of 1893. The Richmond Creamery Company had recently been established and its building completed. He accepted the management of the business, in which he later also became secretary and a stockholder and director. When the building was burned down in 1894 he superintended the rebuilding on a larger scale than before. In 1896 he sold his interest in the business and came to Ottawa, building the Ottawa creamery, of which he is the sole proprietor. He has established four skimming stations, located at Homewood, Rantoul, Norwood and Pomona. Twenty-five thousand pounds of milk are handled daily. The plant is modern and substantial, and is operated by an engine of ten-horse and a boiler of twenty-horse power. One thousand pounds of butter are manufactured per day, and shipments of the Ottawa creamery brand are made throughout this entire region, where the superior quality of the butter brings a steady demand, at good prices.

Mr. Skourup is a member of the State Dairy Association and the National Butter Makers' Association. He takes an interest in everything connected with his chosen occupation, and is recognized as one of the most proficient and successful creamery men in the state. In politics he affiliates with the People's party, and fraternally is connected with Ottawa Lodge No. 24, I. O. O. F. He was married in this city to Miss Annie Greischar, who was born in Richmond, Kans., and is a daughter of Charles Greischar, of Richmond.

JOHN A. PORTER, of Williamsburg, Franklin County, was born in Mercer County, Pa., May 1, 1837, a son of Alexander and Mary E. (Alexander) Porter. Both of his grandfathers, George W. Porter and John Alexander, enlisted from Pennsylvania in the war of 1812, and the former served as sergeant of his company. Great-grandfather Alexander Porter, who it is thought was born in Pennsylvania, was captured by the Indians at the age of seven years and was kept until he was twenty-one, when he was given his liberty and returned home to his parents. George W. Porter, who was a native of Washington County, Pa., was for many years a resident of Mercer County, that state; in early life he followed the hatter's trade, but afterward opened a grocery in Sharon, Pa., where he remained in business for many years, dying in that town at the age of eighty-five. A native of Mercer County, Alexander Porter, Jr., remained during his entire life in that county and engaged in the manufacture and sale of hats. During much of the time his home was in Sharon, of which place he was one of the "fathers," and a member of its first town council. His political affiliations were first with the Jeffersonian Democrats, but later he became a Republican, and as such took an active part in local affairs. A lifelong Presbyterian, he was for several years an elder in the church. He died in Sharon in 1885, when eighty-four years of age, and his wife died in the same place at the age of seventy-five. Of their six children three are now living, namely: Joseph S., of Sharon; Rachel, Mrs. Williams, a widow; and John A.

Until nineteen years of age our subject remained in Sharon. He then traveled for two years, after which he settled in Warren, Ohio, and learned the tanning business, remaining there for four years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, a company whose members were Sharon boys. He was assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps, department of the south, in which he served for three years and eleven months. With his corps he took part in the battles of James Island, June 10, 1862; Pocotaligo, October 22, 1862, Morris Island, Fort Wagoner, etc. In the spring of 1864 the corps was consolidated with the army of the James River, with which he remained until the close of the war, meantime taking part in the battles of Chester Heights, Strawberry Plains, Drury's Bluff, in front of Petersburg (where he remained in the entrenchments six weeks), Chapin's Farm (a desperately fought engagement), and Darbytown Road. In the last-named battle, October 27, 1864, he lost his left leg, and at the battle of Pocotaligo a rifle ball passed through his ear and fractured his skull.

Returning from the war to his native town, Mr. Porter resided there until 1880, with the excep-

tion of a short time. During 1880 he came to Kansas and took charge of the tinning department in the shop of W. C. White, a former Pennsylvania man who had embarked in business at Williamsburg. With him he remained for six years, after which he followed the tinner's trade until he retired in 1895. A Republican in politics, he was justice of the peace while in Pennsylvania, and was elected to the same office in Kansas, but did not serve. For several years he has served as a class-leader and a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is past commander of Post No. 180, G. A. R., and past noble grand of Williamsburg Lodge No. 302, I. O. O. F., also, with his wife, belongs to the Circle of Rebekahs.

In 1866 Mr. Porter married Elvira, daughter of Silas Bennett, who for forty-five years, commencing in 1837, was identified with the tin and hardware business in New Castle, Pa., and for fifty years was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Bennett bore the maiden name of Catherine Nichols and, like her husband, was a devoted Methodist. They were the parents of eleven children, ten now living, namely: Ebenezer F., William Henry Harrison, Elvira, Silas A., George W., Adeline, Rebecca, Albert N., Charles W., Mary E. and Horatio S. The three oldest sons, Ebenezer F., William H. H. and Silas A., enlisted in the Union army. Ebenezer, who was in the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, was shot in the ankle at the siege of Fort Wagoner, in July, 1863, and, after being wounded, was captured by the enemy, who amputated his foot and exchanged him a few days later. William H. H., who was a member of Company H, Seventh Ohio Infantry, was killed in the battle of Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863. Silas Andrew, who enlisted from New Castle, Pa., in the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, served first for three months and then for nine months, being on duty in Texas during most of the time. Charles Wesley Bennett, for ten years prior to the loss of both feet in a railroad accident, January 10, 1894, at Wellsville, Kans., was the champion catcher of the national base ball league. George W., Albert N. and Horatio S. reside in Cleveland, Ohio; Adeline lives in Erie, Pa., and Rebecca and Mary E. in New Castle, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Porter became the parents of four children: Silas B., deceased; John M., who is at home; George W., a bookkeeper for F. K. Stearns & Co., in Detroit, Mich.; and Adda B., wife of Edgar C. Hope, of Topeka, Kans.

JAMES R. THORNBURY, M. D., of Princeton, Franklin County, was born in Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., July 20, 1842, a son of Benjamin and Emily (Chrisman) Thornbury. He was one of nine children, six of whom are living, those besides himself being as follows: Alfred, a farmer in Dallas County, Iowa; Harriet, wife of Tillman Smith, of Panther, Iowa; Benjamin, who is engaged in farming near Granger, Iowa; Mary J., who married Louis Murray, a farmer of Dallas County; and Willis, also a farmer of that county. The father, who was born in Virginia in 1818, was taken to Kentucky in infancy by his parents, and ten years later accompanied them to Illinois, settling in Springfield when that city contained only two houses. He was married in Jacksonville and settled upon a farm in Morgan County, where he remained until 1866. From that county he removed to Chariton County, Mo., and two years later settled in Polk County, Iowa, twenty miles north of Des Moines. In that place he made his home up to his death, which occurred in 1889. An active worker in the Democratic ranks, he was frequently selected to serve as delegate to county conventions and was active in all the local work of the party. He was a man of sterling character, the influence of whose life was apparent for good among all with whom he associated.

Benjamin Thornbury was a son of Samuel and Harriet (Chatman) Thornbury, the latter a member of a wealthy family of planters. The former, who descended from old Virginian stock, was a commercial man, and while in Charleston, S. C., contracted yellow fever, which was the cause of his death soon afterward. The maternal grandparents of our subject were John and Nancy

(Bobbitt) Chrisman. The former was born June 6, 1791, in Kentucky, to which state his father, John, Sr., had come from Germany in an early day via North Carolina, stopping in the latter state for a very short time only. John Chrisman was a fine mechanic and devoted much of his time to woodworking and blacksmithing, although he owned and occupied a farm which he improved. His wife, who was born October 31, 1796, was a daughter of Isom Bobbitt, a native of Virginia and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, taking part in the battles of Cowpens, Vetaw Springs and other noted battles.

Shortly after the beginning of the Civil war our subject determined to enlist and began making preparations to enter the army. August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Battery F, First Illinois Light Artillery, and later was transferred to Company A, of the same regiment, from which he was mustered out of the service July 10, 1865. He took part in the following engagements: Pittsburg Landing, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Black River, Missionary Ridge, siege of Knoxville, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. After he was mustered out he returned to his home. In 1866 he went to Missouri, and during the six following years he taught district schools. Meantime he took up the study of medicine, to which he devoted his leisure hours. In the spring of 1878 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, Iowa. After he had ceased teaching, in 1872, he came to Kansas and settled in Princeton, where he practiced as an undergraduate until 1877, when he entered college and completed his studies. Since then he has continued to practice in Princeton, and through his skill in the diagnosis of disease and his ability in selecting helpful remedial agencies he has won the confidence of the people.

August 5, 1862, Dr. Thornbury married Miss Emma Leeds, whose father, Absalom Leeds, a native of New Jersey, removed to Morgan County, Ill., in early life and for years was one of the foremost farmers of that county, but in 1876 settled in Princeton, Kans., where he still makes his home. Dr. and Mrs. Thornbury are the parents of five children, four of whom are living. The eldest, Ada, is the wife of Frank Caldwell, a farmer of Franklin County; Clara married Jean Masters, a farmer of this county; Emma is at home; and James G. is connected with the Santa Fe Railroad Company.

From 1874 to 1878 Dr. Thornbury was postmaster at Princeton, and he is now serving his second term as member of the board of pension examiners. Active in Republican ranks, he has served his party as delegate to county and state conventions, and was a delegate to the state convention that nominated the "Big four." In the work of the Christian Church he has been interested ever since, years ago, he united with that denomination, and both in church and Sunday-school activities he has aided. He is a member of Ottawa Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M., also of Princeton Post No. 111, G. A. R., in which he has officiated for three terms as commander.

ANDREW T. KYLE, who is a retired business man living in Lansing, Leavenworth County, was born in Davis County, Ind., February 8, 1830, a son of Matthew W. and Elizabeth (Burris) Kyle. His father, who was born and reared in Mercer County, Ky., moved to Indiana in 1828 and from there, in 1837, went to Platte County, Mo., where he was a pioneer and one of the first schoolteachers in that part of the state. He died in Platte County in 1856, and his wife also passed away there, surviving him for many years. They were the parents of six sons, four of whom are living, viz.: Andrew T., William, who occupies the old homestead in Platte County, Mo.; James, who resides in Jefferson County, Kans.; and George W., of Platte County.

At the age of seventeen our subject volunteered in the army for service in the Mexican war and continued at the front during the remainder of the war, the entire period of his service covering sixteen months. He was mustered out in the fall of 1848. In 1849 he married Miss Sarah A. Keller, and the following year he made a trip

across the plains to the gold fields of California, where he remained for almost four years. In the spring of 1854 he was one of the thirty-two men who organized Platte County's well-known town, Weston, and also crossed the river into Kansas, and assisted in laying out the town site of Leavenworth. He acted as superintendent in the clearing of the tract and the laying out of one-half section into building lots, after which he settled upon four lots on the northwest corner of Delaware and Main streets, and there built the first hotel in Leavenworth. In that hotel, December 5, 1854, occurred the birth of his daughter, Cora, who was the first child born in Leavenworth and who afterward became the wife of James M. Allen, but is now deceased.

After having managed the hotel for some years Mr. Kyle gave his attention to the buying and selling of real estate and stock. In 1859 he settled upon a farm five miles south of town, where he remained for five years, engaging in general agricultural pursuits. In 1864 he returned to the city, but shortly afterward crossed into Platte County, Mo., where he carried on a mercantile business for four years. About 1870 he came back to Leavenworth and opened a livery stable, which he conducted for a few years. In 1873 the property was destroyed by fire. Two years later he removed to Lansing, accepting a position as an official in the state penitentiary, and for eighteen years he continued in the state employ. Upon retiring from his position, in 1893, he established his home in a house that he had purchased in Lansing and here he has since lived in retirement. He has always been a stanch believer in Republican principles and has borne a share in the work of his party, but has never sought office for himself. Personally he is a man of firm decision and strong character, and his life has been individualized by his will power and determination.

Mr. and Mrs. Kyle became the parents of five children, of whom Cora, before mentioned, was the eldest; William died in infancy. The others are Andrew T., Jr.; Ida, who married R. W. Reynolds, and resides in McLouth, Kans., and George H. The older son is one of the leading citizens of Great Falls, Mont., where he carries on a real-estate and brokerage business. Mrs. Kyle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN M. HUND, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, was born August 29, 1857, upon the farm still owned and occupied by his father, Wendlin Hund. Here he grew to manhood, meantime receiving such advantages as the public schools of the district afforded. Being of an industrious disposition he began to assist in the cultivation of the home place at an early age. Through experience and observation he gained, while young, a thorough familiarity with every detail of farming.

With the money he had saved in previous years Mr. Hund bought a farm in 1881. He purchased the Joel Hiatt place of one hundred and sixty-six acres, and here began to cultivate the land, making a specialty of wheat for a few years. Since 1896, however, he has given his attention principally to the raising of cattle, having on his place a number of fine Durhams. He also has made a specialty of raising Poland-China hogs and the Plymouth Rock breed of fowls. Since 1893 he has furnished many of the families of Leavenworth with milk and creamery butter. On his farm he has made a number of improvements which greatly add to the value of the place, the most noticeable of these improvements being a handsome residence, neatly and comfortably furnished.

The political affairs of his township receive due attention from Mr. Hund. In politics he is a believer in Republican principles. For several terms he has acted as township clerk and treasurer, which offices he has filled with efficiency. He has also been active in educational matters, and since 1877 has served as a member of the school board of district No. 40, being the secretary of the board at this writing. Fraternally he is connected with the Leavenworth camp, Modern Woodmen of America. He is an active member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, in the work of which he has been interested.



WENDLIN HUND.

By his marriage, May 11, 1881, to Mary, daughter of John Aaron, of Leavenworth, he has six children, viz.: Francis C., John A., Mary E., Grace R., Clara G. and Frances.

WENDLIN HUND. The character and standing of a man are usually determined by what he has accomplished. The life work of Mr. Hund is illustrated by the amount of property he has accumulated, the large business he has built up, and the comforts by which his family are surrounded. He has one of the most attractive homesteads in Leavenworth Country, embracing a section of land in Kickapoo Township. His farm is supplied with first-class buildings, suitable for the successful management of the wine business, in which the owner is largely engaged. Considerable attention is also given to the manufacture of cider and to the raising of cattle and the carrying on of a dairy. The many conveniences which Mr. Hund has gathered about himself and his family indicate his progressive character and untiring energy. The leading traits in his character are his strict attention to business, his promptness in meeting all obligations, and his excellent understanding of every phase of the lines of business in which he engages.

Mr. Hund was born in St. Charles, Mo., September 2, 1834, being a son of Maurice and Magdalene (Hodapp) Hund. His father came to the United States with two sons in 1832 and settled in St. Charles, Mo. The oldest son, John, moved to Iowa in 1844, and in 1857 came to Kansas, settling in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, where he made his home until 1886. Afterward he lived, retired, in Ventura, Cal., but frequently returned to Kansas to look after his business interests. In 1891 he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. He died in 1898, at the age of almost eighty years. The father celebrated his golden wedding in Kickapoo Township in 1866. He had settled in this township two years before, and afterward resided here until he died at eighty-four years. He was a member of a long-lived family, and his mother was over ninety when she died. His wife died in Kansas when seventy-nine years of age. Their son, Michael, came to Kansas in 1872, settling in Wabaunsee County, where he carried on farm pursuits until his death, in June, 1898, at the age of seventy-four.

Of the three sons comprising the family our subject is now the sole survivor. He was educated in district schools and the Jesuit school near his home. In 1856 he came to Kansas and took up a quarter-section of land, comprising a portion of his present farm. At first he confined his attention to farming, but afterward he became interested in stock-raising. In 1872 he began to raise grapes and manufacture wine, and from time to time he increased his vineyard until he now has sixty acres planted to grapes. He manufactures about thirty thousand gallons per year, which he sells at fair prices. He is also the owner of one-hundred and thirty head of cattle and carries on a large dairy business. He is one of the oldest settlers of Leavenworth County and has resided in Salt Creek Valley for more than forty-two years. He is the largest wine grower in the state and has built up a business that is important and extensive. In politics he is independent. At one time he served as township treasurer, but he prefers to give his time to business rather than public office.

In October, 1853, Mr. Hund married Genevieve Snyder, who died in 1872. The children of that union are: John M., a farmer of Leavenworth County; Joseph; George; Frederick, also of this county; Mary, Helena and Annie, all of whom are married. Mary and Annie reside in Jefferson County and Helena in Leavenworth. By his second wife, who was Josephine Rogg, Mr. Hund had four children: Katie, wife of Frank Phillips; Charles, who served in the Twentieth Kansas Infantry during the Spanish-American war; Henry and Genevieve, at home. Mrs. Josephine Hund died November 25, 1884, and afterward our subject married Dora D. Gast, a native of Germany. They are the parents of four children, namely: Josephine, Otto, Peter W. and Bernard. The family are Roman Catholics in religious belief. Mr. Hund has been a

member of the school board of District No. 40 and was the principal organizer of the school, in which work he met with considerable opposition. For twenty-three years after its organization he served on the school board and was treasurer of the district, meantime doing much to promote the educational interests of the district.

FRANK H. STANNARD. Among those who have been active in promoting the advancement of horticulture in Kansas mention belongs to Mr. Stannard, of the firm of Brewer & Stannard, proprietors of the Ottawa Star Nurseries. Upon coming to Ottawa in 1879 Mr. Stannard at once embarked in the nursery business, beginning on a small scale, but gradually building up the large business of to-day. The firm owns one thousand acres planted to fruit trees and nursery stock. Of this land five hundred acres is situated at Manzanola, near Rocky Ford, Colo., while a similar acreage lies near Ottawa, forming the largest nursery in Kansas. Upon the land are to be found trees of all varieties, both fruit and ornamental, as well as the other products of a nursery. A large trade has been built up, both in the sale of seeds and plants, and shipments are made to almost every state in the Union, but principally to Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. The office of the firm is in the First National Bank building in Ottawa.

Mr. Stannard was born near Aurora, Ill., on Christmas day of 1857, and was the second of six children (five now living) comprising the family of Charles H. and Maria (Kempster) Stannard, natives respectively of Cattaraugus County, N.Y., and London, England. His father, who was a son of Alvin Stannard, a farmer of New York, was a machinist by trade, but devoted himself largely to farming. When a young man he went to Illinois, where he was employed for a time in a machine shop at Aurora, but later removed to Warren County, Pa., and carried on a farm until his death, when less than fifty years of age. He was a member of the Baptist Church and fraternally was identified with the Odd Fellows. His wife, who makes her home with our subject, was a daughter of Christopher Kempster, who came from England to the United States and settled in Syracuse, N. Y.

At the time the family settled in Warren County, Pa., the subject of this sketch was eight years of age. He attended public schools there and in Jamestown, N. Y. In 1879 he left home and came to Ottawa, where he was the first to set out nursery stock. Since then he has risen to a prominent rank among the horticulturists of Kansas. He is identified with the Western Nurserymen's Association and the American Association of Nurserymen and is a member of the executive committee of the latter organization. Politically the Republican party has always received his support. For one term he was a member of the city council. In 1896 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Ottawa University and also served as secretary of its executive committee. In the Baptist Church, of which he is a member, he holds office as chairman of the board of trustees.

In Kansas City Mr. Stannard married Luceba, daughter of Hiram A. Stannard, who in 1878 removed from Illinois to Ottawa, Kans., and some years later died in Harvey County, this state. Mrs. Stannard was born near Lamoille, Bureau County, Ill., and was a member of the first graduating class of Ottawa University, from which she received the degree of A. B. Of her four children three are living, George A., Mabel Fay and Pearl M.

JAMES LINGARD, a farmer and stock-raiser in Homewood Township, Franklin County, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1823, and in youth followed farming and carpentering in his native place. In 1862 he came to the United States, settling first in Will County, Ill., where he engaged in stock-raising and farming. Four years later he came to Kansas and purchased a farm northeast of Ottawa, but never made his home on that land. In 1867 he bought two hundred and seven acres of his present farm, and has since carried on an extensive stock business. He is now the owner of one thousand

acres in Franklin County, and makes a specialty feeding Hereford and Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs, handling more stock than any other man in the township. The land has been transformed from raw prairie to a valuable farm, bearing first-class improvements and in excellent condition for stock-raising. Besides this place he is interested in property in Ottawa and Williamsburg. It has been his aim to place his farm in fine condition, that it may rank among the finest in the county. The trees that stand in his yard were brought by him, on horseback, from Garnett twenty-eight years ago. From time to time he has erected farm buildings, as needed.

In politics Mr. Lingard is a Populist. Several times he has served as treasurer of the township. He is liberal in support of schools and churches, and he has served as a member of the school board for several years. Both he and his wife were active in the work of the Episcopal Church. In 1844 he married Miss Ann Lister, a native of England, who died in Kansas May 28, 1899, at the age of seventy-four years.

AMOS L. LINGARD, the only son of James and Ann (Lister) Lingard, was born in England and accompanied his parents to the United States, settling with them in Illinois. Two years later, in 1864, he came to Kansas, where later he was joined by his father. In 1873 he purchased his present farm, on which he has since engaged in feeding and raising cattle. From time to time he has bought additional land, and now owns two thousand acres, situated in Cutler Township, Franklin County. On his farm he has between four and five hundred head of cattle. He is one of the most practical and experienced cattlemen of his township, and is thoroughly informed in every detail of the stock business. Under his careful supervision his land has been transformed from raw prairie into a valuable estate. On the Republican ticket he has been elected to several township offices, including that of trustee, which he has filled for several years. For a number of years he has been a member of the school board. In religion he is an Episcopalian.

In 1872 Mr. Lingard married Miss Eliza J. Baker, by whom he has eight children, namely: Lizzie, wife of John Scott, agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Ottawa; Annie; Jennie, wife of Edward Pendleton; James, Maude, Amos L., Jr., Eula and Eleanor.

OLIVER DENTON. It is conceded that Mr. Denton occupies a high place among the business men of Leavenworth. His life has shown how a laudable ambition may be gratified when that ambition is accompanied by energy, integrity, perseverance and business ability. The firm of Denton Brothers, composed of himself and his brother Winfield W., embarked in the grain business in Leavenworth in 1891, occupying an elevator with a capacity of two hundred thousand bushels. In the fall of 1897 they began the exporting of grain, shipping cereals of all kinds and having Mobile, Ala., for their principal market. The business is the largest of its kind in the state and owes its growth largely to the sound judgment of its projectors. In addition to the original members of the firm, Robert and Louis Denton, sons of Winfield W. Denton, have since been admitted to the partnership.

The subject of this sketch was born in Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., February 11, 1852, a son of Robert and Abbie (Ward) Denton, natives respectively of Orange County, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. His paternal grandfather, James Denton, a farmer, removed from Orange to Cayuga County, but later removed to Ohio, settling near Painesville, where he bought a farm and remained until death; his wife was Martha Lewis, of Orange County. The maternal grandfather, Abner Ward, a native of New Jersey and a farmer there, removed to Genoa, N. Y., where he died; his wife, Mary (Rogers) Ward, was also a native of New Jersey and died in Genoa.

Robert Denton was third among seven children, one of whom, Oliver, started for California at the time of the gold excitement, but died on the way. Robert Denton was a farmer near Genoa, but about 1856 removed west to Iowa, settling near Iowa City upon a farm. He was

born March 15, 1822, and is still living. His wife, who was born July 7, 1820, has been a member of the Congregational Church since twenty-two years of age. She was one of thirteen children, all of whom are dead except her two brothers. To her marriage seven children were born, viz.: Winfield W.; Caroline, Mrs. Lucius Platte, who died in Lake Forest, Ill., in April, 1898; Oliver; Horace, who died in Leavenworth in 1892; Harvey, who died at five years of age; Mary, who died when seven months old; and Abner J. Mrs. Abbie Ward Denton died at Centralia, Kans., June 23, 1899.

The education of our subject was obtained in public schools and Iowa City Commercial College. He began as a farmer in Iowa. In 1879 he came to Kansas, settling in Downs and embarking in the grain and stock business at the time of the completion of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. He built the first elevator in the town, and continued in the grain and stock business for twenty-two years, at the same time operating a farm. In 1891 he removed to Leavenworth, of which city he has since been an active business man. He is a Republican in his political views, but has never been active in public affairs nor cared for official positions. Before coming to Kansas he married Miss Dora Crum, who was born in Indiana, and by whom he has two children, Mamie and Alpheus Penn.

AUGUST KROLL, who is engaged in farming in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, is one of the prosperous agriculturists of Salt Creek Valley, and since 1885 has owned and occupied the John Hund farm of eighty acres, where he is engaged in raising stock, also in the fruit business and general farm pursuits. He was born in West Prussia, Germany, September 4, 1847, a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Shrader) Kroll. In 1862 the family emigrated to the United States, landing in Baltimore, Md., where they remained for three months. They then came to Leavenworth, Kans., where the father died in 1865, at the age of sixty years, and the mother when eighty years old. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Jacob, of Leavenworth; Frank, who is in Gunnison, Colo.; August; Albert, deceased; and Josephine, wife of M. A. Wohlfrom, of Leavenworth. A brother of Andrew Kroll, John by name, came to America in 1862 and settled near Bloomington, Ill., where he has since engaged in farming. A brother of Mrs. Kroll, Andrew Shrader, brought the family to the United States in 1862 and afterward became drill master for the United States Volunteers at Baltimore.

At the time of coming to this country August Kroll was a youth of fifteen years. His education was obtained in Germany and in Kansas. Under his father's instruction he learned the blacksmith's trade. While he was in Baltimore he worked for a butcher, receiving $4 the first month and afterward $15 a month. Upon settling in Leavenworth he began blacksmithing, and in 1864 became blacksmith for the quartermaster's department at Fort Leavenworth. In October, 1865, he was appointed blacksmith for General Curtis and staff, whom he accompanied in their campaign against General Price, being present in all the battles of that campaign. He was wounded in the second battle of the Blue, being shot through the arm, but refused to go to the hospital. During the day he was employed at repairing and blacksmithing, while often at night he was engaged at picket duty outside of the company's lines.

At the conclusion of the Price campaign Mr. Kroll returned to his work at the post. In 1866 he went as blacksmith with the cavalry to New Mexico, spending the winter at Fort Union, and returning in the spring to Fort Leavenworth, where for a year rheumatism prevented him from following his trade. In 1868 he began to work for himself at his trade. Soon afterward he built a shop at Valley Falls, Jefferson County, where he followed general blacksmithing in partnership with Vincent P. Newman. Returning in the fall of 1869 he resumed work in the quartermaster's department at Fort Leavenworth. In the spring of 1870 he was sent to Camp Supply in the Indian Territory, where he remained for six months as blacksmith. During that time he returned to

Leavenworth on a thirty days' furlough, and on his way stopped at the government mail ranch, where he found the soldiers had been killed and scalped by the Indians. In January, 1871, he returned to Leavenworth and bought a shop, where he carried on business for himself. In 1873 he went to Houlton, Jackson County, Kans., where he carried on a general blacksmith shop until 1885, and then returned to Leavenworth County and purchased the farm where he has since resided. He is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in politics. In religion he and his family are members of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

April 17, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kroll to Christina, daughter of John Hund, a brother of Wendlin Hund, of Kickapoo Township. They are the parents of ten children, namely: Annie, wife of John Brosier; Mary M., John B., Frank A., Katie T., Henry A., Josephine H., Fred A., Rosie A. and Lillie E.

REV. ROBERT ATKINSON. There is no name more intimately associated with the history of Ottawa University than that of Mr. Atkinson. From 1868 until his death, January 17, 1899, he was identified with this institution of learning, which owes its existence, in fact, more to his judicious management than to the efforts of any other one man. A record of his life will, therefore, possess more than ordinary interest for the readers of this volume. He was born, of Scotch parentage, in Toronto, Canada, August 24, 1824. His early life was passed in his native city. In youth he became identified with the Baptist Church and determined to enter the ministry. With this object in view, (although hindered by being compelled to work his own way) he diligently applied himself to the necessary studies. His early college work was done in Bucknell. Later he entered Madison (now Colgate) University, from the collegiate and theological departments of which he graduated, a member of a class of twenty-seven, among whom were Prof. James R. Eaton, of William Jewell College in Liberty, Mo., Rev. T. R. Howlett, of Washington, D. C., Judge D. P Baldwin, of Logansport, Ind., and C. C. Osborne, of Benedict College. Afterward, while studying in Union Seminary, he engaged in missionary work in New York City. At one time he directed the corps of students engaged in colporteur work for the publication society. Through his several lines of work he became acquainted with leading men of his denomination and also gained valuable experience in evangelistic work.

The first and only pastorate ever held by Mr. Atkinson was with the North Church of Newark, N. J., a mission of the First Church. There he was ordained to the ministry and labored for eleven years. Under his leadership the mission became a strong church, owning valuable property. To aid in the erection of a house of worship he secured $65,000 outside of the membership. Other worthy movements received his aid. He was closely connected with the temperance work that proved such a blessing to the town. At the time of the war he assisted recruiting officers in securing the enlistment of members of his congregation and rendered valuable service personally upon the battlefield. His activity in city mission work led to his selection as a member of the Board of the Home Missionary Society. It was in this capacity that he was sent west in 1868 to investigate the condition of Ottawa University and to report as to its difficulties. He found affairs in a most discouraging condition. A man of less courage than he would have abandoned the work in despair. The condition of the university was so critical that prompt and sagacious action was necessary. The government, by treaty with the Ottawa Indians, had secured a large and valuable tract of land for educational purposes, the sole condition being that the children of the Indians should be cared for and educated in the arts of civilization. The board of trustees had undertaken to carry out the treaty for the government. The plan was to engage the Indians in tilling the soil while they carried on their studies, but the scheme proved impracticable. The Home Missionary Society, finding that the affairs of the school were daily growing more complicated,

realized that a master mind must take affairs in hand; therefore they deputed Mr. Atkinson for the task. The insight he soon gained into affairs led to his appointment as secretary. Through personal solicitation in the east he raised $44,000 to defray the indebtedness of the university. He was also obliged to conduct a fiercely contested legal battle in order to protect the property of the institution. During this time it became necessary to secure the personal action of the president to stay execution of a congressional order, and Mr. Atkinson went to General Grant's private residence at Long Branch, where he secured the desired order. As a result of his energy and sagacity the institution was saved and its property protected. The building, erected in 1869, was destroyed by fire January 9, 1875, and through his energy funds were secured to replace the original structure.

The Indians retained their interests in the university until 1873, when, having moved to the Indian Territory, a separation of their interests was effected. Of the fifteen thousand acres left from the original twenty thousand, about three thousand were sold for $16,000, and twelve hundred and eighty were allowed to the trustees to meet their liabilities. The balance of the lands, together with the $16,000, were returned to the Indians.

When the finances of the university had been placed upon a solid footing Mr. Atkinson devoted himself to private business enterprises, in which he was successful. While in Newark he had been connected with a large braid manufactory, started in Passaic, N. J., and had acted as its manager, through his judgment and ability bringing a large degree of success to the enterprise. In everything that he undertook he proved himself a successful financier. At the time of his death he owned considerable real-estate and valuable live-stock interests.

During the time he was secretary of the university Mr. Atkinson served as general missionary for Kansas and adjoining territories, securing sites for buildings and locating pastors in the new and growing country. In the Baptist denomination in Kansas he was one of the leaders. As president of the state convention he took an active part in the enlargement of denominational work in Kansas. He was long a faithful member of the First Baptist Church of Ottawa, a church that dates its origin as far back as 1837, when Rev. J. Meeker began his labors as missionary among the Ottawa Indians. From 1875 to the date of his death he was the leader of the Bible class, a work in which he was peculiarly successful. He was a life member of all the missionary societies of the denomination, and his contributions to religious enterprises were generous. Ottawa University, too, often received his financial aid; he was an almost constant giver to the institution, in whose work he never lost a deep interest. The aggregate of his gifts, through his long life, was very great.

Though a stanch Republican Mr. Atkinson had no desire to identify himself with politics, and steadfastly refused to occupy all positions except those of an educational or local nature. The three times that he was elected to the city council, it was without opposition. Few residents of Ottawa were more widely known. He was recognized as a man of spotless integrity, one who, in the midst of large financial transactions, was ever characterized by a strict regard for honesty. Possessing firm convictions, when once he was convinced of the justice of a cause, no amount of persuasion ever swerved him from the stand he took.

In 1858 Mr. Atkinson married Miss Margaret Northrup, who was born in Sussex County, N. J., a descendant of an English family that had representatives in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. Her father, Moses Northrup, was an extensive farmer in Sussex County, to which locality his ancestors had come from Orange County, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson were the parents of four children, Mrs. Hudson B. Topping, who is a graduate of Ogontz College and now resides in Ottawa; Mrs. Harry Brown, a graduate of Monticello Female Seminary, now living in Kansas City; Robert, Jr., who graduated from the Wentworth Military Academy in Missouri and the Lawrence Business College, and who succeeded his father as secretary of the

Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and James Northrup, who is administrator and manager of the family estate. The younger son graduated from Ottawa University in 1898, after which he spent some months in the University of Chicago, and in the fall of 1898 entered Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, where he studied politics, economics and history. His mother went to Baltimore to spend the holidays with him, and returned to Ottawa only three days before the sudden death of Mr. Atkinson. Surrounded in his last moments by his wife and all of his children, our subject passed peacefully from earth. His death was universally mourned as a loss to his town and state. The city council, board of trustees of Ottawa University, the board of directors of the Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly, the board of directors of the Western Fire Insurance Company and the Kansas Baptist Convention passed resolutions of respect, and private citizens also joined with them in expressing to the family their deepest sympathy.

SIMON B. LANGWORTHY, M. D., a resident of Kansas since 1878, is engaged in the general practice of his profession in Leavenworth, where he has his office in the Ryan block. Besides his private practice he acts as examining physician for a number of insurance companies, is a member of the medical staff of Cushing Hospital, and has filled the position of lecturer on therapeutics in the Leavenworth Training School for Nurses, of which institution he was among the original promoters. Under the administration of President Cleveland, in 1895 he was appointed a member of the first board of United States examining surgeons for pensions, and was chosen secretary of the board, which position he filled with ability. For a number of years he was a member of the board of health of Leavenworth, and from 1896 to 1899 he served as county health officer. In every plan for the development of his profession, in every matter pertaining to its advancement, he maintains a warm interest. He has been a contributor of articles to various medical journals and has read a number of papers before conventions of the medical fraternity, all of which have indicated his deep professional knowledge and the accuracy of his diagnosis of disease in its manifold forms. At one time he was a member of the Jackson County (Mo.) Medical Society. In 1898 he served as a delegate to the convention of the American Medical Association, of which body he is a member. He is also connected with the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Eastern District Medical Society, and the Leavenworth County Medical Society, of which he was secretary for three years.

On Langworthy Ridge, near Riceville, Crawford County, Pa., the subject of this sketch was born April 29, 1859, a son of Joseph A. and Mindwell (Burton) Langworthy, the former a native of Vermont, the latter born near Brocton, N. Y. His paternal grandfather, Asher Langworthy, was of remote English descent, two brothers having in an early day come from England to Martha's Vineyard. He was a farmer in Vermont and later in Crawford County, Pa. Joseph A. Langworthy was a fruit farmer and local Methodist minister; in 1860 he settled in Brocton, Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he became owner of a large fruit farm. There he died at sixty-one years of age. His wife, who is now living with our subject's family, is seventy-eight years of age. Her father, Simon Burton, was born in New Hampshire, of English descent, and removed thence to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he and his son-in-law built one of the first grist mills in that section. He served in the war of 1812 and was slightly wounded in battle. He died at eighty-five years, while visiting his grandson, Dr. Langworthy. His father, Simon Burton, Sr., and three of his brothers, together with himself, were soldiers in the second war with England.

Twice married, Joseph A. Langworthy had two daughters and one son (now living) by his first marriage, and by his second marriage two sons, one of whom, the younger, A. E., a druggist in Atchison, has recently been elected as assistant to the chair of chemistry in the State University of Kansas. The elder son of the

second marriage, Simon Burton Langworthy, forms the subject of this article. He was reared, after one year of age, near Brocton, N. Y., and attended the schools there and the State Normal School in Fredonia, N. Y., from which he graduated in the spring of 1878. Very soon afterward he came to Kansas, where he taught in Cherokee County for a year. In 1879 he came to Leavenworth County and was for two years principal of the Fairmount school, then for two years a teacher in the Leavenworth city schools. Afterward he engaged in fruit farming on the Golden Hill fruit farm, in the city limits, operating this place while he carried on his medical studies. In 1887 he graduated from the Kansas City Medical College with the degree of M. D. He then practiced in Leavenworth for two years. For four years he was a member of the medical staff of the dispensary connected with the Kansas City Medical College, and for one year was demonstrator of chemistry in the Kansas City Medical College. At the same time he engaged in general practice in Kansas City. In 1892 he returned to Leavenworth, where he has since resided. He is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is connected with King Solomon Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M., of this city.

In New York, in 1878, Dr. Langworthy married Miss May H. Moore, who was born in the eastern part of the state on the Hudson River, and in 1878 graduated from the State Normal School of Fredonia. The four children born of their union are named as follows: Joseph Howard, who graduated from the Leavenworth high school in 1898; Herman Moore, also a high school graduate; Amy E. and William J.

HENRY W. RHEA is a prominent farmer of Sherman Township, Leavenworth County, and has been active in matters pertaining to the development of local resources. He was one of the organizers of the Bonner Springs creamery, which has proved of value to the community. In the building of bridges and roads he has always maintained a ready interest, believing that no county can take a high rank in a state until its transportation facilities have been improved as much as possible. He is a stockholder in the Tri-State Telephone Company.

Mr. Rhea was born in Hamilton County, Tenn., in 1839, a son of Andrew and Eleanor (Millikin) Rhea, natives of Tennessee, where the former carried on blacksmithing until his death in 1852. Politically he was a stanch Democrat. His father, John Rhea, who migrated from Virginia to Tennessee, was of Scotch descent, whose family settled in Virginia at an early age. John Rhea married Mary Northcross, who was a descendant of Lord Northcross, of England. Our subject's mother was of German parentage and spent her entire life in Tennessee, where she died in 1862. Of her nine children four are living, namely: Elbert A., Benjamin M., Henry W. and Mary A.

During the early part of the Civil war our subject enlisted in the Second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry and was made sergeant of Company F, and assigned to the department of the Cumberland under General Rosecrans. Upon being discharged in 1864 he entered the quartermaster's department as its agent at Knoxville, Tenn., where he remained until the close of the war. In 1867 he came to Kansas and settled in Brown County, where he remained for two years. Afterward he traveled through different parts of the state and the west. In 1873 he engaged in the mining and mercantile business at Joplin, Mo., where he remained for four years, selling out in 1877. He then bought one hundred and sixty acres in the Delaware reserve on the Kaw bottom, and since that time he has carried on stock-raising and farming, making a specialty of raising potatoes. In 1880 he erected a fine residence at Loring Station, on the heights overlooking the Kaw valley, one of the most attractive parts of Sherman Township. A railroad station has been built on his land, which facilitates the shipment of produce and travel. He plants about one hundred and twenty acres in potatoes and raises large crops.

Having given his attention very closely to the various duties connected with the cultivation of his land, Mr. Rhea has never had the leisure to



FRANCIS XAVIER JARDON.

cultivate a taste for public affairs that he might have desired. He has never sought office and has not identified himself with any political party, but has been independent in his politics. He is especially interested in educational matters and has aided in securing good schools for his district. He and his wife, who was Louisa McCaleb, of Tennessee, have many friends among the people of Sherman Township and are respected wherever known.

FRANCIS XAVIER JARDON. Few among the farmers of Douglas County have been more successful than this enterprising agriculturist of Willow Springs Township. Through his energy and industry he has acquired valuable possessions, including the ownership of one of the finest farms in eastern Kansas. His total possessions in this county aggregate ten hundred and forty acres, all of which represents his own earnings. The farm upon which he resides consists of four hundred acres, with fine improvements, including one of the handsomest country residences in the state and the most substantial barn in the locality. Besides this place he owns one hundred and sixty acres of improved land in Palmyra Township and four hundred and eighty acres comprising a stock farm in Marion Township. Besides his farming operations, in the fall of 1889 he engaged in the live-stock commission business in Kansas City, Mo., under the firm name of Burnside, Jardon & Co., and for five years gave his personal attention to that business, since which time he has remained on the farm, hiring men to attend to the commission business in the city. He has been unusually successful as a farmer. While he gives much time to general farm pursuits, he is also interested in stock-raising and has on his place from two to three hundred head of cattle.

Near Pittsfield, Mass., our subject was born April 11, 1858. He is a brother of Augustus M. Jardon, in whose sketch the family history will be found. When he was only about one month old his parents came to Kansas, hence he remembers no other home than this. When twenty-three years of age he rented a farm, and in this way secured a start in life. In the spring of 1882 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres that he still owns, and to it he has from time to time added as circumstances permitted. December 3, 1883, he married Adelia Miller, who died April 8, 1889. His second marriage took place April 15, 1893, and united him with Miss Virginia T. Elliott, of Topeka, Kans., by whom he has two children, Francis and Irene. In politics he is a Democrat with liberal views, and in local elections supports the best men for offices of trust. Fraternally he is connected with Palmyra Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., of Baldwin.

Mrs. Jardon is the daughter of John Y. and Louise (Collins) Elliott, natives respectively of Petersburg, Va., and Rheatown, Tenn. The former was for many years a prominent manufacturer of wagons and carriages. A leading Democrat he held the office of mayor of Rheatown, where his extensive factory was located. In Masonry he passed through the various chairs to that of Master Mason in the chapter. Mr. Elliott continued in business at Rheatown until his death, which occurred May 3, 1883. Of the family of seven daughters and two sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott only three are living, viz.: Mrs. Jardon; Miss Jo Elliott, who makes her home with her sister in Willow Springs Township; and Emma, wife of Joseph Dickinson, of Rheatown, Tenn.

REV. WILLIAM ROBERT WOOD, PH. D. There is no profession or occupation affording a wider field for usefulness than that of the ministry. Among the men who have honored this profession and who, in turn, have been honored by it, conspicuous mention belongs to the subject of this sketch, who is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Ottawa. Dr. Wood is a man of clear intellect and logical reasoning faculties, an earnest speaker and a successful leader. When he first came to Ottawa he found a church of four hundred and fifty members, and when he left, after a pastorate of two and one-half years, the membership had been increased to six hundred. So high was the esteem in which he was held that, some years later, while carrying on

his degree studies in the University of Chicago and at the same time acting as pastor of a growing church in that city, he was again called to Ottawa, and, accepting the call, he has since ministered to the congregation here.

The First Baptist Church of Ottawa was organized May 4, 1864, by a company of Baptists, of whom I. S. Kalloch served as chairman and C. C. Hutchinson as secretary. At that time a Baptist church was already in existence here, having been planted through the faithful labors of Rev. J. Meeker, missionary to the Ottawa Indians. Accordingly the new organization was given the name of the Second Church, but when the Indians were transferred to other sections of the country and their mission therefore disbanded, the Second then became the First Church. A building was erected in 1865 and remodeled in 1880. When it became too small for the needs of the growing congregation a new house of worship was erected, which is the finest and one of the largest church buildings in Kansas. There has been a steady growth in the membership, which now numbers more than seven hundred. Every department of the church is in excellent condition and the various societies are accomplishing much for the cause of Christ in this city.

Dr. Wood was born in London, Canada, April 21, 1860, a son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Bell) Wood, natives respectively of Glasgow, Scotland, and Montreal, Canada. His grandfather, William Wood, who was probably of English descent, was born in Scotland and prepared for the Presbyterian ministry, but ill health caused him to come to America, where he engaged in farming. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church in London, Canada. Matthew Wood, being the only son, succeeded to the old homestead, where he resided for years, but now makes his home at Luther, Mich. He has served as school director and has been interested in the building of schools. While in Canada he served as county commissioner for some years. His wife was a daughter of Archibald Bell, a native of Paisley, Scotland, and a descendant of a Highland family. He was a pioneer contractor in Toronto, but after years in that city removed to a farm near London, and finally died at Strathroy. He was the first elder in the old Knox Presbyterian Church of Toronto.

In the family of Matthew Wood were seven children, all but one of whom are living. John M. is a fruit grower in Mexico; Archibald B. is a merchant in Dumont, S. Dak.; Mary W., Mrs. Beatty, lives in Sterling, Ill.; Thomas C. is connected with the Miners' supply house in Rhinelander, Wis.; and Harriet W., a teacher, resides with her parents.

Until twenty-two years of age the subject of this article remained on the home farm, of which for some years he had charge. In 1882 he entered Woodstock (Ontario) College, and attended until the senior year, when failing health obliged him to leave. From 1882 he was engaged in preaching, although not holding a regular pastorate. He had identified himself with the Baptist Church at the age of eighteen, although both of his parents were Presbyterians. In 1885 he went to Colorado, where he was ordained September 29, and became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Boulder. At the same time he continued his studies in the University of Colorado, from which he graduated in 1888, with the degree of Ph. B. His second pastorate in Colorado was with the Judson Baptist Church in Denver, where he remained until the spring of 1890. At the same time he was secretary of the Baptist state convention and had charge of missionary work in Colorado, having the supervision of about forty missionaries scattered throughout the state. The duties of his position made it necessary for him to travel considerably, in order to understand thoroughly the needs of each mission post. Frequently he preached in mountain and mining towns. In May, 1890, he accepted the Ottawa pastorate, which he held until September, 1892, and then went to Chicago, where he attended the University of Chicago, and received the degrees of B. D. and Ph. D. He also took charge of a newly organized church of thirty-five members, from which he built up the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, located three blocks from the University and containing a membership of two hundred. Since his return to Kansas

he has acted as a member of the ministerial committee of the Ottawa University and chairman of the executive committee of the state convention of Baptist societies in Kansas. In every place where he has labored he has been successful in strengthening congregations and in increasing membership. Weak churches and congregations broken down by dissensions have been helped by his labors and brought into harmony and good fellowship. Among young people his work has been remarkably successful, and while in Boulder it was through his efforts the young people's society was organized that afterward became a power for good in that county and state.

The marriage of Dr. Wood united him with Miss Mary Ethel Eldridge, who was born in New York state and received her education in a high school and business college in Chicago. For ten years she was private secretary to Isaac E. Blake, president of the Continental Oil and Transportation Company, with headquarters in Denver, Colo. While in that city she was interested in the real-estate business and also in mining in Colorado, Utah and Idaho. She drew the original specifications for the magnificent $30,000 organ which Mr. Blake presented to the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Denver. As a financier she has few equals among women, while her culture brings her into social prominence. Dr. and Mrs. Wood have two children, Gordon Blake and Roberta Virginia.

COL. JOHN KNOX RANKIN. The first representative of this branch of the Rankin family in America was John Rankin, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, of Scotch descent, and emigrated to the new world in 1727, settling on the Juniata River in Pennsylvania. At a somewhat later date he moved to the vicinity of Carlisle. He was the father of two sons and eight daughters, the sons being Thomas and Richard. Thomas was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a leading man in his community. Among his family of six sons and six daughters was Richard, who was born near Carlisle in 1756 and followed the blacksmith's trade in conjunction with farming. During the Revolutionary war he was one of the brave patriots who fought for the freedom of our country. After the close of the war he returned to his Pennsylvania home, but in 1786 settled in Tennessee. By his marriage to Jane Steele he had eleven sons and one daughter.

Among these sons were four Presbyterian clergymen, all of whom were prominent in the anti-slavery movement. One of them, Rev. John Rankin, almost suffered martydom on account of his outspoken opposition to slavery, being several times mobbed. Another of the brothers, Rev. Robert Rankin, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., and attended for some years Murray Academy in Dandridge, finishing his education under his brother John, at Ripley, Brown County, Ohio. Upon being licensed to preach he accepted a charge in Huntingdon, Ohio, and from there went to Cass County near Logansport, Ind., to labor as a home missionary, near which town he died in 1840, when his son, our subject, was only three years of age. Besides him, he left two other children: Mary, who is married and lives at Quenemo, Kans., and Alexander, a Kansas pioneer of 1857, now living in Lawrence.

The wife of Rev. Robert Rankin was Eliza Rowe Lowry, who was born in Greene County, East Tennessee, a daughter of Adam and Julia Lowry, who sailed for America from Londonderry, Ireland. Her father was a pioneer miller and farmer and also flat-boated on the Tennessee River. The family were all stanch believers in the Union cause, and twenty-two of them were captured at one time, in Tennessee, in a crowd of three hundred. After the death of Rev. Robert Rankin his widow was again married. Her last years were spent in Kansas and she died at Quenemo November 29, 1898. She was a woman of noble character and great patience in the midst of adverse circumstances, and to her influence our subject undoubtedly owes the firm principles of honor implanted in his nature. Deprived of his father's care when too small to realize his loss, his mother thereafter cared for him and watched over his

education and training, doing everything for him that her limited circumstances rendered possible.

The first college in which our subject studied was at Wabash, Ind., but on account of his anti-slavery views he left that institution and entered a college at Iberia, Ohio. That school had been established under the care and patronage of the Free Presbyterian Church, a denomination which seceded from the old and new schools of the Presbyterian body on account of the slavery question. Both men and women were admitted to its classes, and also both black and white students. It was under the supervision, as president, of a scholarly man (uncle of the lady whom Colonel Rankin afterward married), who was the last victim of the fugitive-slave law, having been convicted under the fugitive-slave law and sent to the penitentiary on the charge of aiding fugitives in securing their freedom; and he remained in prison until pardoned by President Lincoln. Rev. John Rankin was also active in the organization of the Free Presbyterian Church and the founding of the college at Iberia.

May 1, 1859, our subject arrived in Lawrence, joining his brother, who had come to Douglas County in 1857. In the spring of 1860 he returned to Iberia, where he graduated in 1860. During his first sojourn in the west he was doorkeeper for the territorial council of 1859. On his return to Lawrence in 1860 he took an ox-team and went to Iowa, bringing back a load of wheat ground. During the winter of 1860-61 he was enrolling clerk in the last territorial legislature. When the first state legislature met he was appointed a journal clerk and at the close of the session enlisted in the Union army. In May, 1861, he was elected second lieutenant of Company C, Second Kansas Infantry, which was composed of Johnson County boys. Going to Missouri, he took part in the battles of Forsyth, Dug Spring and Wilson Creek, where Lyon was killed and the regiment cut to pieces. In the fall of 1861 he was mustered out with his regiment, and on the re-organization of the regiment as cavalry was commissioned lieutenant of Company H, Second Kansas Cavalry. During that year he and others were detached to form a battery, which was sent south to Corinth, but, there being an oversupply of artillery in Rosecrans' corps, the men were remounted as cavalry. The other officers returned to Kansas and our subject remained in command of the men, as body guard for Gen. Robert B. Mitchell. He took part in the movement of Buell's army back to Louisville, the battle of Perryville, Ky., and until the pursuit of Bragg's army was abandoned, after which the detachment was returned to the Second Kansas. He was detached as aide-de-camp to General Mitchell, on whose staff he remained until the expiration of his time, in the meantime taking part in the battles of Stone River, Rover, Triune, Shelbyville and Chickamauga, after which Mitchell was transferred to the department of the west, with headquarters in Omaha.

During the Quantrell raid our subject and his cousin were the only men in Lawrence who resisted the raiders with arms, an account of which is given in Cordley's History of Lawrence and Speer's History of "Jim" Lane, in pursuit of Quantrell. On that day, August 21, 1863, the two men had a contest with six raiders in the street and wounded two and drove the others away. In June, 1865, upon being mustered out, our subject was commissioned colonel and given a position as paymaster and inspector-general, which he filled four years, until it was abolished by law. In 1866 he was elected a member of the house of representatives, from 1867 to 1871 served as postmaster at Lawrence, in 1874 and 1875 was honored with the office of mayor, in 1889 was again chosen for the legislature, held the office of assistant superintendent of Haskell Institute, and in 1890 was appointed special agent in the Indian service under Benjamin Harrison, a position which he has since filled with the greatest efficiency. At different times he has served as a member of the school board of Lawrence. He was a member of the board of directors of the Lawrence Land and Water Power Company, and was treasurer and a director of the St. Louis, Lawrence & Southwestern Railroad. In politics he has always been stanch in his adherence to Republican principles, and has exerted a wide influence among the members of his party. His

religious faith is that of his forefathers, the Presbyterian. Fraternally he is connected with Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., and the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion. In former years he was engaged in the mercantile business, but the duties of his position as Indian agent have for some years engrossed his entire time and given him little leisure for other pursuits.

March 21, 1866, in Terryville, Conn., Colonel Rankin married Laura, daughter of Rev. Thomas Finney, a prominent minister in the Free Presbyterian Church. She was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, and died in Lawrence in 1875, leaving two sons. The older of these sons, Robert C., is living in East Las Vegas, N. M. The younger, Herbert J., who enlisted as a rough rider in the Spanish-American war, served during the Santiago campaign and was mustered out at the close of the war. The second marriage of Colonel Rankin took place September 5, 1878, in Lawrence, and united him with Miss Augusta Fischer, who was born in Cherzt, Prussia, and by whom he has four children: Carl, Anna L., Alice M. and Margaret A.

SAMUEL R. DICKEY, proprietor of County Line farm, in Delaware Township, Leavenworth County, is one of the best-known stockmen in this part of the state. A resident of this county since 1865, he was among the first to begin the breeding of fine stock in the state of Kansas and has made a specialty of raising Hambletonian horses, of which he usually has from twenty-five to fifty head on his farm. His trotting horses are among the finest in the state and on his place he has a good trotting track. Frequently he has made shipments of fine driving stock to Philadelphia and other eastern points. Upon his farm, which consists of one hundred and twenty-five acres, he also carries on general farm pursuits.

Mr. Dickey was born in Chester County, Pa., June 23, 1844, a son of James R. and Jane (Cummings) Dickey. Early in the eighteenth century Samuel Dickey came from the north of Ireland. His son, Samuel, married Mary Jackson in 1759 and they had four sons: John, Samuel, Ebenezer and David. John was the father of James R., whose son, Samuel R., is the subject of this sketch. Several of the name took part in the struggle for national independence. Our subject's paternal grandfather, John Dickey, a native of Chester County, spent his entire life there, and was one of the prominent men of his locality. The maternal grandfather of our subject, John Cummings, owned large estates and several lime kilns near Philadelphia, where his daughter, Mrs. Dickey, was born and reared, and where she died; she was buried in the cemetery at Oxford, Pa.

In 1865 James R. Dickey brought his family to Kansas and settled in Brown County, where he engaged in farming. Agriculture was his life occupation, although, at different times, he also had other interests. At one time he operated a cotton factory in Chester County and for a year he also carried on a woolen mill in Kentucky. In politics he was a Republican and during war times was a stanch Abolitionist and supporter of the Union. He was drowned in 1867, when fifty-four years of age. His oldest son, John, who went to Colorado in 1860, enlisted in the First Colorado Infantry in the Civil war and was never heard of after the battle of Apache Canon. The other children were as follows: Sarah, deceased; Samuel R.; and Jane, wife of Theophilus Barnhart; formerly of Texas, now of Chickasha, I. T.

The subject of this sketch was reared near Oxford, Chester County, Pa., and was educated in common schools. He accompanied his parents to York County, Pa., and Geneseo, Ill. In 1865 he came with them to Kansas, settling in Leavenworth County. Two years later he purchased the farm where he now resides, and here, since 1878, he has engaged in the breeding of trotting horses, also in general agricultural pursuits. Politically he has always been a Republican, but is a strong supporter of the silver standard. He has served as clerk of the school board, but, as a rule, prefers not to hold official positions.

April 7, 1869, Mr. Dickey married Miss Emily A. Carpenter, by whom he has five children:

Mary E., who is in New York; James H., who is with his parents; Charles F., a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, class of 1899, and winner of a prize of $100 for the best examination in materia medica and pharmacognosy; Harry C., a student in the same school; and Jennie. The children have been given excellent educational advantages and are unusually intelligent and cultured. Mrs. Dickey is a daughter of Charles K. Carpenter, who at one time was a merchant in New York City, but in 1860 removed to Kansas. He made the acquaintance of the law firm of Ewing, Sherman & McCook, all of whom became generals in the Civil war. He purchased the Sherman farm near North Topeka, and there made his home for four years. In 1864 he came to Leavenworth County and purchased a farm on the Indian reservation line, after which he returned to New York City. His last days were spent in that place, where he died in 1883. He had a brother, George Carpenter, who was post quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth for some time during the Civil war, holding the rank of captain.

NELSON MERCHANT. At the time of the excitement concerning the free-state or slavery triumph in Kansas, Mr. Merchant was one of the men who were attracted to the west and cast in his fortunes with the men of the north in an endeavor to crush out slavery from their midst. In the spring of 1857 he came to Franklin County and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres in Hayes Township. He experienced all the excitement and danger incident to life in a new country where opposing forces were striving for the mastery. Sometimes when border ruffians were creating devastation in the neighborhood and leaving death in their trail, he was forced, for safety, to spend whole nights in the brush. On one night Quantrell slept in his house, but he was not aware of the fact until after the famous raider had gone. In December, 1857, his family joined him in his new home, and here they have since resided, he giving his attention to agricultural pursuits.

In Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., Mr. Merchant was born May 24, 1830. His father, Rensselaer Merchant, was a native of Washington County, that state, born November 30, 1804, and at the age of thirteen he accompanied his parents to Lyons. The remainder of his life was spent in that place, where he died January 27, 1849, at the age of forty-four years. Through his service in the militia he was always known as captain. In connection with farming he engaged in teaching school. His father, John Merchant, was born in Washington County April 11, 1776, and died in Wayne County at the age of ninety-one years. His life work was that of an agriculturist. In politics he was a Democrat.

The mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Lane, was born in Wayne County June 23, 1812, and died there May 30, 1874. In religion she was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a daughter of Ziba and Frances (Dennis) Lane, the former born January 31, 1783, and died January 20, 1866; the latter born in Maine January 20, 1784, and died in New York January 11, 1868. By her marriage to Mr. Merchant she had one son and two daughters. The oldest daughter, Eleanor, was born October 29, 1834, and became the wife of E. A. Gridley. The younger daughter, Lydia, born January 5, 1839, is the widow of John H. Munn, and lives in New York. The oldest of the three children was Nelson. He was educated in the common schools of the home neighborhood and grew to manhood with a thorough knowledge of agriculture.

January 29, 1851, our subject married Miss Julia A. Griffith, who was born in Bridgeport, Conn., February 9, 1831, and at the age of one year was taken by her parents, David and Pollie (Platt) Griffith, to Wayne County, N, Y., where she was reared, educated and married. Her father, a native of Wales, crossed the ocean five times. In early life he followed the hatter's trade in New York and Bridgeport, Conn., for perhaps ten years, and later he engaged in farming. His death occurred when he was seventy-seven years of age. Influential in the Republican party he was offered some important state offices, but refused to accept them. His wife was born in Con-

necticut and died in New York at thirty-three years of age. Of their four children two are deceased. Six children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Merchant, namely: Herschel, a farmer of Hayes Township; Lydia E., wife of H. F. Ellis, of Ottawa, Kans.; Nettie L., who died in September, 1889, at the age of twenty-six years; Foster P., who is a farmer of the home neighborhood; Clarence, who died January 7, 1886, at eighteen years of age; and Charles, who manages the home farm.

Until 1897 a Republican, Mr. Merchant in that year identified himself with the Prohibition party, with the principles of which he had always been in sympathy. For sixteen years he served as justice of the peace, and for several years was assistant county assessor of Franklin County. In 1868 he was engrossing clerk of the state legislature, and in 1869-70 served as sergeant-at-arms in the state senate. With his family he holds membership in the Presbyterian Church. He is identified with Palmyra Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M., of Baldwin, in which he has officiated as junior deacon and master.

'OLIN BELL is one of the successful business men of Lawrence, where he has made his home since 1885. He has built up what is now the largest music business in Kansas, and with his brother John as partner has established a valuable trade extending through the state. When he came to this city he was without means. His brother had settled here in 1884 and had started in business as a piano tuner and repairer. In 1886 they opened a music store in a building ten feet square, with a capital of only $25. Such a start might not seem encouraging, but they were energetic and determined to succeed, and it was not long until they had established themselves upon a sound financial basis. When the brother went to Chicago the firm of Bell Brothers dissolved and our subject continued alone, but after three years his brother returned and the old business relations were resumed. In 1892 they removed to their present location, No. 845 Massachusetts street, where they occupy the larger part of two floors, carrying in stock all kinds of musical instruments and acting as distributing agents for the Shaw and Marshall and Wendell pianos. The brothers are interested in the Russell-Lane Piano Company of Chicago, for whom they are the sole western agents. 'Olin was one of the incorporators of the company and was chosen a director, also secretary, in which capacities he has since been retained, besides which, since January, 1899, he has also been treasurer. The factory owned by the company is a five-story building at Nos. 37-39-41 and 43 Coventry street, but even the immense capacity furnished by that building is severely taxed, so rapidly has the business grown. In spite of a large number of hands being furnished constant employment the pianos cannot be manufactured rapidly enough to supply the great demand. The company is the successor to the old Russell Piano Company, once so well known throughout the country.

The Bells are an old eastern family. Our subject's father, Robert, a native of York state, was a son of William Bell, who moved west to Wisconsin, thence to Kansas and died in Lawrence. From Wisconsin Robert went to Indiana, and during his residence at Mishawaka, St. Joseph County, his son, Leolin (known as 'Olin) was born, February 20, 1865. When the latter was fifteen years of age the father took the family to Iowa and settled in Shenandoah, where he died. He had married Eliza DeMott, who was born in Mineola, Long Island, a member of an old Revolutionary family that originally came from France. She is still living and makes her home in Clarinda, Iowa. Of her four children, John H. is in Lawrence; Mrs. Clara Houson resides in Kansas City; and W. J. is engaged in the music business in Texas. When ten years of age our subject secured employment on a farm near South Bend, Ind., and from that time he has been self-supporting. He was only six when he began to play on the cornet, having inherited from his father a talent for music. However, while he worked on the farm his talent was not developed. After coming west as far as Iowa he remained in Shenandoah until 1882 and then spent a year in

the preparatory department of the University of Kansas. Returning to Iowa, after a year he went back to Indiana and continued there until February, 1885, when he joined his brother in Lawrence. He is a member of the Music Club of Lawrence. His brother organized and is leader of Bell's Military Band, in which he plays B flat cornet.

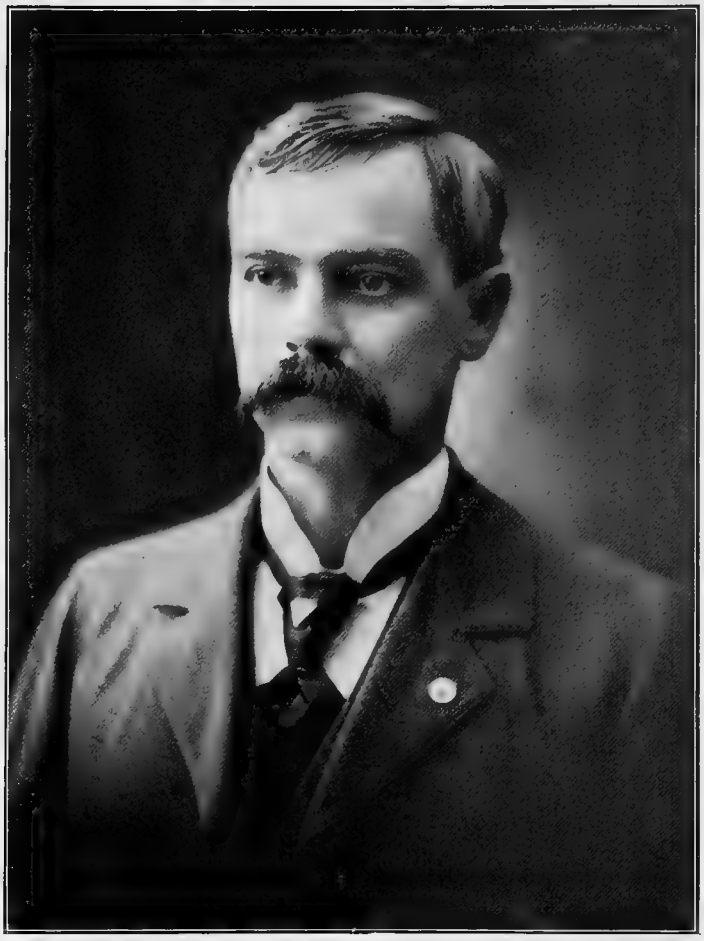
In politics Mr. Bell is a Republican. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, also belongs to the Fraternal Aid Association and the United Commercial Travelers. His marriage, which took place in Lawrence, united him with Miss Ida R. Burr, who was born in Massachusetts and came west with her father, Fred P. Burr. She is a talented musician and a graduate of the musical department of the University of Kansas. The two children born of this union are Grace Adelaide and Ida Dorothy.

FITCH REED, deceased, formerly one of the prominent men of Douglas County, was born in the town of Richmond, Ontario County, N. Y., July 28, 1814, a son of Wheeler and Olive (Risdon) Reed. His father was twice married and by his first wife, our subject's mother, had five children, none of whom is now living. For his second wife he chose Miss Hannah Risdon, a sister of the first wife. To their union fifteen children were born, of whom the following survive: George, of Coldwater, Mich.; Emily, wife of Solomon Longyear, of Seattle, Wash.; Almira, who married Warren Gilbert, of Lenawee County, Mich.; Byron, also of Lenawee County; and Henry, who lives in Grand Rapids, Mich.

A native of Vermont, Wheeler Reed accompanied his parents to New York in boyhood and settled in Ontario County, where his father acquired large possessions, each of the five sons being given a farm upon settling in life. The family became numerous and influential. Fifty children, descendants of the first settler, attended the same school and formed almost the entire list of scholars. They were also leaders in the Presbyterian Church and operated a woolen and flouring mill in the same locality. The education of our subject was obtained in common schools and the academy at Canandaigua, N. Y., after which he taught two terms in New York, and then went to Oakland County, Mich., where he taught for two years. He returned to New York, but his services in Michigan had been so satisfactory that they wrote for him to return and teach the following winter; however, having already accepted a school for that term he could not comply with the request. He taught one term in New York, and during that time was married. At the expiration of his term he went back to Michigan and settled on a farm in Lenawee County which he had acquired some time before. There he engaged in farming, by his energy and good judgment obtaining large and valuable possessions.

In 1865 Mr. Reed moved to the town of Adrian intending to spend his remaining years in retirement. However, two of his daughters removing to Kansas, in 1869 he determined to locate in the west, and July of that year found him with his family in Douglas County. He settled in Wakarusa Township, six miles south of Lawrence, where he developed one of the best farms in the county. Here he quietly, but busily, passed the latter part of his life, dying on the old homestead January 10, 1897. For many years during his residence in Michigan he served as justice of the peace. From youth he was an earnest Christian, seeking to carry out in his life the glorious principles of Christianity, and after coming to Kansas he identified himself with the Methodist Church, although he had previously been connected with the Presbyterians.

February 20, 1840, Mr. Reed married Miss Ann Draper, a lady of estimable character, to whose sympathy and co-operation he owed not a little of his success. She was born near the city of Hull, in Yorkshire, England, May 1, 1816, a daughter of John and Mary (White) Draper. Her father, who was born and reared in Lincolnshire, England, moved to Yorkshire in early manhood and learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for some years in that shire. In 1831 he emigrated from England to America



STEPHAN NAEHER.

and settled in Farmington, Mich., where many years of his life were passed. He removed to Wakarusa Township in 1869, and died here a few years later. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Reed were born five children, three of whom are deceased, namely: Marshall and Marcia (twins), and Mary C. Elizabeth D. is the wife of A. F. Allen, a prominent farmer of Vinland, Kans. Ellen M. married Dr. George Leary, who resides in Wakarusa Township, Douglas County.

STEPHAN NAEHER, an enterprising business man of Leavenworth, was born in Frickingen, Baden, Germany, December 24, 1855, the only child born to the union of John and Mary Ann (Andelfinger) Naeher, natives of Baden. His father, who was the son of John Naeher, Sr., and a member of an old family of his locality, was for years employed as an assistant to the chief forester, continuing in that position until he retired at the age of sixty-six years. A year later he died. His first wife, who was the daughter of a farmer of Heiligenburg, died at the age of thirty-seven years, when her son, Stephan, was five days old. Afterward the father was again married, having by the union a son, Thomas, who is a tinsmith in Leavenworth.

When a boy our subject worked for two and a-half years in the botanical gardens of one of the princes of Baden, where he learned the forester's business. Determining to try his fortune in America, in 1872 he crossed from Hamburg via Havre to New York on the packet-steamer "Holsatia," which was on the ocean for thirteen days. From New York he came west to Leavenworth, where he worked as a gardener for two months. Later he secured a clerkship in Henry Krezdorn's store, remaining in that position until 1878. From June, 1878, to September, 1879, he was employed by Rohlfing & Co., wholesale grocers. When Thomas Morgan opened a store he was engaged as clerk with him. May 1, 1881, he bought Mr. Morgan out and has since continued the business alone. Later he bought the property on which the store and residence stand. The lot is 90 x 140 feet in dimensions, of which ground the brick store occupies 24 x 60, and the warehouse, for grain, hay and storage, 70 x 20. The location is No. 1300 South Fourth street. He has built up an excellent trade in the retail grocery business, and is known for the reliability of his dealings and his honesty in every transaction.

The marriage of Mr. Naeher took place in Leavenworth and united him with Miss Rosa Rapp, who was born in Lexington, Mo., but was reared in Leavenworth from the age of one year. She is a daughter of Jacob Rapp, who was born in Baden and emigrated to the United States, settling in Lexington, Mo., and there following the shoemaker's trade. During the Civil war he was a member of a Missouri regiment that enlisted from St. Louis. At the close of the war he came to Leavenworth and opened a shoe store, but later turned his attention to the grocery business, in which he has since engaged. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Naeher are Amelia, Stephen A., Annie, Katie, Frances and Josephine.

In his political views Mr. Naeher is a stanch Republican. He is interested in the work of the Turn Verein, to which he belongs. He was at one time chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the grand lodge and a charter member of the Uniform Rank. The Woodmen of the World numbers him among the members of its Leavenworth camp, and he is also connected with Delaware Tribe No. 3, I. O. R. M.

BENJAMIN J. DONOVAN, who first came to Leavenworth in 1853 and settled permanently in this city three years later, was born in Cork, Ireland, and was reared on a farm near Chillicothe, Ill., and was a son of Benjamin Donovan, Sr. After establishing his home in Leavenworth he became interested in the transfer business for Durfee & Peck, and continued with them until he died, being at the time of his death the oldest transfer man in the town. During territorial days he served as a magistrate. However, he preferred to give his attention to private business matters rather than public affairs, and had no desire to hold office.

The marriage of Benjamin Donovan united him with Catherine A. Herne, daughter of Philip Herne, who died in Providence, R. I. She is still living, and makes her home with her son, Martin B. Mr. Donovan died in 1873, at the age of forty years. Of their ten children only three are living, viz.: Martin B.; Mrs. Joseph Farrell, of Kansas City; and John H., who is in charge of the transfer department of the Donovan Coal, Ice & Transfer Company.

MARTIN B. DONOVAN, proprietor of the Donovan Coal, Ice & Transfer Company of Leavenworth and the Leavenworth Coal, Feed & Commission Company, also manager of the Crawford Grand Opera House, has spent his entire life in Leavenworth, where he was born July 15, 1859. Upon the death of his father in 1873 he succeeded to the management of the transfer business, which were then so small that only one horse and one dray were needed. Under his efficient management a large business was built up. He added coal and wood to the transfer business, and in 1897 put in an ice plant and a general and cold storage warehouse, with good capacity. The office and warehouses are at No. 107 Main street, and the ice house is on Seneca street. From here shipments of manufactured ice are made to the wholesale houses of Kansas City and other points.

In addition to the Donovan Coal, Ice & Transfer Company, whose large business is the result of his executive ability and wise judgment, Mr. Donovan is interested as a partner in the livery firm of Keller & Co., at No. 312 South Fourth street, proprietors of the finest livery barns in the city. He is also a partner in the firm of Hiatt & Donovan, successors to the Osage Indian Traders at Pawhuska, Okla. This business has had a phenomenal growth, necessitating the rebuilding of the store to three times its former capacity. The town of Pawhuska is thirty miles from the railroad, the nearest station being Elgin, Kans.

Under the management of Mr. Donovan the Crawford Grand Opera House has enjoyed an unprecedented prosperity for several years. The house has a seating capacity of one thousand and has, during the season, the best attractions on the road. Mr. Donovan is the possessor of a fine voice and for eleven years he was first tenor in the cathedral. Politically he is a Democrat and actively interested in local affairs. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Tent of Maccabees, and Catholic Knights of America.

When the Leavenworth Coal, Feed & Commission Company was organized Mr. Donovan became interested in it and is now the sole proprietor, Ben Perry being the manager. The office of the company is at the corner of Fourth and Choctaw streets, and the firm deals in all kinds of coal, feed and grain. Mr. Donovan is a large property owner. Besides his fine residence on Miami street he owns a farm three miles southwest of Tonganoxie, where he is raising fine thoroughbred horses, and in the Osage Indian Reservation he also has a large ranch, where he is engaged in breeding horses, mules and hogs.

In Leavenworth Mr. Donovan married Agnes, daughter of Paul Rohr, who came to Kansas in 1856 and was engaged in the harness business in Leavenworth. Mrs. Agnes Donovan was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and died in Leavenworth in 1891, leaving a son, Martin B., Jr., now a student in St. Benedict's College at Atchison. A daughter, Mary C., was born of this union, but died in childhood. The second marriage of Mr. Donovan united him with Miss Theresa Mesel, daughter of John and Theresa Mesel, pioneers of Leavenworth County. By this union were born two sons, George Eddy, and John Joseph, who died in 1899.

HON. GEORGE A. FISHER, proprietor of the Fisher machine works of Leavenworth, is a pioneer of the west and a leading business man of the city which for years has been his home. In December, 1896, he and his four sons started the works which they now conduct, building a two-story shop, 24x125 feet in dimensions, at Nos. 206-208 Cherokee street. In the shop are manufactured tools and machinery of

all kinds. All of the equipments are modern and the products first-class in every respect. The special feature of the works is the Portable Boring machine invented by George H. Fisher, for the re-boring of cylinders and Corliss valve seats, which is the only worm-geared and automatic feed-boring mill in the west. The advantage of this machine is the fact that cylinders may be bored without change of position, which enables the owner to avoid loss of time. In most cases the cylinders are bored without shutting down the plant for more than ten or twelve hours at a time.

The Fisher family, in past as well as the present generations, has had many expert machinists among its members. Our subject's father, whose name was the same as his own, was born in Germany, and in early life settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he followed the trade of a boiler-maker. He died in that city when ninety-eight years of age. His wife, Mary Ann Gary, was born in Scotland, and died in Pittsburgh. Of their nine children, three are living, a sister and a brother (the latter, Moses, a veteran of the Civil war) being residents of Pittsburgh. George A. was born in that city December 14, 1832, and received a public-school education. From the age of sixteen until twenty-one he served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade. In 1853 he crossed the plains to California, outfitting at Leavenworth with an ox-team and then going, with a Mormon train to Fort Laramie, from there with another train via South Pass to California, where he arrived after a trip of four months. Three months later he returned across the plains with an ox-team, going with a party to what is now Denver (then Cherry Creek). In that place he met Green Russell, who, accompanied by a party, was en route to California, but found gold in Colorado and decided to remain; later he laid out the town of Aurora, now the west part of Denver. Mr. Fisher remained with Mr. Russell for more than half a year, after which he returned to Fort Leavenworth. During the territorial strife he was employed by the government in carrying dispatches between Lawrence and Leavenworth, then joined an expedition against the Sioux Indians and took part in a fight with the savages at Ash Hollow, eighty miles from Sumner. From there the company went to Dakota. He was engaged in trading with the Indians, and with his wagon and four-yoke team traveled from one settlement to another. In 1860 he joined General Sully as a guide, his abilty to speak the Sioux language making his services especially valuable. He took part in the battle at White Stone Lake and was twice wounded there. Afterward he resumed Indian trading among the Sioux. Twice he was attacked by savages and seriously injured, once his horse being shot under him, leaving him to make his way, as best he could, to Fort Lookout, one hundred and fifty miles away. He rescued and returned to her home Mrs. Kelly, who was kidnapped by Comanche Indians in 1862 and sold to the Sioux in Dakota.

Returning to Pittsburgh in 1863, Mr. Fisher married Miss Anna B. Claus, daughter of John and Barbara Claus, of that city. With his wife he went back to Dakota and settled upon a ranch at Bonham, but Indians were numerous and white settlers scarce; and his wife not liking the place, he removed to St. Joe, where he was employed as a machinist. In 1869 he came to Leavenworth, and for twenty-one years afterward was employed by the same firm as machinist, a record which proves the value of his services better than mere words could do. Upon resigning his position he engaged in the dairy business on his farm of fifteen acres in the suburbs, and continued thus engaged until he opened his machine shop.

Mr. Fisher has had considerable experience in frontier life. He has many relics, including a pipe, from Albert Sidney Johnston, for securing horses that had been stolen, and a gold-headed cane from the Dakota territorial legislature. During the ten years that he traveled in Dakota trading among the Indians he never slept in a house, his only bed being an improvised one in tent or on the ground. He was a member of the first territorial legislature of Dakota, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket. He also served as postmaster at Bonham. He and his wife are the parents of eleven children, namely: Anna B.; Mrs. Minnie Belle Biddle, of

Leavenworth; George H., a partner of his father and a young man of inventive ability; Cora C.; Harry, Arthur and Walter (partners with their father); Grace, Ernest, Clara and Richard.

S. EDWARD BRUNE, secretary and manager of the Douglas County Creamery Company, is in charge of one of the most important business concerns of Lawrence. In June, 1895, he was elected to the position which he has since filled with the greatest efficiency, and he is also a stockholder and director of the company. The creamery was opened April 10, 1895, but was not operated under any system until he assumed its management, since which time it has been made a most successful investment for its stockholders. The company has a paid-up capital of $4,700, with an authorized capital of $10,000. The plant has a capacity of fifteen hundred pounds of butter a day, and a specialty is made of the finest grade of table butter, shipments of which are made as far east as Philadelphia, although Kansas City furnishes the principal market for the product. Every modern equipment may be found in the creamery, including two separators and a combined churn and worker. The plant is operated by a boiler of fifteen-horse power and an engine of ten-horse power. At Lecompton and Belvoir well-equipped skimming stations have been established. To aid in the operating of the creamery Mr. Brune has invented a number of devices, one of these being an automatic belt shift on the feed pump of the separator. He is an active member of the Kansas State Dairy Association and the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, in the latter of which he has officiated as vice-president.

The father of our subject, Rev. John Henry Brune, was born near Halle, Germany, and was reared on the home farm, but in early manhood came to America. He was educated for the ministry and was ordained a minister in the German Methodist Episcopal Church. For a time he preached at Warrenton, Warren County, Mo., where his son S. Edward was born May 19, 1860. Thence he went to Golconda, Ill., later was in charge of a church in Missouri. In 1866 he came to Lawrence as pastor of the Lawrence Church, but a year later, while holding this pastorate, he died at thirty-three years of age. He had married Wilhelmina Bromelsick, who was born in Germany and came to America in an early day, settling in Hermann, Mo. About 1857 he came to Kansas, and here he died forty years afterward. After the death of her husband Mrs. Brune was again married, and now makes her home at Eudora, this state. By her first marriage she had five children, two of whom are living, S. Edward and George C., the latter being editor of the Eudora *News*.

When our subject was six years of age he was brought by his parents to Lawrence. He attended the public schools in this city and also spent one year in the University of Kansas. In 1879 he accompanied the family to Eudora and settled on a farm, where he remained for three years with them. Afterward he bought the forty-acre place from them and continued farming alone until 1889, when he sold the property and bought the Eudora House. For four years he continued at the head of this hotel until it was destroyed by fire in 1893. His next business venture was as secretary of the Eudora creamery. In 1894 he went to Iowa and took a course in the Ames creamery school, where he completed the regular studies. Returning to Eudora he took charge of the buttermaking department in the creamery, and after six months succeeded to the management of the plant. On resigning that position and selling his interest in the business he came to Lawrence, where he has since made his home. While in Eudora he served for one year as a member of the city council, and at the time of his removal from that place he held the office of justice of the peace. In politics he is a Republican. He is a believer in the doctrine of the denomination in which his father was a minister. In the Ancient Order of United Workmen he is past master workman of the local lodge. While in Eudora he was made a Mason, and is now a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M. He was a charter member of the Fraternal Aid Association at Eudora, of which he was president, and

since his removal to Lawrence he has become associated with that organization here. He is a member of Bell's military band, in which he plays the first clarinet. During his residence in Eudora he married Miss Mary A. Albright, who was born in Lee County, Ill., and about 1870 accompanied her father, Charles Albright, to a farm near Eudora. Mr. and Mrs. Brune have two children, Clarence E. and George W.

WILLIAM LAMBERT, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Leavenworth Fruit and Commission Company, is one of the enterprising business men of Leavenworth. In October, 1897, he began in the fruit commission business in partnership with Henry L. Rodenburg, under the company name of the Leavenworth Fruit and Commission Company. The business was incorporated in November, 1898, with Mr. Rodenburg as president, George C. Richardson, vice-president, and Mr. Lambert secretary, treasurer and manager. The commission house is located at No. 511 Cherokee street, where foreign and domestic fruits and vegetables are handled, a specialty being made of apples and potatoes in car lots. The business is the largest in the commission line in the city, and its success is due to the enterprise and ability of its officers.

Mr. Lambert was born in Loudonville, Ashland County, Ohio, February 19, 1861, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Zider) Lambert, natives respectively of Holmes County, Ohio, and Germany. His father, who was for some years a farmer, afterward carried on a general store in Loudonville. In 1878 he removed to Hot Springs, Ark., but after four months there, during the same year he settled in Leavenworth, and afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits in Delaware Township, this county. In 1897 he rented his farm of one hundred and sixty acres and has since lived retired in Los Angeles, Cal. His wife died in 1881, leaving four sons and two daughters, who are now living.

Of these, William was next to the oldest. He remained with his father in Loudonville until 1878, when he came to Leavenworth and entered the employ of James H. Foster in the dry-goods department, afterward being for thirteen years in charge of the woolen department with Ettenson, Woolfe & Co. He resigned his position in order to give his attention to the fruit commission business, in which he has since successfully engaged. As a business man he is keen, capable, efficient and honorable, and has won many friends in the business circles of Leavenworth. In national politics he is a Democrat, but his time is so closely given to his business affairs that he has little leisure for participation in local matters. In religion he is connected with the Christian Church. Fraternally he is past grand of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., also a member of the encampment, and past master of American Lodge No. 122, A. O. U. W. The Leavenworth Council, United Commercial Travelers, numbers him among its members. His marriage took place in this city and united him with Noda O., daughter of Samuel Merchant and a native of Camden Point, Mo. The four children comprising their family are Dottie, Edna May, Jacob William and Verner.

WILLIAM BROMELSICK. At the time of the Quantrell raid, August 21, 1863, Mr. Bromelsick was a child of eleven years, and was living with his parents on a farm four miles southeast of Eudora, Douglas County. When the raiders marched toward Lawrence they made only two or three stops after leaving Kansas City. One of these was at the Bromelsick farm. They also stopped at the Bentley house, one-half mile east, where they killed two soldiers who were stopping there. Coming on to the Bromelsick farm, they arrived there about eleven o'clock. The family were all asleep, but were awakened by the command to surround the house. The father hastened to the cellar to hide, knowing that his life was in danger. Some one knocked on the door with the butt end of a gun. The mother answered the knock and tried to convince the raiders that there were no men on the place, but they searched and soon found the father and the hired man. The latter, who was the first

one caught, was taken outside, but being strong, knocked his two captors down and escaped to the cornfield. When they found Mr. Bromelsick, they made him dress, and as he was tying his shoes, the wind blew the light out. The darkness saved his life. He slipped away, escaped through the back door and fled to the field. As the raiders searched through the house they found the eleven-year-old son, whom they jerked out of bed, to see if he was large enough to kill, but finding him so small, left him alone. Meantime the father had fled to a neighbor, whom he endeavored to persuade to hasten to Lawrence with the alarm, he himself being too old to undertake the trip; but the neighbor was thoroughly frightened and feared to venture out. The raiders left, carrying with them nothing but a double-barreled shotgun. About daylight Mr. Bromelsick and his hired man ventured back to the house, and it was not until they arrived that the family were sure they had not been killed in the night.

August Bromelsick was born in Borgholthausen, Prussia, the son of a farmer. He married Francisca Vosz, who was born in the same place as himself. They had five children, viz.: Henry, who lives near Hermann, Mo.; Mrs. Wilhelmina Walters, of Eudora, Kans.; Mrs. Charlotte Femmer, who died in Eudora; Mrs. Anna Müller, of St. Joe, Mo.; and William, the youngest, who was born near Hermann, Mo., April 18, 1852. The father brought his family to America and became a pioneer of Hermann, Mo., where he engaged in farming. In 1860 he came to Douglas County, Kans., where he improved a half-section of land. Late in life he retired from active labor and settled in Lawrence, where he died in 1895, at the age of ninety-three. In politics he was a Republican. He took a prominent part in the German Methodist Church, in which he was a class-leader. His wife died while visiting a daughter in Warrenton, Mo., at the age of eighty-three years.

The education of our subject was obtained in the grammar school of Eudora and the high school of Lawrence. For seven years he clerked in a dry-goods store in this city, after which he entered the firm of H. A. Kendall & Co., dealers in gents' furnishing goods, and successors to Wilder Brothers. They first occupied a small store, but in 1877 Mr. Bromelsick bought out his partner and has since bought the building at No. 807 Massachusetts street, which he has occupied since 1893. His store is as complete in details and perfect in arrangement as any of the kind in Kansas. Two floors are utilized for the stock, the most of which is sold at retail, although some jobbing is done. His stock of hats is the largest in the city, and in style and price the utmost satisfaction is given. In addition to the business here he is a director of the Atlas Building and Loan Association of Lawrence, which he assisted in incorporating. In politics he is a Republican. For two years he was a councilman from the third ward. He is a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and Lawrence Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.

In Trenton, Ill., Mr. Bromelsick married Miss Louisa Eisenmayer, who was born in Mascoutah, St. Clair County, Ill., daughter of an early settler of Illinois who is now president of the Eisenmayer Milling Company. She received a good education and is a graduate of the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, Ill. In religion she is identified with the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Bromelsick have two sons, Walter and Alfred. Their older son is a graduate of the high school and is now connected with the mill in Springfield, Mo.

THEODORE H. RUEDIGER, deceased, who was one of the highly esteemed citizens of Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, conducted a farm on section 33, and was also identified with mercantile interests in Lawrence. He was born in Germany September 6, 1841. When seven years of age he was brought by his parents to America, they settling on Staten Island. He was educated in Alfred University, New York City, under Dr. Kenyon, and took a business course in Rochester, N. Y. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted, but he was under his majority and his mother refused to permit him to join the army. He then went to Germany, where

he traveled for his brothers who were engaged in the manufacturing business. After five years spent abroad he came again to the United States, this time engaging in business in Salina, Kans., as a member of a dry-goods firm. Later he was interested in farming with a brother in Osage County. About 1868 he came to Lawrence and formed a business partnership with Henry Kesting, which continued for some years. But the confinement was not congenial to one of his nature, and, selling out, in 1885 he came to the farm in Wakarusa Township where his widow now resides, and in which he had previously become interested. While in Lawrence he was connected with the Watkins Loan Company, in which he held a responsible position. Upon coming to the farm, which is situated four miles west of Lawrence, he devoted his time to raising stock.

Mr. Ruediger was one of the originators of the Douglas County creamery, in which he served as a director and for two years was president. On his farm he had a number of Holstein and Jersey cows, and he engaged quite extensively in dairying. When horses were of more value than now he did considerable in that business. He was a progressive farmer, using sensible methods in all of his work. The grain raised on his place he used almost wholly for feeding his stock, seldom selling any. In addition to the two hundred and forty acres in his home place he had charge of one hundred and sixty acres belonging to his wife's brother. All of the improvements on his place were made under his immediate supervision. He built a fine residence on the side of the hill and named it "Grand View," which name the beautiful prospect rendered very appropriate.

Prior to the Greeley presidential campaign Mr. Ruediger was a Republican, but afterward he affiliated usually with the Democrats, although inclined to be independent in his views. He steadfastly refused to enter the field of politics, and although urged to become a candidate for state treasurer, he declined the honor. He was not a member of any church, although he frequently worshiped with the Congregationalists. During the early part of his life he was secretary and treasurer of the Melville Mining Company, which owns property at Silverton, Colo. Socially he was highly esteemed, yet he cared little for fashionable entertainments, his tastes being toward home life and domestic enjoyment, and his home was an ideal one, in which each member of the family sought to promote the other's happiness.

October 10, 1871, Mr. Ruediger married Bertha, daughter of August Poehler, of Lawrence. They had three children: Alfred Poehler, a graduate of the University of Kansas, now engaged in the drug business in Lawrence; Paul Theodore, who manages the home farm; and Aimee Marie, who is a student in the University of Kansas. Mrs. Ruediger was born in Boston, Mass., and received an excellent education, both in German and English. Her father was an early settler of Lawrence and is now in Germany. He was born in Detmold, Germany, and at twenty-one years of age came to America, settling in Boston, where he was connected with the firm of Chickering & Co. About 1854 he removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he engaged in business with his brother, Theodore. From there he and his brother came to Lawrence in 1864.

On his home farm Mr. Ruediger died October 27, 1898, after a long illness, caused by cancer of the stomach. He was laid to rest not far from the scenes so familiar to him and amid the surroundings that associations had rendered dear.

LAFAYETTE MILLS, who came to Leavenworth in January, 1853, was from that time until his death intimately associated with the growth and development of the city, among whose citizens he held a high position as a man of integrity and worth. He was born in what is now Schuyler County, N. Y., May 3, 1827, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bennett Mills, both natives of New York. His father was the son of George Mills, a Revolutionary soldier. He studied law in youth, and was admitted to the bar in New York, where he engaged in practice. Later in life he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., of

which city he was the first mayor. He settled on a claim of one hundred and sixty acres where the Patee house now stands. In 1852 he went to California, but returned a few years later and died in Leavenworth.

The subject of this sketch was next to the youngest of eight children. When his mother died he was taken to the home of his grandfather, George Mills, who was a pioneer of New York, and came to the Seneca Lake valley from Pennsylvania when but two families resided there, locating upon a portion of the L'Hommidieu Patent, on the eastern bank of Catharine Creek. Here in his humble house of logs, in 1797, he entertained the Duke of Orleans, who afterward became Louis Philippe of France.

In his Indian bateau he navigated the waters of the Seneca long before a sloop or schooner had rested upon its surface. He was one of the oldest Free Masons in the state, having become a member of that fraternity in 1800. This enterprising and hardy pioneer was the first postmaster in that region. The receipts of the first quarter were thirty-seven and a-half cents, of which the general government received one-half.

Mr. Mills was married May 26, 1847, to Catharine, daughter of Phineas and Catharine Casper Mills, of New York. Her great-grandfather, John Casper, was a native of the Kingdom of Saxony. He emigrated to America in 1745, and fought in the Revolution. His son, David, the grandfather of Catharine Mills, fought in the war of 1812, and was wounded. The Casper and Mills families were both of Holland-Dutch descent, the name of Mills being originally Von Mehl. Both families have been intensely loyal to their adopted land. David Casper, who served in the war of 1812, was represented in the Civil war by one son (who was also in the Mexican war) and twenty grand-sons and grand-sons-in-law.

Mr. Mills first settled in Lake County, Ill., where he remained three years. From there he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and in January, 1853, went to Fort Leavenworth as clerk in the paymaster's department. Later he was transferred to the quartermaster's department as chief clerk, holding that position until the close of the Civil war. In 1857 he built a house on Shawnee and Thirteenth streets, which was the first house in that part of the city. There he remained until his death, which occurred October 1, 1873. Politically he was a Union Democrat, and fraternally was a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills have had three children, Virginia, Katie and Fayette Maclin, of whom the first named is the sole survivor. She was married in 1881 to Captain Frank H. Mills, U. S. A., of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, which won such fame during the Santiago campaign. Captain Mills was retired a few years since on account of disability. He was the son of Surgeon Madison Mills, U. S. A., who served over forty years, and died at Governor's Island in 1873. Captain Mills died July 29, 1899. Besides his son, Dr. Mills has had two sons-in-law and four grandsons in the army.

Mrs. Mills is an Episcopalian; at an early day, in conjunction with two others, she assisted in starting a mission, which has grown to be a large church (St. Paul's). Of the three original members she alone survives. Among the people of Leavenworth, where for so long a time she has made her home, she has a host of warm friends.

ISAIAH N. BARLEY, who is a farmer in Grant Township, Douglas County, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, near Urbana, in 1840, a son of George and Julia (Spigman) Barley, who were born, reared and married in Virginia. His grandfather, John Barley, also a native of the Old Dominion, followed agricultural pursuits there, owning a large tract of land. Of his children, the third, George, received a public-school education and at the age of about twenty-six settled in Ohio, where he improved land and carried on farm pursuits. At the same time he was also interested in stock-raising. Upon the Democratic ticket he was elected to a number of offices in his township. When he went to Champaign County he and his wife brought with them the first cradle ever taken into that county.

They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons are the only members of the family in Kansas.

Remaining with his father on the home farm until twenty-four years of age, Mr. Barley then enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry. He was at once sent to the front and stationed in front of Petersburg and Appomattox. At the close of the war he was mustered out in Columbus, Ohio. After a short stop in Illinois he came to Kansas in 1865. Here he farmed and freighted until 1870, when he bought his present farm. The land had been but slightly broken and he at once set about its improvement. In 1884 he erected the residence he has since occupied. He has engaged in raising corn, wheat and potatoes, making a specialty of the latter. About 1881 he became interested in raising horses. Three years later he bought an imported stallion and two imported mares, since which time he has raised a number of full bred horses.

As a member of the Republican party Mr. Barley has been active in local politics, and he usually attends the county conventions of his party. Several times he has been elected to township offices, and for years he has been a member of the school board. In 1870 he married Miss Mary Gaskell, who was born in New Jersey, but at the time of their marriage was living in Kansas. They have an only son, Charles E., in whose education they have been deeply interested, being desirous to fit him for the responsibilities of life. He is now a student in Wentworth Military Academy.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, superintendent of the Great Western Manufacturing Company, is one of Leavenworth's most progressive citizens. Intensely interested in all that pertains to the development of the town, he is especially alive to the importance of a thorough and modern educational system; and, while he has refused other public offices, he has given much time and thought to his work upon the board of education. He believes that by giving to the children elevating educational influences and environments they will be prepared for even the highest spheres of activity, and will be made honest, capable and public-spirited citizens.

A member of the school board for ten years, during six years of that time Mr. Davis has been its president. He has been instrumental in introducing many improvements in the schools and has aided in the improvements (to the amount of $50,000) that have been made during his time of service. He originated a plan for keeping a systematic account, in brief form, of every item of expense, and issues an annual report, showing how the money has been expended, also presenting statistics regarding the attendance upon the schools, cost of supplies, collections, etc. During 1898 there was an average daily attendance, at the eleven city schools, of almost three thousand, the largest attendance ever recorded during any year of the city's history. By an increase of accommodations and teachers, the average number of pupils in each room had been reduced to thirty-eight from forty-four the previous year; and the valuation of school property had been raised from $84,000 to $94,000, while the valuation of furniture was more than $16,000.

Mr. Davis is of eastern birth and parentage. His grandfather, James Davis, who was of Welsh descent, was born in Farmington, N. H., and engaged in farming and stock-raising there. The family was founded in America soon after the arrival of the "Mayflower." The grandfather's death occurred in Beverly, Mass., at seventy-nine years. His son, James P., was born in Dover, N. H., and was an own cousin of Governor Frank Davis of Massachusetts. He became a pork packer and stock dealer at Farmington and Dover, and later in Cambridge and Beverly, Mass. In 1847 he settled in Alton, Ill., where he was superintendent of a packing house until his death, 1858. He married Elizabeth W. Webber, who was born in Beverly, Mass., the daughter of John P. Webber, a farmer and stock-trader, also a manufacturer of and dealer in cotton goods, and later a manufacturer of mustard; her mother was Desire Wellman, member of an old and prominent family of Massachusetts. Mrs. Elizabeth

Davis died in Massachusetts, December 2, 1898. Of her seven children all but two are living, our subject being the oldest and the only one in the west. One son, James E., who was a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war, afterward died in Illinois.

In Cambridge, Mass., where he was born April 16, 1838, the subject of this sketch received his primary education. Later he attended school in Beverly. In 1851 he joined his father in Alton, Ill., where he attended school during the spring and fall, and in winter worked in the packing house. In 1855 he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade in a foundry in Alton, where were manufactured engines and saw-mill machinery. After three years he completed his trade. Afterward he worked with his father in the pork-packing business and when his father died he became superintendent of the packing house, continuing in the position until he came west in February, 1860. In 1859 his mother and the other children had returned east, and in the summer he joined them in Massachusetts, and for a short time worked in George Fox's shops in Boston, but soon returned to Alton.

On coming to Leavenworth Mr. Davis secured employment in the Great Western shops. After one month he was made foreman. While his time was principally given to his work he was also active in the various movements resulting in the Civil war. In 1860 a mob attempted to hang a murderer; the sheriff appealed to Mr. Davis for assistance to prevent the mob from capturing the man, and Mr. Davis with a few others saved the man's life, but later the same man was condemned to death and hanged in Denver. After a short time in Leavenworth Mr. Davis went back to Alton and resumed his former position as superintendent. In the spring of 1861 he became superintendent of bridges for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. In the fall of the same year he went to Springfield, as superintendent of James Lamb's packing house. In the spring of 1862 he engaged at his trade in Litchfield, Ill., for the Terre Haute Railroad. After three months he returned to Alton, where he was superintendent of Walker's packing house. December 14, 1862, in Alton, he married Annie S., daughter of Andrew Mather, a native of Scotland and an early settler of Alton, where she was born. The two children born of this union, James A. and George H., Jr., died in infancy.

From the spring until the fall of 1863 Mr. Davis was in the employ of the Patterson Iron Works Company of Alton, after which he was superintendent of Wetherbee's packing house. Upon the death of Mr. Wetherbee he went east for a short time, and on his return became connected with John Smith's pork-packing establishment in Alton, but failing health forced him to resign. Afterward he was assistant foreman in a machine shop, of which, in 1866, he became a part owner, continuing until the spring of 1868, when the firm of Dumford & Davis was dissolved. He then again came to Leavenworth, where he was foreman of the Great Western Manufacturing Company until 1873 and since then has been superintendent of the works.

In Alton in 1859 Mr. Davis was made an Odd Fellow. He is now a past officer in Mechanics Lodge No. 89, and its representative in the grand lodge. He has also been connected with the encampment, and in former years was a member of the Knights of Honor. He is now first chief patriarch in the Modern Woodmen of America. In national politics he is a Democrat, but in local matters is liberal, believing in the best man for the place, irrespective of political affiliations. With his wife, he holds membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Leavenworth.

EDWIN T. REES, grand scribe of the Grand Encampment of Kansas, is one of the most prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the state. His connection with this order began in 1875, when he was made a member of Metropolitan Lodge No. 27, in which he afterward served as noble grand, and which he represented in the grand lodge. Later he became identified with Far West Encampment No. 1, in which he passed all of the chairs and was chosen grand scribe in 1891. In 1893 he was

appointed grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge held in Milwaukee, Wis. He is a charter member of Canton Leavenworth, in which he has held various official positions and is now clerk. In 1866 the headquarters of the Grand Encampment of Kansas were established in Leavenworth and Samuel F. Burdette was chosen grand scribe, a position which he filled continuously until 1891, when he was succeeded by Mr. Rees, the present incumbent.

The home of Mr. Rees is in Leavenworth, of which city his father, Amos, was one of the earliest settlers. The latter, a native of Kentucky, removed from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Missouri in boyhood with his parents, the family home being established in Chariton County, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Afterward he engaged in practice and for a number of years served as prosecuting attorney for a district that included all of northwestern Missouri. For some years his home was in Platte City. He was one of the thirty-two men who laid out the city of Leavenworth. In 1855 he established his home in this place and built a residence on South Second street. From that time he was extensively and successfully engaged in the practice of law. He was born December 2, 1800, and died in 1886, when about eighty-six years of age. Fraternally he was a Mason. His wife, Judith C. (Trigg) Rees, was born in 1809 and died in March, 1895, at the age of eighty-five. They were the parents of four children, namely: Sarah E., who died in Leavenworth, in March, 1895; Lewis T., a traveling salesman whose home is in Leavenworth; Mary M. and Edwin T.

The subject of this sketch was born in Platte City, Mo., August 8, 1852. His education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of Leavenworth. The first knowledge of business that he obtained was when employed as clerk for Lewis Mayo of this city, and later he was employed by other business men here. For some years he carried on a coal business of his own, continuing thus engaged until he was elected grand scribe in 1891. Since then his attention has been given closely to the duties of his office, and he has been very successful in the work to which he now devotes himself. Besides his connection with the Odd Fellows, he is also identified with the Muscovites at Topeka. In matters political he gives his support to the Democratic party.

CHARLES HOWARD RIDGWAY. It is doubtful if Ottawa has any citizen who of recent years has done more to promote its material progress than the subject of this article. Since he came here in 1889 he has not limited his attention to his chosen occupation, the insurance business, but has been identified with local enterprises of various kinds and has been especially helpful in advancing measures for the benefit of the city. He acted as manager of the old Auditorium and assisted in securing the funds for the building of the Rohrbaugh, which he opened and managed until the pressure of other interests necessitated his resignation. Realizing the need of an organization among the business men of Ottawa, he took an active part in starting the Commercial Club and has since been one of its leading members. An idea of his energy may be gained from the statement that the two largest and finest Fourth of July celebrations ever held in Ottawa were under his auspices. He also became interested in the Franklin County fair, which had run down and was burdened with a heavy debt. During the seven years that he served as secretary of the association a fair was held each year, premiums and all expenses were paid, and a large indebtedness was also wiped out. As an insurance agent he built up one of the largest local agencies in the west, having his office at No. 232 Main street, where he represented ten of the old-line fire insurance companies. February 9, 1899, the state insurance commissioner, Mr. Church, appointed him assistant insurance commissioner, and he sold his local insurance business in order to take active charge of his office. In this position he has one hundred and twenty-five companies under his supervision. His work entails great responsibility, but he is fully equal to every emergency, and has won merited praise for his wise management of affairs.

Mr. Ridgway was born in Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, August 17, 1865. His father, Alexander McClain Ridgway, also a native of Ripley, was a son of Charles Ridgway, who was born near Philadelphia, a descendant of one of two brothers, Jacob and Amos Ridgway, who came from Switzerland to Philadelphia. Charles became a pioneer in the pork packing industry on the Ohio River and for years had flatboats running as far south as New Orleans. He attained remarkable success and was one of the wealthiest men of Ripley. A man of versatile ability, he worked as merchant, cooper, manufacturer and farmer. The citizens of Maysville, Ky., offered him a large bonus if he would bring his plant to their town. He was a prominent business man and was known all along the river. Fraternally he was a Mason. He was very active in the founding of Antioch College, and built a church at Ripley, besides doing other philanthropic and religious work.

Alexander McClain Ridgway became superintendent of his father's mercantile establishment in Ripley. He was accustomed, at an early age, to go across the mountains to Philadelphia and from there ship trunks full of merchandise to Ohio. He graduated from Antioch under Prof. Horace Mann as A. B., then entered Yale, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. June 18, 1861, at the age of twenty-five years, he enlisted as second lieutenant of Company C, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, but soon was made first lieutenant of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, under Colonel Lowe. He was seriously wounded at Carnifax Ferry and was brought back to Ripley on the steamer "Mary Cook." Upon being mustered out he gave his attention to the shoe business in Cincinnati, where he died February 10, 1868, from the effects of his wound. He married Mary Maxwell Gaddis, who was born in Ripley, Ohio, a daughter of David and Jane (Easton) Gaddis, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and England. Her father, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was a contractor and builder in Ripley, where he died at the age of eighty years. He was a devoted Methodist and helped to build the church of this denomination in Ripley. He had a brother, John, in the war of 1812. Mrs. Ridgway was given a fine musical education and studied both in Cincinnati and Philadelphia. For ten years she was a teacher of vocal music in the Cincinnati conservatory of music. She now resides in Ottawa with her only child, the subject of this sketch.

When only fifteen years of age our subject had charge of a mercantile establishment. Two years later he entered Antioch College and there he occupied the room which had been his father's twenty-five years before, and the name of "Alex. Ridgway" was still to be found on the door, where it had been cut by a hand long since stilled in death. After two years in college our subject in 1884 came to Kansas and entered Baker University, working his way through that institution. He spent a year in South Dakota, then returned to the university. For a time he was employed as traveling salesman for the wholesale house of G. E. Weikert & Co., stationers. On resigning that position he opened an insurance agency in Ottawa. He was married in Baldwin City to Susie E. Schnebly, who was born in Glasgow, Mo., and received her education at Baker University. They are the parents of two children, Wayne and Helen. Fraternally Mr. Ridgway is past officer both in the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows.

JOSEPH G. SCHNEBLY, M. D., deceased, was born on a farm near Xenia, Greene County, Ohio. After completing his education in the Delaware (Ohio) University he taught school, being for several years principal of the Franklin school in St. Louis, Mo., where he had twenty-three teachers under him. At the same time he began the study of medicine. He attended the old Pope Medical Institute of St. Louis, and afterward took a course of lectures in the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College, where he graduated in 1866. Before Kansas had been covered with a net work of railroads as at present, he came to this state, and journeyed by stage from Topeka to Manhattan, where he became a professor in the Kansas Agricultural

College. After some years in that institution he removed to Baldwin and accepted a position as professor of mathematics and chemistry in Baker University, then a new and small institution.

Some years later Dr. Schnebly purchased a drug store in Baldwin, and while managing the business he also practiced medicine. His last years were spent in retirement, and he died in Baldwin April 25, 1895. Fraternally he was connected with the blue lodge of Masons. He raised and organized a company for service in the Civil war, but, not being strong enough to enter the service himself, he was obliged to turn the command over to another. In politics he was a Republican. In 1881 he was elected to the state legislature and in 1883 was re-elected.

JOSEPH S. BOUGHTON, who has long been numbered among the progressive citizens of Lawrence, is the member of an old Connecticut family. The genealogy of the family in this country is traced back to the early settlement of New England. His grandfather, John Boughton, who served in the war of 1812, joined the tide of emigration that had started toward the west and, crossing the Hudson, he established his home upon a farm in Cayuga County, N. Y. The father, Rev. A. Boughton, was born and reared in Cayuga County, and became a pioneer Baptist minister in that part of the state, where he preached for about forty years. He died at Moravia when seventy-two years of age. His wife, Hannah, was a member of the Squires family, well known among early settlers along the Hudson River, and of Holland-Dutch and Scotch descent. She was the daughter of a soldier in the war of 1812. At this writing she makes her home with her daughter in Lawrence, besides whom she has three children, her other son, George, being in a New York regiment during the Civil war.

Born in Oswego, N. Y., March 2, 1839, the subject of this sketch was reared in Cayuga County, and attended Cortland Academy. At the age of seventeen he began to teach. In 1860 he went to Pipestone, Berrien County, Mich., where he engaged in teaching for a year. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Michigan Infantry, being mustered in as corporal at Kalamazoo. He was sent to Baltimore and joined the Butler expedition to New Orleans, after which, during the summer of 1862, he was in that city and on the Mississippi. The only important engagement in which he took part was the battle of Baton Rouge. In October, 1862, he was honorably discharged at New Orleans on account of physical disability. Returning to Moravia, N. Y., as soon as able he secured a clerkship in the quartermaster's department, and was with Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and was discharged at Nashville in the fall of 1864. At once he came to Lawrence, joining a sister, Mrs. Paul R. Brooks, who had come here in the early settlement of the town with a half-sister, Mrs. Clark.

Shortly after he came to Lawrence Mr. Boughton selected and purchased a number of books and started a circulating library. The movement proved so successful and popular that it became the foundation of and was merged into the Lawrence city library, which is owned and supported by the city and is a permanent institution. For his connection with a movement so elevating he deserves great praise. For two years he published the Kaw Valley *Courier*, a weekly Republican paper, which he sold to John Speer, editor of the *Tribune*. Afterward he traveled for the *Tribune*, securing subscriptions and acting as correspondent to the paper. In 1878 he began the printing of legal blanks and blank books for the use of banks, real-estate agents, attorneys, city and township officers, etc. During the years that have since followed he has built up a large and valuable business and has become known through the entire state, from all points of which he receives orders. Besides keeping in stock every kind of legal blank and blank book, he carries office stationery, and is prepared to furnish circulars of every kind. His office is at No. 639 Massachusetts street.

In Lawrence Mr. Boughton married Miss Elizabeth Gill, who was born in England, and in

infancy was brought by her parents to the United States, they settling first in Wisconsin, but subsequently coming to Kansas. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Boughton are: Arthur C., who is in the general office of Swift & Co., Chicago; Paul G., who is with the Hall Lithographing Company in Topeka; Gertrude H., a student in the University of Kansas; and Sydney A., who is in business with his father.

Fraternally Mr. Boughton is connected with Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., in religion he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of the Select Friends Order and is the editor and publisher of the *Select Friend Magazine*, the official organ of the fraternity.

CAPT. HENRY B. DICKS, of Leavenworth, was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 4, 1843, a son of John R. and Mary (Harmon) Dicks, natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania. His father, who was reared on a farm, went to Philadelphia and learned the tailor's trade. From there he proceeded to St. Louis, where for many years he engaged in merchant tailoring, and met with fair success in his work. He was a man of genial disposition, kind-hearted and generous, and had many friends in St. Louis. His death occurred in that city when he was fifty-five. His wife passed away when sixty-two years of age. Of their five children, three sons are now living, two of whom, Samuel W. and William L., reside in St. Louis, the latter being connected with William Barr's dry-goods house. Another son, George W., who was foreman of a cracker factory in Leavenworth for eleven years, died here when forty-seven years of age. Ellen, the only daughter, married Harry O. Gorman, of St. Paul, and died at thirty-five years of age.

The second of the sons was Henry B., our subject. He was educated in public and Catholic schools in St. Louis. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company C of the Dixie guard. A month later he was captured at Camp Jackson and in October was paroled, going to Memphis, Tenn., where he joined a battery. Next he went to Springfield, Mo., and soon afterward took part in the battle of Elkhorn. Returning to Memphis with his company, he remained in Tennessee for some time, and took part in the battle of Corinth. He held the rank of sergeant of his company. At Brook Haven, Miss., he was captured, but was at once paroled and went to Jackson, thence to Lauderdale, Miss., where for several months he was on guard duty in a hospital. Returning to his command, he spent a short time with it, later went back to Lauderdale, thence proceeded to Enterprise, where he clerked for the provost-marshal for six months. He was then detailed with the lieutenant of his company, who was provost-marshal.

At the close of the war Captain Dicks went to New Orleans, and a week later returned to his home in St. Louis. For two years he clerked in a fish store on Olive street, after which he collected for large stores for several years. His next enterprise was in the tobacco business, buying crops and selling the same to the manufacturers. Three years were spent in that business. When Granite Mountain mining stock was low in St. Louis he invested heavily, and the subsequent rise in prices brought him a fortune. Since then he has invested his money in loans and property and has devoted himself to the management of his interests, engaging in no active business. In 1897, in company with Mr. Edison, Mr. Hunt and M. B. Donovan, he purchased the Excelsior Springs hotel property, at Excelsior Springs, Mo., and just before the fire he sold his interests there.

While in St. Louis he married Miss Catherine Brennan, who died in Leavenworth. Of the three children born to their union, Lillian died when sixteen and William O. when twenty-five years of age. Anita, the youngest of the three, makes her home with her aunt in Leavenworth, Captain Dicks occupying rooms in the Ryan block. For several years he was a notary public in St. Louis.

While he is a stanch Democrat, he never sought office nor has he any taste for party affairs, although he is always willing to help his friends who are candidates for office. Fraternally

he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. While he is not engaged in business, he finds sufficient to occupy his attention in the oversight of his moneyed interests. He is fond of sports, especially of fishing, and was one of the principal movers in the organization of the Leavenworth Anglers' Association. His health, however, being far from good, he is unable to devote as much time to active sports as he would enjoy, but he has not in consequence lost his interest in them. He is a kind-hearted man, and many poor persons have been the recipients of his help and practical sympathy.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, who has made his home in Douglas County since boyhood, was born in Mount Pleasant, Ind., October 19, 1844, a son of John and Magdalen (Rapp) Brown. He was one of seven children, five of whom are living, namely: Caroline, John C., William W., Joseph A. and Mary L. His father, a native of Baden-Baden, Germany, born in 1808, learned the trade of a tailor in youth and afterward came to America, arriving in this country after a voyage of three months. He spent some time in looking for a suitable location. After his marriage, which took place in Cincinnati, Ohio, he settled in Mount Pleasant, Ind., where he established a tailoring business and built up a lucrative trade. In 1854, leaving his family in that town, he took a trip through Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa, seeking a new location, and finally selected a place in Iowa, where he bought some town lots. Returning to Indiana, in the fall of 1855 he started with his family for Iowa, going via St. Joseph, Mo. In that city he was compelled to remain for the winter, and while waiting for spring he and his son-in-law, Mr. Munzer, opened a tailoring establishment. When spring came he abandoned his intention of settling in Iowa. In the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas, settling in Lecompton, where he and his son-in-law opened a clothing store and merchant tailoring establishment. In 1859 he purchased a farm four miles southwest of Lecompton and two years later disposed of his business and removed to his farm, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1876.

The first experience of our subject in farm work was in 1860. During the Civil war, in 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, and immediately afterward was sent on detached duty to St. Joe, Mo., where he was engaged first in picket duty, and afterward detailed on scout duty. This occupied his time during the greater part of 1864. He was mustered out of the service at Leavenworth, October 19, 1865. Returning home after his discharge he continued on the farm for eighteen months, when he purchased eighty acres adjoining the homestead. At a later date he purchased another eighty, and now owns one hundred and sixty. While he carries on general farming, he has given much of his attention to stock-raising, and has become known as one of the substantial agriculturists of the county. Although not a partisan he is a stanch Republican. His wife is connected with the United Brethren Church, and while he is not identified with it or any other denomination he is in sympathy with Christian work and has been a generous contributor to worthy causes.

December 15, 1870, Mr. Brown married Miss Elizabeth Shirley, daughter of Isaac Shirley, a native of Missouri. Her father came to Kansas in 1855 and settled near Lecompton upon a farm, where he remained until his death. Three children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Of these two are living, namely: Charles F., who was born March 24, 1879; and Beulah G., March 10, 1891.

SILAS BENTLEY MEEKER. Franklin County is the home of many men who were early thrown upon their own resources and whose natural aptness was developed by contact with the world, resulting in making them more successful perhaps than they would have been had they been reared in wealth. Among this number is Mr. Meeker, who has resided in Kansas since 1870, having settled in Ottawa during

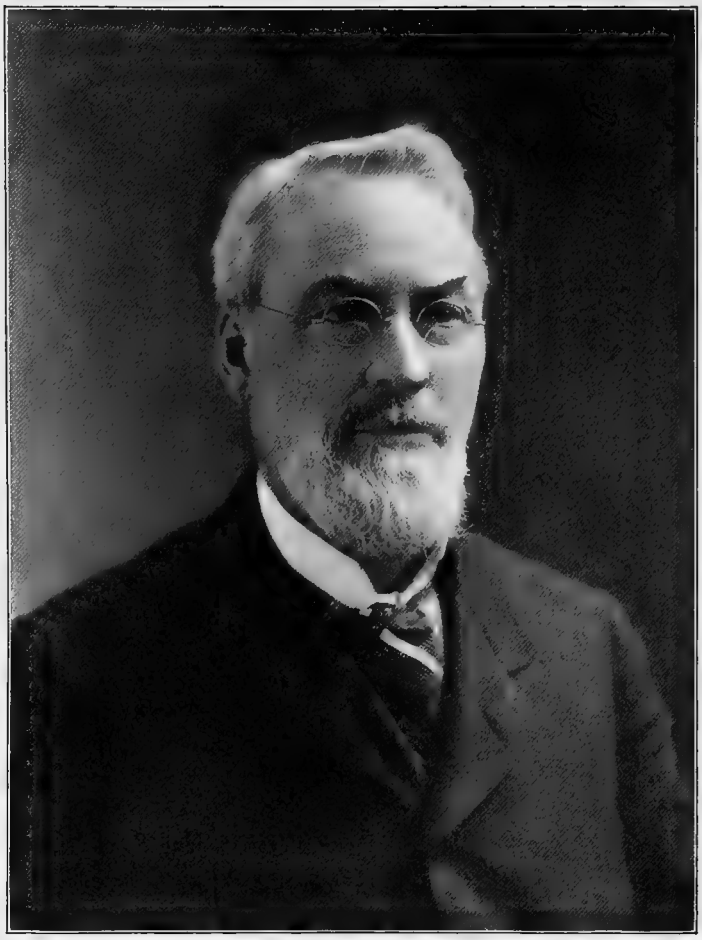
that year. After twelve years in this city engaged in following the trade of a carriage painter and trimmer he purchased an eighty-acre farm in Ohio Township, where he has since resided. He is now the owner of three hundred and sixty acres in one body, and gives his attention principally to buying and feeding cattle.

In Livingston Township, Essex County, N. J., Mr. Meeker was born July 14, 1836. His father, Abijah, who was born in Essex County in 1802, resided on a farm until 1854, when he removed to Newark, N. J., and embarked in the grocery business. As a business man he was fairly successful. A Whig in early life, he was later identified with the Democratic party, and held various offices, such as member of the township committee, etc. In religion he was a Baptist. His death occurred in Newark when he was fifty-three years of age. His father, Jephtha, a native of the same county and a lifelong farmer, was a son of one of the eleven sons of Timothy Meeker, Sr. It is a remarkable fact that all of these sons, together with their father, served in the Revolutionary war, the father of Jephtha, Timothy, Jr., being a minute man, while his father was a sergeant and served during the entire war. All were natives of New Jersey. Our subject's mother, Julia (Wade) Meeker, was born in New York City, but spent almost her whole life in Essex County, N. J., and died in Kansas when eighty-two years of age. Of her five children, two are living, Silas B. and Jennie, wife of Prof. M. L. Ward, of Ottawa, Kans.

When seventeen years of age our subject was apprenticed to the trade of a carriage trimmer in Newark, N. J., and at the expiration of his time (four years) he began working at his trade in Newark and Warren County, N. J. Later he engaged in the carriage business in Franklin, N. Y., for eight years, but sold out in 1870, having decided to settle in Kansas. In politics he is a Republican, but always refuses to accept nomination for office. During his residence in New Jersey he married Miss Eliza Squier, of Essex County, who died in Franklin, N. Y. Five children had been born to their union, but two of these died in infancy. Julian L., the oldest of the three now living, is a farmer in Oklahoma. William S. also lives in that territory. Grace R., who resides with her father, is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, (Topeka Chapter) by virtue of seven ancestors who served in the Revolutionary war, the family having been one of the earliest and most prominent among the pioneers of New Jersey. The second marriage of Mr. Meeker united him with Emily J. Squier, a sister of his first wife. She died in June, 1891, leaving two children, Roy S. and Jennie E.

HENRY ANTHONY, who owns one of the good farms of Peoria Township, Franklin County, was born May 12, 1860, on the place where he now resides, and is a son of John and Margaret (Hammel) Anthony. He had only such educational opportunities as the common schools of the neighborhood afforded. When twenty-two years of age he started out for himself, renting and operating the homestead of six hundred and forty acres. He now has four hundred acres under cultivation, and raises corn and hay principally, but never sells any grain or feed, using it for his stock. He keeps on his place from one to two hundred and fifty head of Durham cattle and about three hundred head of Poland-China hogs. At this writing he is the owner of three hundred and sixty-seven acres, a part of the homestead, and a quarter-section of other land.

Political matters have received considerable attention from Mr. Anthony, who is a stanch Democrat in national issues, but in local elections supports the men whom he considers best qualified to represent the people. He has served as a member of the school board. Fraternally he is connected with Wellsville Lodge No. 356, A. F. & A. M., and Select Knights, A. O. U. W. A Baptist in religion, he was one of those who assisted largely in the building of the house of worship now occupied by this congregation, as well as the former edifice which was burned. His attention is given closely to the management of his farm. He is an energetic, hard-working man, and may usually be found working on his



WILLIAM S. FINLEY.

land. The location of his place is excellent, being on section 33, seven and one-half miles south of Wellsville and ten miles east of Ottawa. In 1896 he built a large crib and barn, 34x60 feet, which has room for two wagons to drive in side by side.

The marriage of Mr. Anthony took place January 1, 1888, and united him with Mary O. Sumstine, of Franklin County. They are the parents of four children, Victoria Lynn, Lena Dell, Walter Clyde and Laura Gladys.

WILLIAM S. FINLEY, president of the Williamsburg State Bank, is one of the best-known men in Franklin County, among whose citizens he wields an influence that is apparent in the promotion of helpful enterprises. He is recognized as a man of progressive plans, who is interested in education and every good work, and who, in the line of financiering, exhibits a keenness of perception and an accurate judgment that proves him to be adapted to the banking business.

A son of James R. and Elizabeth (Feaster) Finley, the subject of this sketch was born in Crawford County, Pa., in 1831. He was educated in common schools and in Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburgh, Pa., after which he was employed in clerical positions, and also, for two years, followed the carriage-maker's trade. In 1857 he went to Kewaunee, Wis., where he carried on a lumber business as a member of the firm of Kelly, Finley & Co., later Taylor, Finley & Co. For ten years he was one of the most active business men of Kewaunee. In 1867 he went to Fond du Lac, Wis., where for a short time he was interested in a drug business, but later became a member of the lumber firm of Hamilton, Finley & Co., remaining in the town for eleven years.

Severing his connection with business interests in Wisconsin, in 1878 Mr. Finley came to Kansas and settled on a stock farm south of Ottawa, in Ohio Township, where he engaged in stock farming for four years. In 1882 he sold the farm and came to Williamsburg, where he purchased the private bank of Mr. Bartholow, and this he continued as a private institution for sixteen years. The Williamsburg State Bank was organized in 1898, with him as president and his son, James R., as cashier, since which time the bank has enjoyed a steady growth in deposits. Besides the bank he is interested in the feed mill and elevator at Williamsburg, and is also the owner of farming land and town property.

While in Wisconsin Mr. Finley was a member of the state legislature in 1860 and 1861, being elected on the Republican ticket. For one term he also served as treasurer of Kewaunee County. Since coming to Kansas he has been prominent in the Republican party in Franklin County. In 1898 he was elected to represent the fifteenth district in the state legislature, and during his term in the lower house was a member of the committee on banks and banking, also the committee on assessment and taxation. Both in Wisconsin and in Kansas he has attended state conventions of the Republican party. For fifteen years he has been a member of the school board. At the breaking out of the Civil war the governor of Wisconsin commissioned him draft commissioner for Kewaunee County and he completed the draft. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Honor.

By his marriage, in 1851, to Miss Laura A. Swift, Mr. Finley has one son, James R., who was born in 1869. He received his education in local schools and is also a graduate of Sprague's Correspondence School of Law, at Detroit, Mich. Since completing his studies he has been associated with his father, and is filling the position of bank cashier with efficiency. He married Miss Mary Pearson, of Williamsburg, where they now reside.

CHARLES F. W. DASSLER, attorney-at-law, of Leavenworth, is well known, not only in the city where he resides, but through the authorship of law works that are accepted authorities in the various matters of which they treat he has become known throughout the entire country, and is recognized as one of the most accurate law writers of the nineteenth

century. The following list of his works proves that his life during the past quarter of a century has been a busy and useful one, honorable and creditable to himself and helpful to his profession:

1874. Dassler's Kansas Digest, 1 volume; publisher, W. J. Gilbert.
1876. Dassler's Kansas Statutes, 2 volumes; publisher, W. J. Gilbert.
1879. Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1 volume (under act of legislature); publisher, W. J. Gilbert.
1880. Dassler's Kansas Digest, 1 volume; publishers, Mills & Co.
1881. Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1 volume; publishers, Geo. W. Crane & Co.
1881. Kansas Addendum, Green's Pleading and Practice, 1 volume; publisher, W. J. Gilbert.
1881. Reprint of McCahon's R. and 1 Kansas R., with notes and additional cases, 1 volume; publishers, F. P. Baker & Sons.
1882. Reprint of Vols. 2 and 3, Kansas Reports, with notes, 2 volumes; publishers, Mills & Co.
1883. Reprint of Vol. 4, Kansas Reports, with notes, 1 volume; publishers, Mills & Co.
1883. Leavenworth City Ordinances, 1 volume; publishers, Dassler & Shafer.
1884. Reprint Vols. 5, 6 and 7, Kansas Reports, with notes, 3 volumes; West Publishing Co.
1885. Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1 volume; Geo. W. Crane & Co.
1885. Reprint Vols. 8, 9, 10 and 11, Kansas Reports, with notes, 4 volumes; West Publishing Co.
1886. Reprint Vols. 12, 13, 14, 15, 21 and 22, Kansas Reports, with notes, 6 volumes; West Publishing Co.
1886. Kansas Addendum, Green's Pleading and Practice (2d edition), 1 volume; Gilbert Book Co.
1887. Reprint Vols. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, Kansas Reports, with notes, 7 volumes; West Publishing Co.
1893. Kansas Form Book, 1 volume; Crane & Co.
1894. Kansas Digest (new volume 2), 1 volume; Crane & Co.
1899. Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1 volume; Crane & Co.

Mr. Dassler was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 3, 1852, a son of John G. and Mary (Hintze) Dassler, natives of Germany and Lutherans in religion. They resided for years, and until their death, in St. Louis, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Of their five children now living Charles is the eldest and the only one in Kansas. It was in 1868 that he came to this state. At first he made Salina his home and was employed as a clerk there. With a desire to fit himself for the profession of law he returned to St. Louis and entered Washington University, from which he graduated in 1873 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the Missouri bar, but at once came to Leavenworth, and in July of the same year was admitted to the bar of Kansas. Since then he has given his attention to the general practice of his profession and to the compilation and editing of the various law books with which his name is identified. He was married in this city to Miss Lee L. Marsh, who was born in Ohio and by whom he has a son, John Carl.

In politics Mr. Dassler is a Democrat. He has twice been elected city attorney, which position he filled creditably. For four years he represented the second ward in the city council, of which he was president during two years of the time. In 1880 he was his party's candidate for the state senate, and, notwithstanding the fact that this district was largely Republican, he was defeated by less than thirty votes.

THOMAS J. HINES. From the close of the Civil war until his death, Mr. Hines was identified with the business and agricultural interests of Leavenworth County. During the first seven years of his residence here he conducted a country store in Salt Creek Valley. Meanwhile he purchased a farm in the southern part of Easton Township and in 1872 he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was the owner of seven hundred and fifty acres, and was recognized as one of the largest land owners in the township of Easton. Much of his time was given to the raising of horses, cattle and mules, which he shipped to eastern markets. He continued actively engaged in the stock business and general farm pursuits until his death, which occurred on his homestead in 1892, at the age of sixty-six years.

A son of James and Anna (Butler) Hines, the subject of this sketch was born in Ireland in 1826. Three years later his parents, leaving him in Ireland, came to America and settled in New York state. Shortly afterward his father returned to Ireland, and there died. A few

years later the mother moved to Ohio, where her death occurred. When fifteen years of age our subject crossed the ocean, landing in New Orleans, where he spent some time. Later he visited his mother in Ohio. In 1849 he went to California by water and for three years he successfully engaged in mining, but, unfortunately, a bank failure caused the entire loss of his earnings. Returning east, he was for three years employed on a farm in Knox County, Ohio. In 1855 he removed to southern Iowa, and there engaged in farming for seven years, at the same time being proprietor of a hotel in Bloomfield. During the Mexican war he enlisted for service, but the war ended before his regiment was ordered to the front. During the Civil war his sympathies were with the north, but the care of his large family rendered it necessary for him to remain at home. At the close of the war he established his home in Leavenworth County, with whose interests in agriculture and business he was afterward identified. Fraternally Mr. Hines was connected with the Masons. In religion he was of the Roman Catholic faith, as is his family. He took an active part in local politics and aided the Democratic party. For three years he held the office of poor commissioner. He was a man of sound judgment and his advice was frequently sought by others in his community, among whom he had a high reputation for intelligence, integrity and discretion. Three times he returned to Europe, in order to visit his friends in Ireland and also for the purpose of attending to business matters there. While in Ohio, August 5, 1849, he married Catharine, daughter of Adam Stephan, member of an old family of that state and New York. Mrs. Hines was born in Onedia County, N. Y. The children born of their union are as follows: Mary, who became the wife of Peter Moahan; John D., who is engaged in the cattle business at Winchester; James, of Denver, Colo.; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. T. C. Craig, of Easton; Katie; William, a member of the firm of Hines Brothers; Ella, who is Mrs. Christopher Higgins; Anna, who married Paul Sieben; and Charles, of the firm of Hines Brothers. Mrs. Hines continues to reside in the village of Easton, where she has a host of warm personal friends among the people of this community. Her daughter Mary and the latter's husband are deceased, and they left two daughters and two sons, one of the latter being deceased. The grandchildren make their home with Mrs. Hines.

JOHN W. BUNN, oil inspector for the Union Pacific Railroad and also one of the oldest employes in the expert department of the Galena oil works, was born in Allegheny, Pa., July 25, 1851, a son of John and Selina (Berkheimer) Bunn, natives respectively of Salem, N. J., and Pennsylvania. Concerning our subject's father, we quote the following from a local paper: "John Bunn, a nonagenarian, and for twenty years a resident of this state, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Barackman, No. 32 Porter street, Kansas City, Kans., on the evening of May 6, 1899. The funeral was held on Monday, May 8, at 2 p. m., from the Highland Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and interment made in the Oak Grove cemetery.

"Mr. Bunn was born in Alloway's Town, Salem County, N. J., August 17, 1808, and was therefore ninety years, eight months and nineteen days old at the time of his death.

"Thrown upon his own resources when but eight years of age, by the death of his father, for a number of years he followed the life of a sailor boy along the Atlantic coast. In 1824, when but a lad of sixteen, he saw General LaFayette. To make sure of doing this he resorted to the same artifice used by Zaccheus of old, climbing—not a fig tree but a gas post in front of Liberty Hall, Philadelphia, and so dense was the throng that as he related it, he "had to stay there three mortal hours" before he could find room to descend. About this time he was an apprentice in the largest shipyard on the Delaware river, serving seven years to thoroughly learn his trade. After getting his papers as a master ship builder he started for the west, crossing the Alleghany mountains before there were any railroads west of them. He descended their western slope on

the inclined plane railroad that was then operated with rope from Hollidaysburg to Conemaugh. He had charge of the first dry dock at Pittsburgh, Pa. He built steamboats at Pittsburgh and Brownsville, Pa., also barges and flat boats at a number of towns near the head of the Ohio river. He was well known among river men from Pittsburgh to New Orleans when the river was the great highway of commerce in the west.

"In 1855 he, with his family, moved from Pittsburgh to Wetzel County, Va., where he lived until the fall of 1861. Having been reared among the Quakers he had imbibed many of their ideas and had strong convictions against slavery. Once while reading his paper, the New York *Tribune*, in the town postoffice, it was snatched from his hand by a man who afterward became a colonel in the Confederate army. This same man, Robert T. McEldowney, after the Rebellion came to Mr. Bunn and apologized for the act, Mr. Bunn's eldest son, B. H. Bunn, with others, having furnished Colonel McEldowney money with which to get home in a respectable manner.

"Mr. Bunn was the only man in the county in which he lived who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. This was before the ballot system was a law in Virginia, when every man walked up to the window and announced the names of those for whom he wished to vote. This vote of Mr. Bunn's aroused a bitter feeling against him, and resulted in the burning down of his steam saw and grist mill, at New Martinsville.

"He soon after moved onto his farm across the river in Ohio. Coming of "fighting stock" his father a veteran of 1812, and his grandfather a noted Indian fighter, he could do no less than seek to enter the Union army. This he did but was rejected on account of his age. However, his two eldest sons entered the service long before either had reached the age of eighteen, and all three of his sons-in-law were Union veterans.

"Mr. Bunn was married to Salina E. Berkheimer, March 12, 1827, and was the father of eleven children; seven of these grew up to have families of their own. Six children, four sons and two daughters, are still living and are all residents of Kansas. These are: Mrs. Julia A. Barackman and William M. Bunn, of Kansas City; Thomas Bunn, of Fort Scott; John W. Bunn, of Ottawa; Burris H. Bunn and Mrs. Lina Lyman, of Rush Center. There are also living twenty-seven grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.

"Mr. Bunn in 1868 moved to Tennessee, living there several years during the troublous times of the reconstructionary period, then returned to Ohio, where his wife died in 1877. In the fall of 1878, four of his children having located in Rush County, he with his other three children also came to Kansas.

"He resided in Center Township, this county, from the fall of 1878 to the summer of 1882, when he removed to Ottawa, living with his widowed daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Williams, up to the time of her death in the fall of 1886. He then made his home with his son John W., but for the past year or more, since his health became so poor, he has lived with his daughter, Mrs. Barackman.

"Mr. Bunn was a strong party man and a strong Republican from the party's organization until his death. He voted at every presidential election since he became of age, except in the fall of 1856, then not being a resident of the state long enough to gain citizenship.

"He was ever religiously inclined, being a firm believer in the truths of the Bible, while not at all sectarian. Himself a man of the strictest integrity, he deemed it a crime to repudiate honest debts. He was one of those of whom it was truly said, "His word is as good as his note." To his children he has bequeathed that best of legacies, the memory of a life well spent in honorable labor, faithfully done.

"It had been known for a short time that the end of his existence was drawing near. Gradually his vital powers ceased to exert themselves, and death came calmly and peacefully to the life which had spanned nearly across the century."

The early years of our subject's life were spent in Allegheny, Pa., and Wetzel County, W. Va. Soon after the close of the war he went to Franklin County, Tenn., and later made his home on a plantation in Mississippi. In 1874 he came to Kansas and settled on a claim near Rush Center,

Rush County. As time passed by he transformed the place into a valuable farm, on which he engaged in raising broom corn and various grains. In 1880 he went to Kansas City and soon afterward received appointment as oil inspector on the Kansas Pacific division of the Union Pacific road. After two years he was appointed inspector of the whole system, his headquarters being in Omaha, from which place he traveled over the whole line of the railroad. In 1890 he established his home in Ottawa, where he now resides. Since his first connection with the railroad there has been a radical change in the oil business, and this road was the first to contract with the Standard Oil Company for oil on a mileage basis. He is a member of the expert department of the Galena oil works, with whom he meets annually at Franklin, Pa., and he has served as a member of various of its committees.

In politics Mr. Bunn is a Republican. He is identified with the Congregational Church, in which he has officiated as treasurer and deacon. He was married in Rice County, Kans., to Miss Mary Crusan, who was born in Indiana County, Pa. They are the parents of five children, namely: Elizabeth Maxwell and Gertrude E., who are graduates of the high school and are now attending Ottawa University; John J., Charles M. and Frank Luin.

SAMUEL F. FEW, M. D., was born in Woodstock, Va., May 26, 1820, a son of Samuel and Mary (Prichard) Few, natives respectively of Chester County, Pa., and Winchester, Va. His father, who was for years, and until his death, a merchant tailor in Woodstock, was descended from one of three brothers, who came to America from Wales, one of whom settled in Pennsylvania, another in Ohio and the third in Georgia. The one who settled in Georgia was William Few, one of the signers of the constitution of the United States and a man of great prominence in colonial affairs. The family were Friends in religious belief. The Prichard family were early settlers of Virginia and were prominent in the history of that commonwealth.

In the family of Samuel and Mary Few there were three sons, the oldest and youngest of whom were Stephen and William, both of whom died in Virginia. The second son, Samuel F., graduated from the University of Virginia with the degree of A. B., and in 1846 graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, with the degree of M. D. Afterward he opened an office in Covington, Va. In 1854 he removed west to Independence, Mo. Shortly afterward he became connected with the Leavenworth Town Company and assisted in laying out this city, spending his time between this place and Independence, but in 1855 he located permanently in Leavenworth. Having considerable means he invested in property and laid out an addition to the city. During the boom days he was wealthy, but the subsequent depreciation in real-estate values affected him considerably. He was assistant surgeon at Jefferson Barracks and during the war, at Fort Leavenworth. After the war he became a member of the pension board, in which capacity he served until his death, December 3, 1892. He was a stanch supporter of the Union and a free-state man. After the disintegration of the Whig party, to which he belonged, the Republican party received his support. During early days he was one of the officers of the court and for years he was city physician. Fraternally he was a Mason and in religion held to the faith of the Friends.

In Covington, Va., March 8, 1850, occurred the marriage of Dr. Few to Miss Annie E. Callaghan, who was born in that town. Her father, John Callaghan, was born in Ireland in 1787 and in childhood came to the United States with his father, Dennis O'Callaghan, who became a planter of Virginia and a man of considerable wealth. For many years he served as sheriff of Alleghany County. The O'Callaghan family was originally from Scotland and was of the Scotch Presbyterian faith. The wife of Dennis O'Callaghan was Margaret Pierson, also the descendant of Scotch ancestors. John Callaghan dropped from his name the prefix O' which had been used by his ancestors. He married Maria Pulliam, who was born in Fredericksburg, Va., and died in

the Old Dominion about 1860. She was a daughter of Richard Pulliam, a planter of Virginia, and a descendant of English ancestry. Six children comprised the family of John and Maria Callaghan, viz.: William, who died in Virginia; Annie E., Mrs. Few; Robert, who died in Leavenworth; Thomas and Edwin, planters in Virginia; and John, a farmer in Texas. Mrs. Few is still living at the old Leavenworth homestead, No. 712 South Fifth street.

MAJ. A. G. ABDELAL, M. D., who has made his home in Lawrence since 1869, was born in Marseilles, France, February 7, 1832, and is a member of a family whose original name, Abdallah (meaning slave of God) was changed to its present form after settlement in France. As far back as 1500 the office of aga (commander-in-chief) of the Mamalucts, a cavalry force twenty thousand strong, was held by members of the family, descending from one generation to another, in unbroken line, until the grandfather of our subject held the office. The latter was appointed mayor of Cairo, as a means of conciliating the inhabitants of that town, recently captured by Napoleon. When Napoleon had evacuated Cairo and returned to France the aga followed him to that country, where he was by him made general of the Mamalucts of the Imperial Guard. He remained in the office from about 1790 to 1800, and died in Marseilles when advanced in years.

Joseph Abdelal, the doctor's father, was born in Alexandria, Egypt, and was employed as administrator of a line of steamers between Marseilles and Alexandria. After forty years of active life he retired from business and his last years were spent quietly in his home town, Marseilles. He married Ellen Agaub, who was born in Turkey, but was reared in France and continued to reside in the latter country until her death. Her father, Pierre Agaub, was a Frenchman and was engaged in diplomatic service in Turkey and other countries, discharging his duties so faithfully that the French government made him a knight of the Legion of Honor.

In the family of which the doctor was a member there were two sons and two daughters, but he and a sister in France alone survive. His brother, Gen. Louis Abdelal, was one of the officers who won renown in the French army, serving through the Franco-Prussian war as commander of the Eighteenth Army Corps. As major he led the heroic charge at Balaklava, where he saved the English army from destruction. After the charge he was made lieutenant-colonel of the First Hussars and an officer of the Legion of Honor, also served as ordnance officer to the son of King Louis Phillipe. He died in France in 1890 at sixty-one years of age. His son, Alfred, is now captain of the Ninth Regular Dragoons.

The subject of this sketch graduated from the Royal College of Marseilles in 1852, and by special dispensation received the degree of M. D. He entered the French army as assistant surgeon of the First Regular Algerian Sharpshooters, and served in Algeria until the war with Russia, when he was transferred to the Black Sea region. For three months he was detached in hospital service. At the taking of Sebastopol he was at the front. Upon the declaration of peace his regiment was sent to Paris, where they were stationed for seven months. Returning to Algeria he was on detached duty at Arab Bureau for two years, being assistant surgeon of the first class, and afterward rejoined the regiment. In 1859 he was sent to Italy and participated in the campaign of 1859-60 in that country, taking part in various battles. When the war closed he returned to Algeria with the regiment. Upon the declaration of war between France, England and Spain against Mexico, the regiment was ordered to Vera Cruz, Mexico, remaining there until the fall of 1862. After some time Napoleon III. issued a proclamation permitting officers and soldiers of the French army to pass from there into Maximilian's army. He availed himself of the privilege and became a surgeon-major in a Mexican regiment, where he remained until Maximilian was captured.

On resigning his commission Dr. Abdelal engaged in private practice in different cities of

Mexico and the south. In 1868 he came to Lawrence, where he has since carried on a general practice and for two terms, under Cleveland, was chairman of the board of pension examiners, also served as coroner of Douglas County from 1870 to 1872. He is a member of the Douglas County, State, Eastern District and American Medical Associations. In politics he is a Democrat. He was made a Mason in Lodge No. 6, in Lawrence, and has attained the Scottish Rite degree. He is also connected with the Turn Verein, Odd Fellows, National Union and Sons of Herman.

The facility with which Dr. Abdelal speaks French, English, Turkish, Spanish, Italian, Greek and Latin, makes him at home in almost every part of the world except China, which is one of the very few countries he has never visited. His life has been a very active one, and his service in the army reflected the highest credit upon his ability. He was married in Baltimore, Md., in 1868, to Miss Marie LaFevre, who was born and educated in Paris and died in Lawrence in 1870.

FRANCIS M. JENKINS, a veteran of the Civil war and a farmer of Marion Township, Douglas County, was born in Rappahannock County, Va., January 15, 1833, a son of Newman and Maria (Weekly) Jenkins, of whose twelve children eight survive. They are: Harrison, a farmer in Osage County, Kans.; Francis M.; Nancy, who married Cyrus Beadles, and lives in Champaign County, Ohio; Mary, wife of Henry Arnold, of Overbrook, Kans.; Elizabeth, wife of Peter Berry, of Champaign County, Ohio; Washington, who is engaged in carpentering in Champaign County; Margaret, wife of Stephen Dixon, of Jay County, Ind.; and William, a farmer of Mercer County, Ohio.

The Jenkins family was established in Virginia in a very early day. Newman Jenkins was born in Rappahannock County, where he married and settled upon a farm. In 1837 he removed to Ohio and established his home in Licking County. Later he made several removals to adjoining counties, and died in Mercer County at the age of seventy-two years. His father, Timothy Jenkins, was born in Rappahannock County and spent his entire life upon a farm there. His father-in-law, Frank Weekly, also a native of Virginia and a member of a well-known family there, served in the war of 1812, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and fifteen years.

In the subscription schools of the early half of the nineteenth century our subject acquired his education. In 1855 he left the parental roof and began life for himself, his first year's experience being as a farm hand in different parts of Ohio. In 1856 he married Miss Mary C. Saffle, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Louise (Shaw) Saffle. Her father, a native of Virginia, moved to Ohio prior to his marriage and settled in Muskingum County, where he engaged in farming and resided until his death. After his marriage our subject purchased a farm of forty acres in Muskingum County, where he settled down to agricultural pursuits. During his residence there, May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, and was sent with his command to the front, doing service in the Shenandoah Valley. While there he took part in the engagements at Middletown and Harper's Ferry, besides numerous skirmishes. At the expiration of his term of service he was mustered out at Zanesville, Ohio, September 7, 1864.

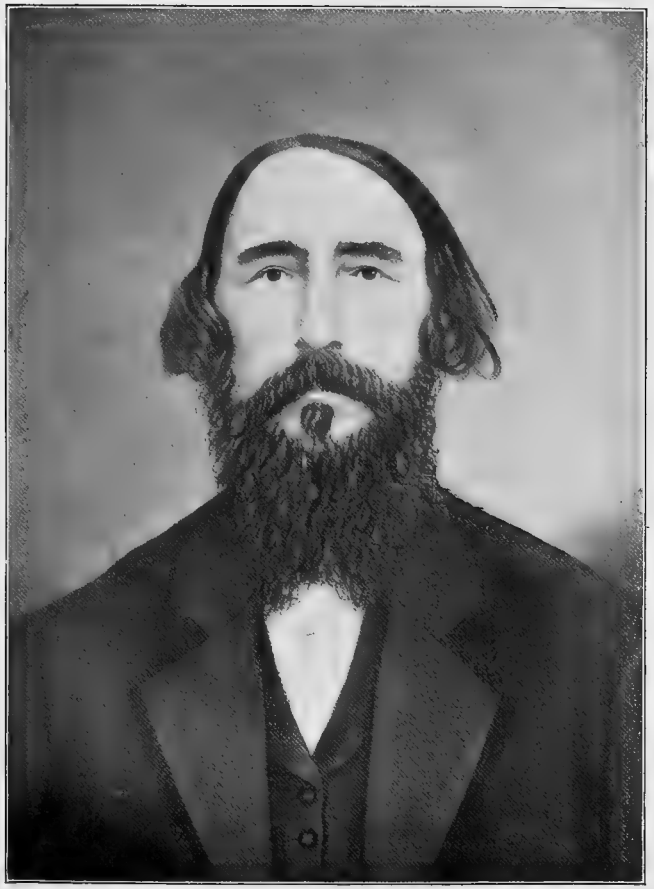
In the fall of 1865 Mr. Jenkins removed to Moultrie County, Ill., and one year later came to Kansas, arriving in Douglas County November 27, 1866. While living in Illinois he had traded for his present farm in Marion Township, and here he has since engaged in general farming. Since 1858 he has been a member of the Methodist Church and an active worker in its various enterprises. Believing thoroughly in public schools, he has done all in his power to advance the schools of his district, and for many years rendered efficient service as treasurer of the school board. In politics he is a firm Republican, always voting for party principles. Since 1870 he has been a member of the Masonic blue lodge, and he is also connected with Richland Post No. 370, G. A. R.

Of the seven children born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins five are living, namely: Hiram, who cultivates the home farm; Louise, wife of M. T. Harding, a farmer of Douglas County; Salome, who married Sanford Owens, a farmer of Osage County, Kans.; Carrie, wife of Edward Dodder, a farmer of Osage County; and Mary, who married Jacob Wright and also makes her home in Osage County.

MRS. MARY (GILL) ELWELL, who is one of the most highly respected ladies of Palmyra Township, Douglas County, was born in Cornwall, England, October 27, 1827, and came to America with her parents when she was fourteen years of age. She is a sister of William H. Gill, in whose sketch the family history appears. Her education was obtained in Galena Seminary, at Galena, Ill., where she afterward taught until the time of her first marriage. In 1853 she became the wife of Samuel Nye, who was born and reared in Massachusetts, thence went to Helena, Ark., and engaged in business as a commission merchant, also was in St. Louis for a time. At the time of his marriage he was living in Elizabeth, Ill., where for years he carried on a mercantile business and also had mining interests. A man of high character, kind heart, liberal disposition and great energy, he won many friends and met with fair success in business. Had he chosen, he might have been a leader in politics, but his tastes did not lie in that direction, although he was a stanch believer first in Whig principles, and afterward a Republican. He died in Elizabeth at the age of fifty-one years, leaving two children, Julia, who married Joseph Buttrick, of Michigan; and Samuel W. Nye, a farmer owning a good farm adjoining his mother's homestead in Kansas. In 1884 Samuel W. married Miss Olive G. Hays, from Ohio; he is now the father of three daughters: Mary Hope, Lucile and Esther.

In October, 1859, Mrs. Mary G. Nye was married to Stephen E. Elwell, of Elizabeth, Ill. Mr. Elwell was born in Warren, Ohio, and in youth learned the carpenter's trade, but later engaged principally in mining. In 1867 Mrs. Elwell came to Kansas and settled on a claim in Douglas County that was a gift to her from her brother John. At the same time Mr. Elwell went to Montana, where he engaged in mining for ten years but did not meet with special success. During his stay in Montana he was a member of the territorial legislature. Finally he returned to Kansas and his last years were spent on his wife's farm. Politically he was an active Democrat and a leading politician, but never sought office for himself. He was thrown from a wagon and killed, November 17, 1886, when sixty-nine years of age.

John K., the elder, attended for two years the Kansas State University, but graduated from Baker University, Baldwin, Kans. Soon after graduating he went to Buenos Ayres, South America, where he was employed as auditing clerk on the railroad across the continent from Buenos Ayres to Chili, and made one trip to the end of the unfinished road at the base of the Andes. He left Buenos Ayres on account of the revolution of 1892. His next scene of operations was Cuba, where he was bookkeeper for an iron mining company near Santiago. Later he was engaged in the lumber business and acted as manager for a steamboat company. At the time of the war with Spain President McKinley appointed him interpreter and assistant to Miss Clara Barton and the committee of investigation in Cuba. After she had given up the Red Cross work of relief in Cuba he took a vessel loaded with provisions to Havana and Matanzas. He also assisted General Lee in his work as United States Consul. Since the close of the war he has been president, treasurer and manager of the Elwell Mercantile Company at Santiago de Cuba, which company is a very large one and makes important shipments of lumber, fruit etc. He also has important real-estate interests on that island. The younger son, Charles, who was educated at Baldwin and the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, was for a time local editor of the Lawrence *Journal* and afterward ticket agent at Lawrence for the Santa Fe Railroad. Later he was for two years city ticket agent in Denver, Colo., but resigned the position to go to Cuba, in order to assist his



JAMES LEIBEY, M. D.



MRS. NANCY A. G. LEIBEY.

brother, with whom he has since been associated in the real-estate business. At the time of this writing he is foreign war correspondent for the associated press and is now at San Domingo with Jiminez, president of the new republic.

JAMES LEIBEY, M. D., deceased, was born in Hamburg, Germany, and in boyhood accompanied his father, Frederick, to America, settling first in Philadelphia, but soon going to the Cumberland Valley, where he was reared and educated. He then went to New Orleans, where he studied medicine and began its practice. Returning north in 1848 he left New York for California via Cape Horn on the ship "Columbus," and after a monotonous voyage landed in San Francisco. Going inland, he engaged in mining. In 1852 he returned east, bringing with him a considerable amount of gold-dust. For a time he made his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he owned property, but later went back to New Orleans and embarked in the sugar refining business, making shipments of sugar to the north by boat.

In Logansport, Ind., in May, 1856, Dr. Leibey married Miss Nancy A. Graham. Their wedding tour was a trip to Leavenworth, Kans., where they arrived on the 30th of the same month. On the 3d of October, 1856, they came to Lawrence in a stage with nine passengers, guarded by twenty-six dragoons, whose presence the border warfare rendered necessary. Crossing the Kaw by means of a rope ferry, they entered the town that was to be their future home. Both being ardent free-state advocates and stanch Republicans, they incurred the hatred of pro-slavery sympathizers, whose malice they suffered more than once. They were living in Lawrence at the time of the Quantrell raid and lost their residence and business property by fire. Dr. Leibey was taken a prisoner and locked in a room above the hardware store, it being the intention to fire the building with him in it. A guard was placed before the store to prevent his escape. Mrs. Leibey was driven out of her house by the gang. Learning her husband's whereabouts, she went to the guard and appealed to him for the doctor's release, but in vain. Afterward another ruffian was put on guard and she made her appeal to him, but of course without avail. As she stood watching, she saw the guard hurry across to a saloon. At once she ran upstairs, took her husband down the rear stairs and hastened with him to the river, where they escaped in safety.

After the raid, Dr. and Mrs. Leibey returned to Leavenworth and remained there until a house was built for them in Lawrence. From the shock and danger of the raid Mrs. Leibey suffered a long illness and it was some time before she regained her former strength. In October they returned to Lawrence and took up their residence in a frame house that had been built for them. Soon afterward they erected the residence in which Mrs. Leibey and her daughter now make their home. The latter, Lily Graham Leibey, is an accomplished musician, highly educated, well informed in arts, music and science, and is her mother's companion both in domestic interests and the broader field of knowledge and culture. Dr. Leibey was a man of more than ordinary ability. His education was broad and he was familiar with several languages, besides being a musician, a performer on various instruments and a vocalist. From the age of seventeen he was a member of the Presbyterian Church and his life was that of an earnest Christian. Fraternally he was identified with the Masons. His death occurred in 1868, when he was fifty-six years and ten months old.

MRS. NANCY A. (GRAHAM) LEIBEY is one of the pioneer women of Lawrence, to whose patriotic devotion and sterling judgment much of the early growth of this city was due. Much has been written and much said concerning the men who came to Kansas in early days with the hope of making this a free state, and certainly too much cannot be said in their praise; but little has been written regarding the women who came west in the '50s, who endured all the horrors and suffered the hardships of border war-

fare, and who, in spite of all perils, remained true, faithful and steadfast to the end. Such, in brief, is the story of Mrs. Leibey's life. She came west a bride, leaving a home where every comfort had been found and a state where peace reigned; from such a place she was brought to a state rent with dissension and stained with the blood of martyred citizens. Like her husband, she was a radical Abolitionist and was determined to do all within her power to advance the free-state cause. In early days she became acquainted with all the noted men of Kansas and was an ardent admirer and personal friend of "Jim" Lane and other Abolitionists.

In an early day the Grahams came from Scotland to Delaware, where Mrs. Leibey's father and grandfather (both named Israel) were born. The former grew to manhood on the large homestead and had every advantage which ample means could provide. His father, who was a remarkable man in many respects, was a man of thought and high honor. Becoming convinced that slavery was unjust, he freed his slaves, removed to Pennsylvania, and bought for each slave a small farm there, helping them to get a start in the world. He had twenty-one children by one wife and all attained mature years and married, afterward scattering into different parts of the country.

The mother of Mrs. Leibey was Mary, daughter of Daniel Bowen, both natives of Kent County, Del. Her father, who was a large farmer, enlisted in a cavalry company during the Revolution and served under LaFayette at the battle of Brandywine, where he was wounded. He returned home for a short time, but as soon as able went back to the army and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He died in Delaware.

In 1835 Israel Graham, Jr., and his wife moved, by wagon, to western Pennsylvania, settling near Pittsburgh. While they were crossing the Alleganies, and were near Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., a daughter was born to them, in a hunter's lodge high up on the mountains. For a cradle they used a sugar trough. It was this daughter, born amid strange surroundings, who was destined to become one of the pioneers of a state that was then unknown. The family proceeded to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, where Mr. Graham engaged in the manufacture of salt for six years. Next he moved to Springfield, Ohio, where he took contracts for the building of canals and roads. In 1850 he settled on a large farm near Logansport, and in time became the owner of additional land and engaged extensively in stock-raising. He was a man of broad ideas, natural talent, strong character and firm principles, was generous to the needy, and kind to all. Had fate brought him into public life he would have been a power for good throughout his nation. He possessed a stalwart frame, was never ill, and in physique was well proportioned, being six feet and two inches in height. His wife died in Ohio when thirty-three years old and he passed away in 1879, when almost seventy-five. They were the parents of five children, the eldest of whom is our subject. The others are: Mrs. Hester Toner, of Kewana, Ind.; Mrs. Cassie Reighter, of Logansport, Ind.; Mrs. Sarah Coppic, of Brownwood, Tex.; and France, of Fulton, Ind.

From the age of seven until fifteen our subject lived in Springfield, Ohio, where she attended the public schools and academy. When seventeen she began to teach in Logansport and continued until her marriage three years later. She then came to Kansas with Dr. Leibey and has since made this state her home and has maintained the deepest interest in its welfare. While in Leavenworth a body of men came from Platte County, Mo., to terrify the free-state people. She was sitting on the porch at the Phillips house as they passed by. The next morning another company appeared and surrounding the house, sent some of their men into the house. Several free-state men were shot in the hall, and William Phillips was killed and his brother wounded. Fearing the seizure of their possessions, she had the trunks taken into a building in the rear of a neighboring house and there locked. All free-state workers were ordered by the pro-slavery invaders to leave, and many, fearing for their lives, hastened away, some going on the boat "Emma." Dr. and Mrs. Leibey were boarding

with Colonel Sharpe, a pro-slavery man. A mob from Alabama swamp ordered them to leave, and they went to Richland Landing, then down the river by boat. During the passage they met the "Old Emigrant," and boarded it, finding among its passengers Mr. Geary, the new governor of Kansas, who had been a friend of the doctor in California. They returned with him to Fort Leavenworth and remained in the colonel's home for twenty-one days. Afterward they experienced all the perils of war times in Lawrence and more than once escaped as by miracle.

Since Dr. Leibey's death Mrs. Leibey has given her attention to the management of her property and moneyed interests, in which, being a thorough business woman, she has been quite successful. She has never lost her love for Kansas and no one rejoices in its prosperity more than does she.

ROBERT M. BRUCE, owner of the Lawrence lumber yard, is a son of Charles Bruce, one of the pioneers of Kansas. His grandfather, Lawson Bruce, who was a prosperous New England farmer, was a son of Rev. Rufus Bruce, a minister, who during the Revolution fought in defense of American liberty. The family is of Scotch extraction. Charles Bruce received an academic education and for four years engaged in teaching. After his marriage he carried on a drug business in Logansport, Ind., for ten years. Coming to Kansas in 1858, he took up a claim in Douglas County, near Blue Mound, and for three years devoted his time to its improvement. In 1861 he opened a lumber yard in Lawrence, later also had a yard in North Lawrence. During the Civil war he went to the front to defend the state against Price and took part in the battles of Westport, Little Blue and others along the border of Missouri. He was an ardent free-state man and in politics supported Republican principles. For two terms he held the office of councilman, and he also served as a member of the school board. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows.

At the time of the Quantrell raid Charles Bruce, in common with all free-state men, experienced all the dangers incident to an indiscriminate massacre of men and destruction of property. He was in the field milking his cows when he saw the raiders approaching. At once he hastened to alarm his neighbors. He then turned his horses loose and, jumping on one, started toward Mount Oread. He was intercepted by three of the band. They inquired who he was, but he parleyed with them, evading a direct answer. Finally they compelled him to jump from his horse and were going to kill him, when the leader interfered and told him to run for his life. He escaped into a cornfield. He lived to see the downfall of slavery, the preservation of the Union and its subsequent magnificent progress. He died in Lawrence May 4, 1890.

In Niles, Mich., January 6, 1852, Charles Bruce married Miss Julia A. Pettibone, who died May 5, 1873. Of the Pettibone family the only survivor is Capt. Milton Pettibone, who is represented in this work. Her father, John R., a native of New York state, settled near Ypsilanti, Mich., and while rowing two ladies across the river there, was accidentally drowned. To this family belonged Roswell Pettibone, for whom ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New York, was named. Charles and Julia A. Bruce were the parents of three children who grew to maturity. Edwin Lawson Bruce, the oldest, is proprietor of a large wholesale and retail lumber business in Kansas City. The daughter, Mrs. Addie Petrie, lives in Wichita, Kans. The second son, Robert M., was born on the claim at the edge of Miami County, Kans., January 16, 1862, and was reared in Lawrence, receiving his education in the grammar and high schools and also graduating from the Lawrence Business College. From boyhood he was interested in the lumber business and early became familiar with every detail. When his brother went to Kansas City the firm title became C. Bruce & Son, and the two yards were consolidated at No. 627 Massachusetts street. After the death of the father in 1890 our subject consolidated the Lawrence and Kansas City yards, and the firm became the Bruce Lumber Company, incorporated. In 1898 he sold his interest in the company and bought

the Lawrence yard, where he has a frontage of seventy-five feet on Massachusetts street and two hundred feet on Vermont street, with a large yard containing all kinds of lumber and building material. This is the oldest yard in the city and is one of the most successful as well.

Fraternally Mr. Bruce is connected with the Uniform Rank, K. P., and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of the Hoo Hoos Lumberman's Association. His residence stands at No. 275 Walnut street. He was married in Kansas City to Miss Hattie Rollins, who was born in Jefferson County, Kans., and by whom he has two daughters, Addie and Marie. Mrs. Bruce is a daughter of Joseph D. Rollins, who settled in Lawrence in 1856, became a large contractor and builder here, but was burned out at the time of the Quantrell raid, losing everything he had. Afterward he engaged in stock-raising in Rural Township, also for a few years engaged in mining at Silverton, Colo. During the Civil war he took part in the campaign against Price. He now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Bruce.

MICHAEL REEDY, deceased, was for some years engaged in business in Lawrence. He was a member of an old eastern family. His grandfather, Michael Reedy, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania and in 1812 removed to Ohio, where, after having served in the second war with England, he devoted himself to the clearing and improvement of a farm in Ross County. He was a son of Conrad Reedy, a soldier of the Revolution, who died in Buffalo Township, Northampton (now Union) County, Pa., August 3, 1859; his wife died in Ross County, Ohio, March 28, 1818.

The Reedy family trace their lineage to the Webbers of Holland. In 1610 Walfort Webber, of Holland, married Anna Cook, and their son, Walfort, was married in 1630 to Anna Wallis. Next in line of descent was Armant Webber, who married Jainetta Comilus in 1675, and their son, Walfort (3d), married Gratzie Jacob in 1697. The daughter of the latter couple, Catherine Webber, in 1743 became the wife of John Francis Geltner, and their daughter, also named Catherine, in 1765 was married to Conrad Reedy. In September, 1811, their son, Michael Reedy, was united with Mary Magdalene Davis. In 1849 their son Conrad (our subject's father), married Caroline Delong, who was born in Berks County, Pa., accompanied her parents to Ross County, Ohio, at an early date, and died in 1893, at the age of sixty-nine years. The first Walfort Webber settled on the Isle of Manhattan and accumulated a large fortune, becoming the owner of a vast estate there. In his native land he had fallen in love with Anna Cook, a member of a noble family. His social position being inferior to hers, her family refused their consent to the marriage, so the young couple ran away from home and were married. Thus it was that the family became established in America.

Near Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, Conrad Reedy was born and reared. He became a farmer in Colerain Township, that county. In 1870 he brought his family to Lawrence, Kans., where he invested in real estate, and later he engaged in business with his sons. He died May 12, 1897, at eighty-one years of age. He and his wife were Lutherans in religious faith. They had five children, viz.: Catherine, Byron and Cleary, all deceased; Lewis, who is engaged in the grocery business in Lawrence; and Michael. The last-named was born in Colerain Township, Ross County, Ohio, February 4, 1863, and was seven years of age at the time the family settled in Kansas. His education was obtained in the grammar and high school of Lawrence. In 1882 he entered into partnership with his father in the grocery business, and his brother also became connected with the firm, which was dissolved in 1897, our subject taking the vinegar and cider business, which had been started in 1891. His steam hydraulic cider mill had a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day, and the output, a fine quality of cider vinegar, he sold throughout the state of Kansas. In 1898 he also became interested in the fuel business.

In Eudora, Kans., June 19, 1894, Mr. Reedy married Sarah, daughter of Jacob Strobel, a pioneer farmer of that section, having gone there

when Indians still roamed over the prairies. One child, Howard Lester, was born of their union. Politically Mr. Reedy was a Democrat and served on committees and attended conventions of his party. He was connected with the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, was a member of the Turn Verein, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Aid Association. His death occurred September 3, 1899.

CLARENCE CASE GODDARD, M. D. The Evergreen Hospital, which was established in 1890 for the treatment of nervous diseases, is situated on the corner of Limit street and Maple avenue, Leavenworth, and is the largest private hospital in the state. The institution was established and has since been conducted under the efficient supervision of Dr. Goddard, who organized and is president of the Evergreen Place Hospital Company, and whose business ability and professional skill have been apparent in the systematic management of the hospital. In March, 1898, the building burned to the ground. He immediately began rebuilding, and now has one large main building, besides a smaller structure, with twelve acres of lawn whose well-kept appearance adds to the general effect. Having made a special study of nervous diseases, also of diseases of the eye and ear, the doctor is admirably qualified to stand at the head of a large institution of this kind, and the success with which he is meeting proves that he possesses the confidence of the people.

The Goddard family is of English extraction and was early identified with the history of New England. Marcellus Goddard, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, married a Miss Case, who descended from an old eastern family; he was a lifelong resident of Connecticut. His son, Edwin Pinney Goddard, was born in Connecticut and removed to Ontario County, N. Y., where he was a merchant and receiver of the port of Canandaigua on the canal. He was a successful business man, and the proprietor of large mills and packing houses. In 1856 he came west to Illinois and opened a store at Abingdon, Knox County. Four years later he settled in Leavenworth, where he established the first large nursery in the city, and as a member of the firm of E. L. Wheeler & Co., was actively interested in the horticultural business, having a nursery on Maple avenue and Thornton street. His death occurred in this city in the spring of 1867.

The marriage of Edwin P. Goddard united him with Maria Fillmore, who was born in Wayne County, N. Y., February 9, 1812, and is now making her home with her son, the subject of this sketch. Her father, Luther Fillmore, a tanner in Wayne County, N. Y., was a nephew of William Fillmore, the father of the thirteenth president of the United States. Eight children born to Edwin P. and Maria Goddard grew to maturity, and six of these are still living. One of the sons, Judge Luther Marcellus Goddard, was county attorney of Leavenworth County in early days, but afterward removed to Denver, Colo., and is now associate justice of the supreme court of Colorado. The other sons are: George Washington, a mine operator at Eldora, Colo.; Cyrus Fillmore, also of Eldora; Byron Strong, a farmer of Leavenworth County; and Clarence Case, of this sketch. The last named was born at Gorham, Ontario County, N. Y., March 21, 1849, and was reared at Walworth, Wayne County, N. Y., Abingdon, Ill., and Leavenworth, Kans., having made this city his home after 1860. After the death of his father he began to study medicine under Dr. J. W. Brock, and later entered McDowell College, where he studied for a term. In 1873 he graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, with the degree of M. D. The following year he took a special course in eye and ear work at the college and hospital. From 1875 until 1887 he was connected with the United States army as physician and surgeon, and during these twelve years he was stationed successively at Forts Sill, Elliott, Tex.; Riley, Kans.; Lyon, Garland and Crawford (the three last in Colorado) and Leavenworth.

Upon retiring from the army Dr. Goddard turned his attention to civil practice, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. Since

1890 his attention has been given largely to the management of the hospital, but he also engages in private practice, and has his office on the corner of Fifth and Delaware streets. He is a member of the Leavenworth County, Kansas State, Missouri Valley, Eastern Kansas Medical Associations; also the State Sanitary Association and American Medical Association. From 1889 to 1891 he served as county physician. In the Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, he has been senior warden and is now a vestryman. Fraternally he is connected with Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Leavenworth Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Leavenworth Commandery No. 1, K. T., of which he is eminent commander; and Abdallah Temple, N. M. S., of which he is chief rabban.

The residence of Dr. Goddard stands on the corner of Middle and Fifth avenues. He was married in Platte County, Mo., to Miss Clara C. Weibling, who was born in Indiana, and in 1857 came to Leavenworth with her father, Harmon Weibling, who opened up the first mail route to Denver, also a coach line to Denver, and was for years a mail contractor, dying in Leavenworth in 1872. The only child of Dr. and Mrs. Goddard is Clarence Brock Goddard.

JOHN HERRIES. Since he first came to Kansas, in the fall of 1856, Mr. Herries has witnessed the growth and development of this part of the great west, and has himself been intimately connected therewith. As a pioneer he was well known among other early settlers, while as a farmer he has been more than ordinarily successful. The place which he owns lies on sections 1 and 2, in Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County, and consists of three hundred and twenty acres, the most of which he now rents. The house stands on section 2, and near it is a fine orchard of fruit trees in good bearing condition. After years of activity he is to some extent retired from farming, and is enjoying the comforts gained by his industry and good judgment.

Mr. Herries was born in Scotland January 12, 1830, and was reared on the farm owned by his father, James Herries. When sixteen years of age he came to America and settled near Hamilton, Ontario, where he engaged in the mercantile business. However, not meeting with the success he desired, he came to the States, settling in Iowa in the spring of 1856. In the fall of the same year he came to Kansas, and after two months in Leavenworth he settled in Coffey County, taking up a quarter-section of land near Burlington. The land was raw and its improvement occupied his attention for some years. In the fall of 1861 he went to the southwestern part of Kansas and engaged in hunting wolves for the hides. During the winter he secured three hundred hides. Early in 1862 he enlisted in the Fifth Kansas Infantry as a private in Company E, and served throughout the war, taking part in the battles of Helena and Pine Bluff, where, with only six thousand men, the Union forces held off Price with fifteen thousand.

On being discharged from the army in November, 1865, Mr. Herries sold his place in Coffey County and removed to Leavenworth County, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Alexandria Township. Of the property less than fifty acres had been improved. He at once began the work of getting the land in good shape. In this he has been successful, and the farm now ranks among the best in the township. He has also added to its acreage until it is double its original size. During the years of his life in Kansas he has experienced all the trials and hardships incident to starting in a new country, where there were no improvements and few settlers. He also experienced the perils connected with the free-state movement. He was one of the few who did not need aid when Pomeroy came through in 1861; on the other hand, he was able to help others who had been starved out. In the stock business, particularly in the raising of Shorthorn cattle, he has been quite successful, and he still owns a large number of head.

Politically Mr. Herries is a Republican. While in Coffey County he was the first judge of the county, but has since refused nominations for all offices. During the existence of the Grange he

was one of its members. In religion he is of the Presbyterian faith. In 1865 he married Mrs. Sarah (Johnson) Dillon, a sister of Col. H. P. Johnson. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters, namely: Henry, who is a farmer in Alexandria Township; Mollie; John P., agent for the Northwestern Railroad at McLouth; and Nettie, wife of Robert B. Kessinger.

JOHN DUFFIN, who is one of the oldest settlers of Salt Creek Valley, was born in Ballysullin, County Antrim, Ireland, February 2, 1831. During his boyhood and youth he remained in his native land, where he learned the weaver's trade, and also became familiar with farm pursuits. In 1851 he came to America, and for six months was employed in New York City. July 7, 1852, he enlisted as a private in the regular army and was assigned to the First Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. His service was principally in Texas and New Mexico, and he was stationed at Fort Union, N. M., for some time. He fought in a number of battles with Indians and was obliged to be constantly on the alert for these treacherous foes. During the early part of the Civil war his regiment was ordered east to report to General McClellan, but after traveling about one-half the distance over the plains was ordered back to Fort Union to protect the frontier. Ten years of service in the regular army impaired his health to such an extent that he was unable to continue longer as a soldier. For this reason he was honorably discharged. He then sought an occupation and climate in which he might reasonably hope to regain his strength.

Coming to Leavenworth County in 1862, Mr. Duffin bought a homestead claim in Kickapoo Township, and on this place he has since engaged in farming and gardening. In addition to the raising of grain and some stock, for several years he kept a road house, his property lying on the military road. For twenty years he also carried on a large dairy business, in which he built up an extensive trade. Since coming to this region he has not only been in better health, but has also been fairly prosperous. He has been interested in local matters and affiliates with the Republican party. October 1, 1859, at Taos, N. M., he was granted his final papers of full American citizenship. In religion he adheres to the Roman Catholic faith, in which he was reared, and he now holds membership in the Fort Leavenworth Church. Fraternally he is connected with Custer Post, G. A. R.

In Taos, N. M., August 28, 1859, Mr. Duffin married Margaret Ryan, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Griffin) Ryan, natives of Ireland. She died January 16, 1897, at the age of fifty-five years. Of their ten children eight are now living, viz.: Rose, wife of Charles Ferguson; John, in San Antonio, Tex.; Daniel, a farmer in Leavenworth County; Edward, who served in the war with Spain; Mary, wife of John Luce; Murtha C.; Bernard, now in North Platte, Neb.; and Agnes G., who is at home with her father.

WILLIAM G. HESSE. One of the most important business industries of Kansas is conducted by the William G. Hesse & Son Manufacturing Company, of Leavenworth, who own the largest manufacturing establishment of the kind in the state and make shipments throughout the entire western country. The company was incorporated in 1892, with W. G. Hesse as president and O. H. Hesse vice-president and secretary. In July, 1899, Alexander Pieper was admitted as a member of the firm. The products include vehicles of every kind. In the various buildings connected with the business, which have a combined floor space of seventy-seven thousand and two hundred square feet, may be found all the modern machinery for the manufacture of different parts of woodwork of wagons, carriages and buggies. One of the specialties of the firm is the manufacture of the patent short-turn Ludlow wagon, which can turn on six-foot circle high wheels.

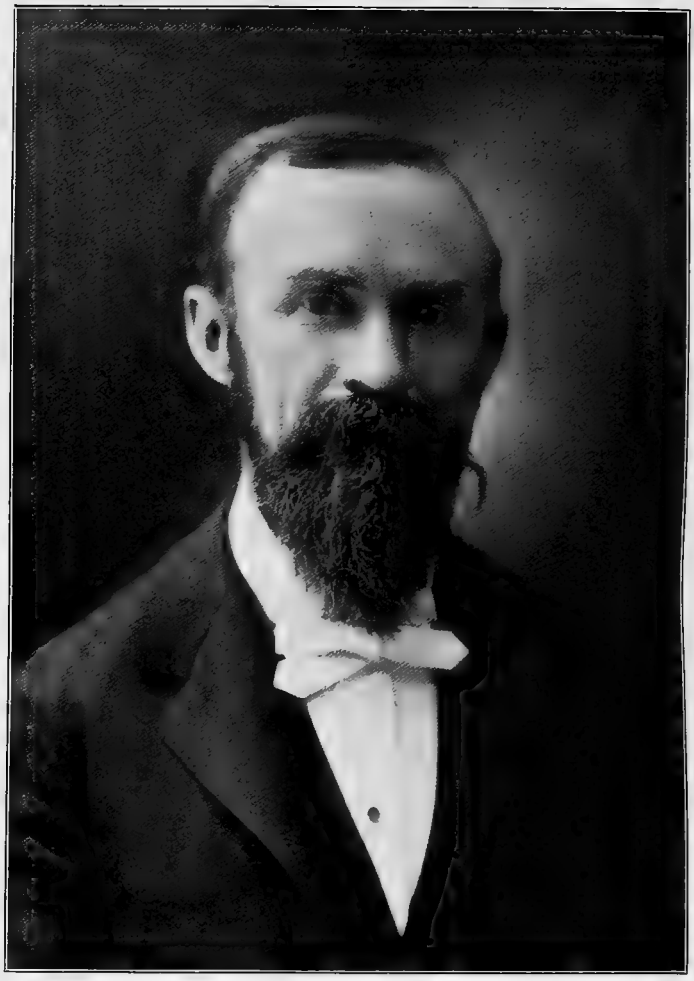
A resident of Leavenworth since 1857, Mr. Hesse, the president of this company, was born in Saxony, Germany, July 5, 1838, a son of Henry and Anna (Wartman) Hesse, natives of

the same province. His grandfather, William Hesse, came to Saxony during the Napoleonic wars, and continued to live there until his death, in 1846. At first he followed the harness-maker's trade, but afterward carried on a starch factory and brewery. Henry Hesse was a blacksmith by trade and built up a large trade in his chosen occupation. He died in Saxony when seventy-six years of age. In his family there were three children: William George; Frederick Henry, who was a soldier in the German army and has since carried on a blacksmith's business at his father's old stand; and Anna Sophia.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed in Langensalza, his native town, where he followed the carriage-maker's trade. When fifteen he came to America, leaving Bremen on a sailer that arrived in New York City after a voyage of forty-two days. Afterward he worked in New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., and for two years in St. Louis. In 1857 he came to Leavenworth and soon afterward started a shop here, his location being on Shawnee street, between Third and Fourth streets. During the war he started a shop on the corner of Seventh and Sioux streets, where he outfitted freighters with large wagons. There he continued until 1871. During the latter year his shop was burned, entailing a heavy loss. His next venture was the purchase of property on Cherokee, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where he built up a business. In 1883 he built the carriage factory on Pawnee street, and this he has since operated. At this writing he has two buildings and a lumber yard on Pawnee street. The buildings are 60 x 60 and 60 x 80 respectively, with four floors; and the lumber yard is 56 x 125. On Cherokee street is a repository and hardware store built by Mr. Hesse, with three stories and basement, 48x125 feet in dimensions. In the same block is a factory where tops are manufactured. The business has been built up almost wholly through the energy and business ability of the company's president, who is a man of wise judgment, force of character and discriminating insight into business details. While carrying under his supervision all weighty affairs connected with the business, he at the same time does not lose sight of those apparently trivial matters which, though seeming small, nevertheless affect the profits of an enterprise to a great extent. With a keen judgment he superintends every detail, directs his employes (both those in the factory and those on the road), and carries into every matter the shrewd discrimination that has always been one of his leading characteristics.

In this city occurred the marriage of Mr. Hesse to Miss Selina Stauber, who was born in Zurich, Switzerland, and accompanied her parents to St. Louis. Of the seven children born of this union four are living, viz.: Amelia, Mrs. A. L. Ruhl, of Kansas City, Mo.; Sophia, Mrs. James McGuire, of Kansas City; Otto H., vice-president and secretary of the manufacturing company; and Louise, at home.

MISS MARY E. DOLPHIN. No state is more advanced than Kansas in the attention paid to the education of the young. Not only has it a magnificently equipped state university, but its public schools too are unsurpassed in thoroughness and in the high character of their teachers. All over the state there are men and women who devote their lives to the progress of the coming generation, and whose highest reward is to see the intellectual advancement of the race. In this good work no one has taken greater interest than the superintendent of the schools of the city of Leavenworth, Miss Dolphin, who has been connected with the educational interests of this city since 1889. Her education was acquired in Susquehanna County, Pa., and in the University of Michigan, where she took a special course in mathematics. In 1883 she graduated in President Taylor's first class from the state normal of Kansas. After teaching for six years in Emporia she took charge of mathematics in the Leavenworth high school and also acted as assistant principal. In 1896 she was elected by the school board to the responsible position she has since filled by annual re-election. Her continuance in office is the best evidence of her fitness for the position. Her



JULIUS S. EDWARDS.

duties are many and of great responsibilty. In the city schools she has sixty-eight teachers, besides which she also has a training class of twenty who act as substitutes and assistants. In countless ways her influence has been felt in the advancement of the schools. Imbued with a love for her work, she enters with enthusiasm into everything calculated to raise the standard of education. She keeps in touch with every advance made in the educational world and adopts in her work every suggestion which she believes will be of practical assistance in the conduct of the schools.

In February, 1899, Miss Dolphin attended the convention of national superintendents at Columbus, Ohio, and had the distinction of being one of four lady superintendents present. She is a member of the State Social Science Federation, also of the Saturday Club, the oldest club for ladies in Leavenworth. Socially she is held in the highest esteem by the people of Leavenworth and is a welcomed guest in the best homes, where her high intellectual attainments are recognized and admired.

JULIUS S. EDWARDS, treasurer and an organizer of the Citizens' Mutual Building and Loan Association of Leavenworth, has been connected with this flourishing organization since it was started and holds certificate No. 1, the first issued by the company. The officers of the association, other than himself, are L. Hawn, president; J. Hannon, vice-president; C. S. Hartough, secretary; and L. G. Hopkins, attorney. With a capital stock of $1,500,000, the company is prepared to carry on its business successfully and profitably for all concerned. During fifteen years of business there has not been a loss or a foreclosure, and the reports, duly audited, reveal a most satisfactory condition of the finances, which may justly be attributed to the efficiency of the official corps.

In Bridgeton, N. J., the subject of this sketch was born June 29, 1849. His father, Steen Edwards (or, Edward Steen, as he was known in his native land) was born December 24, 1810, in Copenhagen, Denmark, and was reared in the home of his grandfather Langeland. At fifteen years of age he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. His education was received in a naval academy, and from 1825 to 1840 he was employed in a navy yard. Then, with a number of other men, he bought a vessel and planned to come to America in it, but the ship was wrecked off the coast of Spain and all on board came nearly being lost. They landed in Bayonne, France, and sold the wreck for a small sum. Of all the men Mr. Edwards was the only one who had enough money to pursue his way to the United States. He settled in St. Louis, but after a year went to Natchez, where he lay ill with fever for six months. He then went to Florida as a volunteer in the Indian war, and after six months in active service was made an assistant in a hospital, for which work his knowledge of medicine fitted him. Later, for two years, he served as a physician in the army, and during the time he had charge of a small hospital. On retiring from the army he practiced medicine in northern Florida for a year, then spent five months in Havana, Cuba, after which he traveled through the southern states as physician and dentist.

In 1846 Mr. Edwards settled in Bridgeton, N. J., where he engaged in farming until 1857, and afterward give his attention for four years to the canning of vegetables and fruits. In 1871 he built a greenhouse and engaged in business as a florist, building up a large business that is now carried on by his sons. In 1883 he took into partnership his second son, Theodore E., the firm name becoming S. Edwards & Son. In September, 1896, he gave up his interest to his son, Adolph E., when the title was changed to T. E. Edwards & Bro. Since then he has lived in retirement on his farm near Bridgeton. For one of his age (eighty-nine) he is active and strong. He is a member of an old and honorable family in Denmark, whose genealogy appears in the "Family Tree of a family Steen in Denmark, Norway and the United States," prepared by H. H. Steen in 1896.

The marriage of Steen Edwards, in 1848, united him with Miss Mary Ann Dare; she was born in Bridgeton, N. J., March 3, 1825, a daughter

of Eli and Zelika (Seely) Dare, and has always lived on the homestead where she was born. November 16, 1898, they celebrated their golden wedding. All of their sons (eight in number) are still living. They are as follows: Julius Steen, of this sketch; Theodore Edward, born June 22, 1852, now in business at Bridgeton; Odin Rudolph, who was born June 21, 1855, and for several years was a merchant in Philadelphia, but is now superintendent of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital in that city; Leslie Sherwood, who was born October 20, 1857, and is engaged in the nursery business at Glendora Springs, Los Gatos, Cal.; Adolph Eugene, who was born September 6, 1861, and is a florist at Bridgeton; Devoux Bard, who was born May 13, 1864, and has engaged in the florist's business at Atlantic City, N. J., since 1884; Otto William, who was born September 7, 1867, and is a machinist in Camden, N. J.; and Valdemar Emile, who was born September 14, 1871, and is superintendent of an insurance company at Bridgeton, N. J.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent in Bridgeton, where he and all of his brothers were born. He was educated in the public schools and in a commercial college in Philadelphia. For a time he was employed as a bookkeeper in Philadelphia. From there, in April, 1881, he came to Leavenworth, where he has since made his home. For several years he was manager for a canning company, and now holds a similar position with the Globe Canning Company, in which he holds an interest. At the organization of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association he was made president and served as such for four years, after which he was chosen treasurer, and he is now serving his twelfth year in the latter capacity. The greater part of his time is devoted to the management of the finances of the association, in which he has been unusually successful. In national politics he is a Republican, in local matters liberal. In 1886-87 he was a member of the city council. A member of the Presbyterian Church, he officiates as a trustee of the same. Besides his other interests he is engaged with W. E. Fletcher in the insurance business, and with C. S. Hartough in the real-estate business.

In Philadelphia, Pa., December 25, 1876, Mr. Edwards married Lizzie Drew Patterson, who was born there May 29, 1849. Her father, Callender Patterson, was born in Perryville, Md., May 6, 1820, and is now a dentist in Philadelphia; her mother, Lizzie Pierce Drew, was born in Providence, R. I., May 1, 1816, and died in Philadelphia August 22, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are the parents of two children. The son, Aubrey St. Clair, was born in Philadelphia January 19, 1879, and is a sergeant in Company C, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, now stationed at Manila. The daughter, Lillian Irene, was born in Leavenworth June 23, 1884, and is now completing her education. The family stands high socially and its members are esteemed wherever known.

CHAUNCEY FLORA, who is a pioneer of 1857, is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 10, Delaware Township, Leavenworth County. In 1894 he bought Greenwood cemetery and the fruit farm adjoining, consisting of thirty acres. The land is planted in fruits of all kinds, mostly berries and grapes. He is making a specialty of fine horses, and owns Chauncey F. (formerly Black Rover), with a record of 2:21, sired by Pretender, who was by Dictator; dam sired by Bourbon Wilkes, son of George Wilkes. This fine horse he keeps at the head of his stable. Among his colts is Free Silver, standard bred, by the sire of Falmouth (which has the best three-year old record); dam by Delbrino. On the farm is a large stable with twenty-three stalls, while all the other conveniences of a stock farm may be seen here.

Mr. Flora was born in Logansport, Ind., June 4, 1848, a son of Hon. R. V. and Mary (Ross) Flora, and a grandson of Adam Flora and John Ross. His paternal grandfather, who was the son of a German pioneer of Virginia, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and afterward, with his family, removed from the Old Dominion to Ohio, settling upon a farm near Cincinnati, where he died. One of his sons, Jacob, a soldier in the Mexican war, settled in Kansas in 1867 and died in McPherson County. R. V. Flora was a con-

tractor and builder in Indiana, and had the original contract for the Wabash Railroad from Delphi to Indianapolis, but, the company changing hands, he was defrauded of $100,000, the judgment for which is still preserved. In 1856 he settled in Kansas, where he was a contractor and builder, building the state penitentiary, as well as store rooms and residences. About 1878 he retired from business. He died in 1895, when eighty-one years of age. Politically a Democrat, he served as sheriff and member of the legislature for one term each and for several terms was a member of the city council. At the time of his death he was the oldest Mason in Kansas, where he was connected with the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. His first wife died in 1855, leaving a son, Chauncey, and two daughters, one of whom resides in Chicago, the other in Lincoln, Neb. His second marriage was childless; by his third wife he had two sons, Horace P. and George V., both of whom are traveling salesmen.

When a boy our subject worked at bricklaying about eighteen months, while his father was putting up the Fort Leavenworth buildings. In 1864 he and his father crossed the plains with two wagons and four yoke of oxen each, driving to Virginia City, Nev. Indians were troublesome and they lost one of the men in their party on the return journey in 1865. After returning to Leavenworth our subject was for five years in the employ of Leibenstein & Co., then was with James Wilson in the dress goods department of his store for a year. As traveling salesman for Haas & Co., of Leavenworth, he spent some years on the road in Kansas and Nebraska. He then entered the railway mail service as postal clerk between Kansas City and Kiowa, Kans., on the Santa Fe, but, at his request, his run was changed to the Kansas Central, between Leavenworth aud Miltonvale.

On the Democratic ticket, in the fall of 1889, Mr. Flora was elected sheriff of Leavenworth County, at first being chosen to fill a vacancy in the office, then was elected by a majority of seven hundred and ninety-nine. In 1891 he was nominated again, but as it was illegal for a sheriff to serve more than two terms, and as his election to fill a vacancy was considered one term, he did not become a candidate again. His father was placed on the ticket in his stead and was elected, he serving as undersheriff from 1892 to 1894. He was a very efficient officer, and captured many well-known crooks. Several murders were committed during his term of office, but only one murderer escaped him, and this man was located in Mexico, but the authorities refused to give him up. While serving as undersheriff Mr. Flora was a prominent candidate for United States marshal and had endorsements from every part of the state. During the strike at the Home mine he appointed twelve of the strikers deputies, and, knowing all the men, he soon quelled the riot; but his opponent took advantage of this fact and succeeded in turning enough votes to defeat him for marshal.

In Leavenworth Mr. Flora married Jennie Fisher, who was born on the place where she still lives. Her father, George M. Fisher, came from Virginia to Kansas in 1855 and engaged in farming in Leavenworth County until his death. Mr. Flora has one son, Lawson. He is identified with the Red Men and his wife is also a member of Pocahontas Tribe. He was made a Mason in King Solomon Lodge No. 10, and is now connected with the chapter and commandery also, while his wife is identified with the Eastern Star. In the Knights of Pythias he has served as chancellor.

FREDERICK W. HARTMAN. There are few of the farmers of Douglas County who have been more successful than the subject of this sketch. In 1870 he purchased two hundred acres of land in Marion Township. From this as a nucleus he has built up a large and finely improved farm, adding to the original acreage from time to time as his means permitted or the opportunity was presented. His total landed possessions now aggregate about twenty-two hundred acres in Franklin, Douglas and Osage Counties, to all of which property he gives personal supervision. On his home farm he has erected a residence that rivals many an

elegant city home. The land, too, has been brought under an excellent state of cultivation. From 1885 to 1888 he rented his farm and moved to Baldwin City, but returned in 1889, and has since resided here. For some years he has been a director in the Kansas State Bank at Overbrook, Osage County, and since 1897 has officiated as president of the institution.

Born in Prussia, Germany, July 8, 1836, Mr. Hartman was a boy of twelve when his parents, Frederick M. and Jane (Burd) Hartman, crossed the ocean to the United States and settled in Sheboygan, Wis. There his father died in 1865, at the age of sixty-five, and his mother when eighty-eight years of age. There were four children in the family: Henry, who died in Sheboygan, Wis.; Minnie, Mrs. Anton Meyer; Hannah, wife of Jacob Dingle; and Frederick W. The last named grew to manhood in Wisconsin, and in 1859 went to Sangamon County, Ill., where he worked on a farm for a few years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry, and was assigned to Sheridan's division, Army of the Cumberland, in whose engagements he participated until the close of the war.

After a short visit in Illinois Mr. Hartman came to Kansas, in October, 1865, and settled in Ottawa. In the spring of 1866 he went to the Indian Territory and bought cattle, which he drove to Ottawa. In 1867 he purchased eighty acres in Franklin County and there engaged in farming for three years. He then sold the property and bought his present farm in Marion Township, Douglas County. Since coming to Kansas he has made his own way in the world, and his success is worthy of commendation, for it has been acquired without outside assistance, but solely through his own and his wife's energy and determination. For several years he was a member of the school board, and he has aided in the erection of schoolhouses and also of churches. In politics he is a Republican. His marriage, in 1868, united him with Cloey Etta Dial, who was born in West Virginia, and by whom he has three children: Frederick M.; Ida, wife of Robert Walker; and Henry F. Mrs. Hartman is a daughter of Thomas Dial, a native of North Carolina, who migrated to West Virginia in boyhood and in later years became a large and prosperous farmer there.

JACOB PLANZ, of Lawrence, was born in the city of Alsfeld, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, October 10, 1842, a son of Eberhart and Elenore (Koch) Planz, natives of the same place. His paternal grandfather, Werner Planz, was a baker in Alsfeld and a member of an old family that had been Lutherans since the days of the reformation. He had two children, a son and daughter. The former was an industrious, persevering man, and doubtless would have become well-to-do had he not died at middle age. He married a daughter of Jacob Koch, a butcher in Alsfeld, and a member of an old family there. They were the parents of three daughters and one son, all of whom came to America. Their youngest child, Jacob, was reared in his native town and attended school until his confirmation at fourteen years of age. In boyhood be became familiar with the baker's trade, through having helped an uncle in his shop.

Desiring to escape military oppression our subject came to the United States in the fall of 1859. He left Bremenhaven in September on the sailer "Theresa," which landed in Baltimore after an uneventful voyage of six weeks. Stopping in that city he secured work as a baker on South St. Charles street, where he remained about two and one-half years. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he first worked as a baker and later as a brewer. While there he served as a member of the state militia. In 1865 he came to Kansas. For a time he worked at his trade in Leavenworth, but on the 9th of September of the same year he came to Lawrence, where for almost five years he was employed as first hand in the Lawrence bakery. He then started the Kansas bakery. In 1872 he bought the lot at No. 1112 Pennsylvania street, and here he built the bakery which he still occupies. He has built up a very large business that is not limited to the city, but extends through the surrounding

country and adjoining towns. Besides his business block he owns four houses here, his property holdings being quite valuable.

In the city of Lawrence occurred the marriage of Mr. Planz to Miss Mary Stoebener, who was born in Germany and came to this country in company with her father, Marx Stoebener, settling upon a farm near Willow Springs, Douglas County, in 1866. Five children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Planz, namely: Mrs. Mary Willmann, of Lawrence; Mrs. Louisa Sellers, of Scottsburg, Ind.; Gerhard, Berthold and Arthur Jacob, all of whom are bakers by trade and assist their father in the management of the bakery. In religion the family are of the Lutheran faith.

SAMUEL DODSWORTH, deceased, formerly mayor of Leavenworth, member of the city council and the board of education, was prominently identified with many important interests of his home town, and held a position among its most successful business men. Although almost his entire life was passed in Kansas, he was of eastern birth and parentage, and was born in New York City March 16, 1846. The Dodsworth family is of English lineage. His grandfather, Samuel Dodsworth, was a builder in England, while his father, John, also a native of that country, was reared in his native town, Birmingham, and in 1845 crossed the ocean, settling in New York City, where he worked at the bookbinder's trade. Later he was similarly engaged in Philadelphia. In 1855 he came to Kansas and at Lawrence opened the first bookbinding business in the entire territory. Among the contracts awarded him were those for the binding of the territorial and later of the state laws. He spent a short time in Iowa City, but returned to Lawrence, and in 1857 settled in Leavenworth. From that time he engaged in the stationery and book business until his death, which occurred in 1862, at forty-one years of age.

Just before leaving England, in 1845, John Dodsworth married Miss Charlotte Richardson, who was born in Birmingham. She was a daughter of William Richardson, a gunsmith by trade, and a soldier in the English army during the Napoleonic wars of 1812-15. Of the children born to John and Charlotte Dodsworth two died young; Mrs. Annie M. Shoemaker resides in Leavenworth; and the only son, Samuel, is deceased. The last-named, on the death of his father, succeeded to the management of the stationery and book business, and this he afterward successfully conducted. In addition to the management of his business interests he was for two terms a member of the city council, and from 1893 to 1895 served as mayor of Leavenworth, discharging the duties of that office with the fidelity and efficiency noticeable in every position that he occupied. Politically he was always a stanch Republican and always upheld party principles. His death occurred June 10, 1896.

In Leavenworth, October 16, 1872, Samuel Dodsworth and Miss Annie Few were united in marriage. Mrs. Dodsworth was born in Independence, Mo., where her parents, Dr. Samuel F. and Annie E. Few, were at the time residing. However, she was reared in Leavenworth, and has known no other home save this city. Her educational advantages were of a superior character and admirably qualified her for the high position in society that she now holds. In religion she is connected with the First Presbyterian Church and closely identified with many of its activities. Her family consists of five children: Lottie, who is a graduate of the high school; Walter, who has succeeded his father in the management of the Samuel Dodsworth Book Company on Delaware street; Marie, John and Helen, all at home.

CHARLES A. ASHBY, who is engaged in farming in Douglas County, was born upon the farm which he now owns and operates. Through his paternal ancestors he descends from an old family of Virginia. His father, James C. Ashby, was born in Kentucky, and at an early age accompanied his parents to Indiana, where he was reared upon a farm, early becoming familiar with agricultural pursuits. After his marriage he engaged in farming in that state until 1857, when he and his brother came to Kansas

and pre-empted claims, he settling in Douglas County, and his brother locating directly across the line in Franklin County. Politically he was a Republican and always voted with his party, but took little part in public affairs. He was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a man of upright life, who won many friends in his locality. Through his energetic management he became the owner of three hundred and seventy acres, representing his unaided efforts. Upon the farm where he had resided for eleven years he died November 30, 1868, aged forty-four years.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary F. Foster and was born in Kentucky, whence in 1829 she accompanied her parents to Indiana, settling in Putnam County, near the Ashby homestead. There she was reared, educated and married. Her father, Henry Foster, was born in Virginia near the Maryland state line, and was reared in Kentucky, where he learned the cabinet-maker's trade. In the early days of Indiana he entered land in that state, and there he resided until he died, at sixty-five years. He was of Scotch lineage. His wife, Jane (Nelson) Foster, was born in Kentucky in 1803, of Irish parentage. In 1866 she accompanied a son to Kansas and afterward remained in Baldwin until her death, at sixty-four years. After the death of Mr. Ashby, in 1868, his widow took up the management of the home farm, and upon it she afterward continued to reside. At an early age she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that denomination represented her religious views during her entire life. In its faith she passed from earth August 4, 1894, aged sixty-six years. In her family there were six children, Henry, Charles, Jennie, Alice, Mary and Rose.

At the time of his father's death our subject was nearly ten years of age, he having been born December 5, 1858. He continued on the homestead with his mother, upon whose death he inherited a portion of the estate. Desiring to possess the entire property he bought the interests of the other heirs, and now owns one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land. Upon his place he engages in general farm pursuits and has also commenced to raise Durham cattle. He gives his attention quite closely to the management of his land, and does not mingle in political affairs any further than to cast a Republican vote at elections.

JOHN F. FAUCETT. When the tide of emigration began to turn toward Kansas, among those who decided to come west was Mr. Faucett, then a young man living in Indiana. In 1856 he started west by team. He spent the winter in Iowa and early in the spring resumed his journey, having traded his horses for two yoke of oxen, with which he drove through to Douglas County. In what was then a part of the Shawnee Indian reservation (now included in Palmyra Township), he entered a claim, March 18, 1857. Settling on the place he put up a shanty and began the improvement of the land. Here he has since made his home. While serving in the army he sold a portion of his claim, in order to secure needed money for the support of his family, and he now occupies eighty acres, all of which is under cultivation.

Mr. Faucett was born August 12, 1825, in Hendricks County, Ind., the year after it was organized as a county. He is a member of an old Virginia family. His grandfather, John Faucett, a native of the Old Dominion, was a boy of nine years when he, a brother and sister, and their mother, were taken prisoners by the Indians. The savages promised his mother that she could return home, but her son never heard of her again. He was held a captive for three years, and afterward was taken by a chief as his son, being kindly treated in every way. Finally a white man bought him from the chief, giving a horse in exchange. He was taken into his benefactor's home and lived with him on a farm for some years. At the opening of the Revolutionary war he enlisted as a private and continued in the service until the close of the conflict. In later years he was given a pension by the government. He moved from Virginia to Ohio and later to Indiana, where he died at eighty-six years. In politics he was a stanch Democrat.

He married Eva Fry, who was born in Virginia and died in Indiana at eighty-six years. Both were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The father of our subject, Joseph Faucett, was born on the Ohio River when his parents were moving from Virginia to Ohio. He was reared in the latter state and learned the tailor's trade in Franklin, afterward following that occupation for several years. From Ohio he removed to Hendricks County, Ind., and bought a tract of timber land, which he cleared and improved, and upon which he remained until his death at seventy-three years. During the winter months, when it was impossible to do much on the farm, he worked at his trade, and at one time, while an apprentice, he had an order for an overcoat for General Harrison. He was an earnest Christian, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he voted with the Democrats, and upon his party ticket was elected to various local offices. He married Rebecca M. Huron, who was born in Ohio and died in Indiana, January 18, 1873, when about sixty-nine, her death occurring the same year as that of her husband. They were the parents of three sons and seven daughters, of whom six are now living.

When a boy our subject assisted his father in clearing the home farm. His education was limited to about three months' attendance at the subscription school each winter. When he was twenty-one he began to work by the month. Seven years later he married and settled on a rented farm, where he remained until his removal to Kansas. He has been a hard-working, persevering man, and is deserving of success. August 28, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Second Kansas Cavalry, and served as a private, taking part in various engagements. From January until July, 1863, he was stationed at Springfield, Mo., after which he went to Fort Smith, Ark. During the next winter he was at the outposts near that fort, and in March was sent south after Price, to prevent the latter from reenforcing Smith on the Red River. Later he returned to Fort Smith and Van Buren. While he was never wounded in battle nor taken prisoner, he sustained an injury from a horse falling upon him, and he had many narrow escapes during his three years of service. His time was principally given to scouting and skirmishing. At the close of the war he was mustered out at Fort Gibson, in July, 1865.

By the marriage of Mr. Faucett to Miss Mary E. Poe, of Hendricks County, Ind., three daughters were born. They are: Ella, wife of Frederick Sturdy, of Galena, Kans.; Effie, who married William Reed, of San Francisco, Cal.; and Alma, wife of J. F. Keefer, a farmer of Douglas County, Kans. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Faucett has contributed for years. Active in local affairs, he has always given his support to the Republican party. He is interested in Grand Army matters and belongs to Seth Kelley Post No. 410, at Vinland.

AMBROSE P. EGGLESTON. The pages of this work would not be complete without appropriate mention of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He is a pioneer of Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County. To his energy and industry the native soil was made to yield an abundant harvest, and the wild stretch of land, covered with brush, has given way to cultivated farm land. Taking up two quarter-sections of land in the northern part of the township he erected a house and there he continued to reside for years. In 1896 he retired from active work and now makes his home across the county line in McLouth.

Several generations of the Eggleston family have resided in America. The first to come was Biggett Eggleston, who emigrated from England and whose wife was from Scotland. The family was worthily represented in the Revolution. Dutchess County, N. Y., was their home from an early day, and there our subject's father, Truman Eggleston, was born and reared, and spent his entire life engaged in farming. By his marriage to Lorinda Paine, three sons and four daughters were born, of whom our subject and two sisters alone survive. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., April 25, 1826, and was next to the

oldest of the family. His education was obtained in district schools. At an early age he began to cultivate one of his father's farms. In 1849 he moved west as far as Ohio. He was the first of the family to seek a western home and was not a little criticised for so doing, but the after years proved the wisdom of the move. He taught school in and later near Toledo, and also bought a tract of timber land, which he cleared. In 1868 he moved from Ohio to Kansas, where he afterward engaged in stock-raising and farming. For many years he served as justice of the peace, an office that he filled worthily. In religion he is a Universalist.

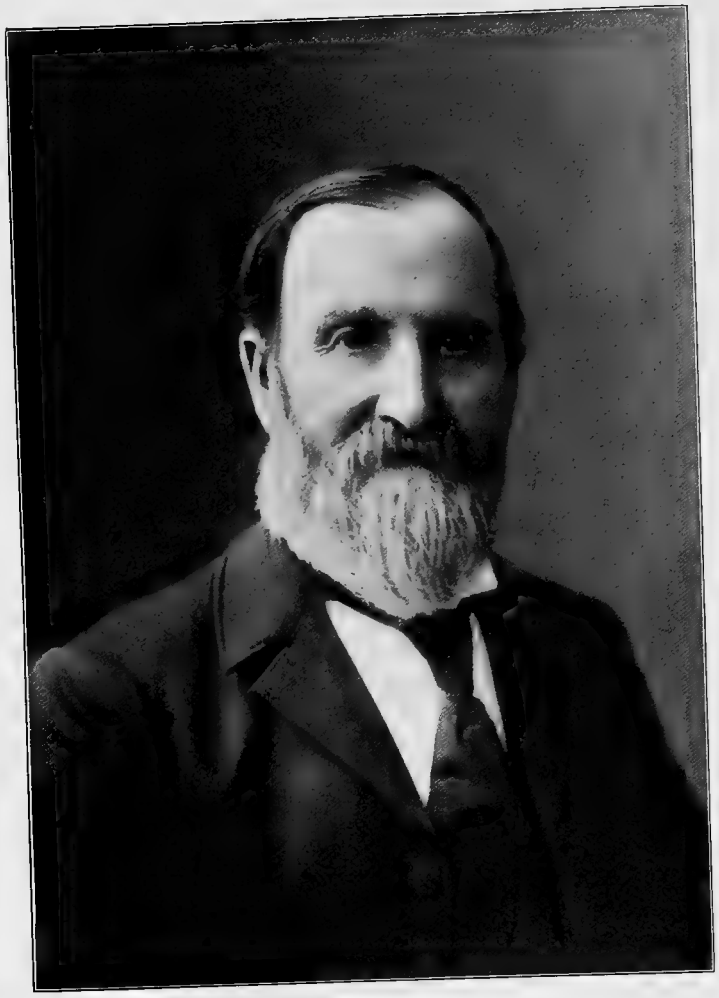
Before he was twenty-one Mr. Eggleston married Armilla Hayward, but she died two years later. In 1858 he married Catherine Johnson, who died in the summer of 1867. September 17, 1868, he was united with Lida Phelps, of Michigan. Of their three children, two are living: Murray Chapin, who conducts the old homestead; and Lorinda M., wife of John F. Harding, who lives near McLouth, Jefferson County.

WILLIAM FEVURLY owns seven hundred and twenty acres in Leavenworth County and is numbered among the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of Alexandria Township. He was born in Baden, Germany, April 1, 1835, a son of Michael and Catherine Fevurly, also natives of Baden. His father brought the family to America in 1841 and settled in Philadelphia, but after five years removed to Elk County, Pa., and bought a farm near St. Mary's, remaining there for several years. In 1847 the wife and mother died and the family then became scattered. At the time of his death he was fifty years of age. He had the religious belief of the Roman Catholic Church. His children are named as follows: Sarah, wife of Mathias Honatte, of Pennsylvania; Rosie A., who has been twice married and is now a widow; William; Robert, a farmer and stock-dealer in Leavenworth County; Mrs. Kate Schultz, of Leavenworth; and Hannah, who is mother superior of a convent in St. Louis, Mo.

When our subject was fifteen years of age he secured work on a farm, for which he was paid $3 per month. After a year he went to Brookville, Pa., and worked at odd jobs there; later learned photography, which he followed in different cities and towns of the west, staying a short time in each place. Having saved $2,000 in the business, he stopped after twelve years and engaged in the brewery business, but lost all of his hard-earned savings. In 1857 he took up a claim in Minnesota. In the spring of the following year he settled in Weston, Kans., where he worked by the day in a pork-packing house. After a short time he went with a government surveying party to the Little Blue, where he remained for nine months. Afterward he traveled through Iowa and Minnesota, engaging in the picture business. In the spring of 1860 he drove six yoke of oxen across the plains to Salt Lake City, for which he was paid at the rate of $40 a month and board. From there he went to California, where he engaged in mining, and became the owner of eighty feet in the Yellow Jacket. In the fall of 1863 he came to Leavenworth County, having $7,000 which he invested in land, and here he has since made his home. Though he is now past middle life, he can do as much work in one day as any one in his township, and is robust and hearty.

By his marriage to Miss Effie M. Coffin, of Minnesota, Mr. Fevurly had one son, Albert, who is now a wagonmaker in Easton, Leavenworth County. March 20, 1864, Mr. Fevurly was a second time married, his wife being Elizabeth J. McCarty, of Leavenworth County. They have six children, viz.: James F. and Robert, farmers in Alexandria Township; Mollie, wife of Milton Coates, of California; Fannie, who married James Alexander, a farmer and schoolteacher in this township; William Moses, and Lee, both at home. For fourteen years our subject has been a member of the school board. He has also filled the office of road overseer. In politics he is a Democrat, but independent in his views, especially in local affairs, as he believes in voting for the best qualified men, no matter what their politics may be.





WILLIAM PATTERSON.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, chief superintendent of construction at the Kansas state penitentiary in Lansing, is one of the few men who have made the art of building and constructing a life study, and his chief aim has been to thoroughly master his chosen occupation. It may rightly be said that he has won for himself the name of one of the best building constructors and master mechanics in the country. A man of quiet tastes, caring nothing for publicity, he is rarely seen in public assemblies, but prefers to spend his leisure hours in his home, to which he is devoted.

Mr. Patterson was born in January, 1824, in Northumberland, England, his home being on the Scottish border. He learned the trade of mechanic under his father, William Patterson, Sr., who was an expert master mechanic and had charge of the construction of the county-seat of Chittingham. When he became a young man he left home and went to Newcastle, where he followed his trade four years. In 1850 he sailed for America in a ship on the Black Star line, and landed in New York after a voyage of thirty days. He remained in that city for three years and then went to Fredericksburg, Va., where he assisted in building the dam on the Rappahannock River. Afterward he began building railroads and bridges in the Shenandoah Valley, and many bridges that he built are still standing. For a time he worked at his trade on the south wing of the capitol in Washington. When the war broke out he was working in West Virginia and was obliged to remain there for a year. Finally he secured a pass through the lines and went to Ohio, and from there in 1866 to Kansas, reaching Leavenworth in the fall of that year.

When the foundation of the state penitentiary was laid, the state warden appointed Mr. Patterson master mechanic and he had full charge of the construction of the left wing of the main building and the warden's home. In 1874 he was made general superintendent of construction. He had charge of the erection of the outer buildings and the water plant. Through all the changes that have been made in the management of the penitentiary he has remained in his position, a fact which speaks well for him. He is now one of the oldest officers in the institution, and also one of the most highly respected men connected with it. In religion he and his family are identified with the Baptist Church.

In 1848 Mr. Patterson married Miss Sarah Parker, who died in May, 1897. They were the parents of two daughters, namely: Isabelle, the widow of John Dodds, of Kansas City; and Euphemia, wife of William Bardthold. There are six grandchildren, to whose welfare their grandfather is deeply devoted. They are William and Clara Dodds, and Clarence, Edwin, Sarah and Nina Belle Bardthold.

ARNOLD FLINTJER, who is proprietor of an insurance, loan and real-estate agency in Leavenworth, owns and occupies a neat homestead of six acres near the city. He possesses in a notable degree those qualities which are essential factors to success in any department of business life, namely: industry, perseverance, sagacious judgment and determination. In the possession of these sterling qualities he may reasonably hope for a large share of business success. A courteous and affable gentleman, his genial manner and recognized uprightness have won for him many friends in his home town and county.

In Hanover, Germany, where he was born May 7, 1857, Mr. Flintjer passed his boyhood days on a farm, attending school during the winter months and helping at home in the summer. In 1870 he accompanied the family to America and settled in Grundy County, Iowa, where he assisted in improving a farm. After seven years he came with his parents to Kansas, settling in Osborne County, where they acquired title to eleven hundred acres. In 1888 his father, Dade J. Flintjer, brought the family to Leavenworth County, and purchased a farm near the city of Leavenworth, where he continued to reside until his death, April 14, 1895, at seventy-seven years of age. He had been a hard-working man, and for thirty-six years followed a seafaring life, but afterward engaged in farming. He was a man of religious character

and worshiped with the Lutherans. In politics he voted the Democratic ticket. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaretta Brons, was born in Germany and died in Leavenworth County, in August, 1897, at the age of seventy-two years. Like her husband she was a sincere Christian and a devoted member of the Lutheran Church. Of the six children in their family, John D., the eldest, is adjuster for an insurance company in Kansas City, Mo., and Daniel J. follows the same business in that city; Arnold was the third in order of birth; Everett is a grocer in Houston, Tex.; Maggie R. married Joseph Borchley and lives on the home farm; and Anton D. is connected with his brother in the grocery business at Houston.

After the removal of the family to Leavenworth County our subject continued on the home farm until 1891. He then came to Leavenworth and opened the agency which he has since conducted. Reared in the Lutheran faith, he still adheres to its doctrines. Politically he is a Democrat, but not active in partisan matters.

His first wife was Augusta Albright, a native of Germany. She died in July, 1892, leaving five sons, Harry, Myron, Walter, Irving and William. Afterward he married Mrs. Bertha Herrwald, of Bonner Springs, Kans., who by her former marriage has a son, Henry.

WILLIAM FREIENMUTH, head miller for the Tonganoxie Milling Company, is also extensively engaged in the fruit business. He owns a farm of two hundred acres in Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County, of which he has seventy acres planted in fruit trees, all set out by himself. While he superintends the management of the fruit orchard, he hires the labor done and makes the raising of fruit the principal industry on the place. In the management of his varied business interests he is keen and alert, quick to see an advantage, and equally quick to avail himself of it.

The subject of this sketch was born in Switzerland June 23, 1849. His father, whose name was the same as his own, emigrated from Switzerland to South America and later settled in the United States. When a boy our subject worked in his father's mill. At twenty-five years of age he left his native land with his father and crossed the ocean to the Argentine Republic, where he engaged in farming. At that time wheat was just being started and he engaged in raising it, in connection with other cereals. After one year devoted to farming he turned his attention to milling, in which work he was occupied for two years. He then came to the United States and for a year was employed in St. Louis, later spent a year in a mill at Lawrence, Tex., also was in Dallas and Houston. In 1879 he settled in Kansas. At first he was employed in Bowersock's mill in Lawrence, later was appointed head miller in the Pacific mill, where he remained until 1889, and from there came to Tonganoxie. Since then he has been connected with the Tonganoxie Milling Company. The mill was built with a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels. It has been managed so carefully that it has gained a wide reputation for the excellence of its products. Eight men are employed outside of the office. In May, 1899, a decided change was made in the management of the mill, by means of which it is now possible to grind hard wheat and also to economize in power.

In politics Mr. Freienmuth is independent, never having allied himself with any party. He is quiet and retiring by disposition, but genial and companionable with friends, and has gained a high place in the regard of those with whom he has had business relations. In Lawrence, Kans., in 1885, he married Miss Eda Fischer, of that city. They are the parents of three children, Edward Otto, Alma and William Hans.

MAJ. CLARKSON REYNOLDS, who is a pioneer and representative citizen of Palmyra Township, Douglas County, was born at Reynolds Mills, Randolph County, N. C., July 7, 1828. His father, Isaac, also a native of that place, was in early life employed in a saw and grist mill and upon a farm there. When thirty years of age he removed to Parke County, Ind.,

where he spent two years upon a farm. His next location was in Wayne County, Ind., where he built one of the first steam mills in the state. After conducting this mill for thirteen years he removed to another point in the same county and bought a mill, which he conducted until a short time before his death. In politics he was first a Whig, later a free-soiler and Abolitionist, and finally a Republican, and he took an active part in local and national affairs. In religion he was a Quaker. He died at the age of eighty years.

The grandfather of our subject, Francis Reynolds, was born in North Carolina and resided there until seventy-five years of age, when he went to Indiana, remaining there until his death, at the age of eighty-four years. Reared in the Quaker faith, he always adhered to that religion. His grandfather, a native of England, came to America for the purpose of seeking a home, and selected a location now occupied by the city of Philadelphia. He started back to England for his family, but was drowned at sea. Later his wife and children crossed the ocean and settled on land that he had selected. At that time, John, father of Francis Reynolds, was a mere child. The Reynolds family originated in France, but left that country for England on account of religious persecutions.

Our subject's mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Hinshaw, was born in North Carolina and died in Indiana when thirty years of age. She left four children, the youngest of whom was only ten days old. Only two are now living, Edwin, of Henry County, Ind., and Clarkson. The last-named spent his boyhood days in Indiana, where his parents settled in 1832. He learned the trades of carpenter and millwright, at which he was employed until 1850. Led by the discovery of gold in California he started west March 29, 1850, and crossed the plains, arriving at his destination September 15. After a year in the mines he went back to Indiana. In 1855 he settled upon a tract of wild land in Jo Daviess County, Ill., but in the spring of 1857 came via ox-team to Kansas, spending five weeks and two days on the way. Arriving in Douglas County, he settled on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in Palmyra Township, and there he remained until 1872, when he sold the place. Next he went to Linn County, bought wild land and engaged in bringing it under cultivation. In 1878 he sold out there and bought his present farm, desiring to be near a good school, where his children might have desired educational advantages.

May 23, 1852, Major Reynolds married Miss Olinda B. Routh, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., January 16, 1832, and spent her girlhood years in the house where she was born and married. Her father, Joseph Routh, a native of East Tennessee, went to Indiana in youth and settled on a farm, where he spent his remaining years. At the time of his death he was sixty years of age. During the Civil war he had four sons and two sons-in-law in the Union army. He married Letitia Burroughs, who was born in Ohio and accompanied her parents to Indiana in girlhood, the country at that time being new and unimproved and Indians still roaming through the forests. She died there at fifty years of age. Major Reynolds and wife are the parents of five children: Dora J., wife of Marion Hathaway, of Muncie, Ind.; Sarah Letitia, who was born in Illinois and is the wife of William H. Riggs, of Osage County, Kans.; Thomas Arthur, who was born in Kansas during the territorial days, and is now president of the Kanask Mining Company of Arkansas, chief of the Coffeyville (Kans.) fire department, and connected with a store in the latter city; Mattie Alice, who married William A. Stephens and resides in Eldorado Springs, Mo.; and Charles Edwin, who is clerking in a hardware store in Coffeyville.

Active in the Republican party, Major Reynolds was in 1859 elected the first assessor of his township. Since then he has frequently served as trustee and assessor. For nineteen years he served as a member of the school board. October 10, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and served in the ranks for eighteen months, being mustered out April 1, 1863. He then returned to Douglas County and in the fall of 1863 was elected to the legislature,

serving in the session of 1864. During the latter year he assisted in raising the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and in October was commissioned major of the regiment, which was ordered to Colorado to protect the people from the Indians. He was mustered out in Leavenworth December 6, 1865. His interest in army matters led him to ally himself with the Grand Army. He belongs to E. D. Baker Post No. 40, at Baldwin, of which he was adjutant for two years and commander one year. In 1853 he was made a Mason at Economy, Ind. He is the only living charter member of Palmyra Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M., in Baldwin, which he assisted in founding and of which he was master for eighteen years. He was reared in the Quaker faith, but marrying outside of the sect has not since been identified with it. He has been prospered financially and now owns one hundred acres of as good land as may be found in Palmyra Township.

JOSEPH H. DREISBACH. The position occupied by Mr. Dreisbach in Tonganoxie is that of one of its most prominent and successful business men. With many of the best known enterprises of the town he is intimately identified. His reputation is that of a successful business man, who, while aggressive and pushing, is yet guided by a conservative judgment and shrewd common sense, and who uses sound judgment in all of his business transactions. In 1892, with his father and brothers, he opened a general mercantile store, and thus was founded the large establishment he now conducts. He built up a large and profitable trade, occupying a three-story building 30 x 100 feet in dimensions, and stocking it with a complete line of merchandise; but in 1899 he closed out his stock of dry goods and boots and shoes and has since made a specialty of hardware and agricultural implements, handling the McCormick reapers, Nichols and Shepherd threshers, Studebaker wagons, the Bradley, Wheeler and J. I. Case machinery, etc. Besides this business he has other interests. In 1898, with Whitsed Laming and W. C. Phenicie, he bought the mill property, introduced a new rotary sifting process and organized the Tonganoxie Milling Company, of which he is president. The mill has a capacity of two hundred barrels a day, and has proved one of the most important industries in the town. He is also a stockholder in the Tonganoxie Creamery Company and the Tonganoxie Building and Loan Association. In 1898 he built a corn elevator with a capacity of five thousand bushels, and he has also operated a corn mill since 1892.

Mr. Dreisbach was born in Franklin Township, Carbon County, Pa., August 24, 1862, a son of D. H. and Mary E. (Benner) Dreisbach. His grandfather, Daniel Dreisbach, a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer by calling, was a son of Gustavus Dreisbach, who was born in Northampton County, of French and German descent, and married Rebecca Sólt, who was born in Pennsylvania, of French descent, and was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. All the ancestors were Lutherans. H. D. Dreisbach was born in what is now Carbon County July 21, 1831, and was the oldest son in a family of ten children. At seventeen years of age he went to Allentown, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade, and then returned home and opened a shop. Later he was engaged in the lumber business at Pine Run, Carbon County, and afterward was employed at Maria Furnace. After having carried on a store of his own in Ironton, Pa., he spent several years on a farm in Carbon County, and then put down two wells in Venango County. At Milton, Pa., he was for three years a member of the firm of Balliet, Dreisbach & Klinger, proprietors of a lumber business and planing mill. In 1868 he came to Kansas and settled on a farm of one hundred and seventy-eight acres in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County, which property he still owns. In the fall of 1892 he settled in Tonganoxie, where the firm of J. H. Dreisbach & Co. began in business, its members being himself and his sons, J. H., L. K. and A. J. L. K. Dreisbach has since retired from the firm. In January, 1897, he assisted in organizing the Tonganoxie Creamery Company, of which he is treasurer and a director.

September 5, 1854, at Allentown, Pa., Mr.

Dreisbach married Mary E. Benner, daughter of Jesse and Harriet (Balliet) Benner. Her father died in early manhood and her mother afterward became the wife of Samuel Lewis, a prominent man of Allentown, who died in 1897. Mrs. Lewis is still living in that city. Her ancestors came to Pennsylvania from France at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and their ancestry can be traced, in unbroken line, to a great warrior of France in the sixth century. The first of the family in this country was Paulus Balliet. In early days the name was spelled Ballyard. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dreisbach were eight in number, viz.: Emma, who died at sixteen years; Susan and Della, of Leavenworth County; Mrs. Harriet Baker, of Kansas City; Asa, who is with our subject in business; Mrs. Mary Cheesman, of Tonganoxie; Joseph H. and Lawrence K. The father is a member of the People's party and was its candidate for county treasurer in 1894. In religion he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons.

Since the age of six years our subject has made his home in Leavenworth County. He remained on his father's farm until 1888, when he married and bought a farm in Reno Township, remaining there for four years and engaging in the stock business. The farm consisted of nine hundred and sixty acres and was situated four miles south of Tonganoxie. In politics he votes with the Populists at national elections, but in local matters favors the best man, irrespective of party. His marriage took place in Reno Township and united him with Mrs. Madeline (Jee) Davis, who was born in England, a daughter of Alfred Jee, of that country.

PETER EVERHARDY, sheriff of Leavenworth County, and a resident of the city of Leavenworth since September 22, 1866, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of Matthew and Margaret (Conner) Everhardy, natives of Prussia. His father, who came to America in 1833, settled in Cincinnati when that now large and prosperous city was a broad stretch of hazel brush, with a very few houses, these built of logs. He became a gardener in Cummingsville, now a part of Cincinnati, and there he died at the age of fifty-five years, when our subject was a small child. He had been twice married, and by his first wife, who died in 1853, he had eight children, four now living, viz.: Josephine Poff and Agnes Haag, in Leavenworth; Jacob, in California; and Peter. Of the second marriage one child was born, a daughter, Mary, now living in Ohio.

In Cincinnati, where he was born October 27, 1847, the boyhood days of our subject were passed. He assisted his father in their market garden. In 1858 his older brother, Jacob, who had learned the butcher's trade, established his home in Leavenworth, and in 1866 our subject joined him here. He learned the butcher's trade under his brother, with whom he remained until 1873 as an employe, and afterward the two were associated together under the firm name of Everhardy Brothers, their place of business being No. 205 North Fifth street. About 1875 our subject bought his brother's interest in the business, which he conducted alone, occupying a brick business house, which he had purchased. For years he has been at the head of this business, which is known as the Central Meat Market. In addition to his business property he is the owner of two houses on Seneca street.

The marriage of Mr. Everhardy, in Leavenworth, united him with Miss Lizzie Nagle, who was born in Cincinnati. They are the parents of five children. Their son, Jacob, graduated from the Jesuit College at St. Mary's, Kans., with the degree of A. B., and afterward graduated from the Kansas City University Medical College with the degree of M. D., since which time he has practiced his profession in Leavenworth. The daughters are Mary, Clara, Blanche and Louise.

The Democratic party has always received the stanch allegiance of Mr. Everhardy, and he has been prominent in its local councils. In 1893 he was nominated for mayor, but the nomination was against his wishes and he declined to accept

the candidacy. In the fall of 1897 he accepted the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Leavenworth County and was elected by a majority of six hundred and six. He took the oath of office January 10, 1898, for a term of two years. This position he has filled with efficiency and fidelity, his service giving satisfaction to all concerned. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is identified with St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and is connected with Branch No. 1, C. M. B. A., of which he is a trustee.

JOHN FLINNER. One of the fine farms of Leavenworth County lies in High Prairie Township and is owned by Mr. Flinner, to whose perseverance and energy its thrifty appearance is due. His landed possessions aggregate three hundred and thirty acres, upon which he has made improvements that greatly increase the value of the property. In all of his work he uses sound judgment and business sense, hence he has been more than ordinarily successful, both in the raising of cereals and in stock-dealing. On his place may be seen draft horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, and as a stock-farmer he is second to no one in his township. The usual improvements of a model estate may be seen on his farm, including a neat residence, good fencing, shade and fruit trees, etc. In 1893 he erected a barn which is one of the best in the county, containing, as it does, every modern equipment and convenience for the shelter of stock or the storage of grain.

Mr. Flinner was born at Neuengronau, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, January 3, 1852. He was educated in common schools and was employed as a sheep-herder and also in roof-tiling works. December 26, 1867, he arrived in New York from his native land. After two weeks he went to Millersburg, Ohio, and near there he worked on a farm by the month for four years. Afterward he worked at the carpenter's trade for eight years. In the spring of 1882 he came to Leavenworth County and bought one hundred and ninety acres of unimproved land. Here he has since made his home. Possessing inventive ability, he has given considerable attention to the invention of useful articles. In 1880 he patented a gate, and in 1881 and 1888 patented improvements to the same; from the sale of these gates he has made considerable money. He is the patentee of the conductor's magnetic check-holder, used on passenger cars to hold checks, etc. (patented July 18, 1899); also invented, in 1883, but did not patent, a rotary engine; and invented a fence weaving machine for the weaving of wire fence. Some twenty years ago he put up a small telephone, but never took out a patent for it.

In politics Mr. Flinner is liberal, but inclines toward the Democratic party, being a supporter of free trade. He has served as delegate to local conventions and for two terms held the office of township treasurer. December 27, 1873, he married Miss Emma Sommer Manichwalde, who was born in Crimmitshau, Germany, and came to America in girlhood. They have five children: Louis, who is engaged in farming in this county; William, John, Laura and Max, at home. In the spring of 1896 Mr. Flinner and his wife went to Europe, where they remained for five months.

ADOLPHUS D. BUTELL. In the occupation of buying and feeding cattle and raising sheep, Mr. Butell has been more than ordinarily successful, and he is recognized as one of the leading stock dealers of Douglas County. He is the owner of a farm in Palmyra Township comprising three hundred and fifteen acres, the most of which is in grass and pasture, as the owner believes stock-farming to be more profitable than the raising of grain. His place adjoins the old family homestead and is improved with substantial buildings and other accessories of a first-class estate. In addition to the supervision of these interests he is also president of the State Bank of Baldwin.

Near where he now lives, in Palmyra Township, Mr. Butell was born November 2, 1858. His father, Charles Butell, was a native of France, and after his marriage to Rose Stickle followed the brick and lime business for a short time. In 1853 he crossed the ocean and settled in

Kankakee, Ill., remaining there until the fall of 1855, when he came to Kansas and took up land still owned by the family. He was one of the very first permanent settlers in Palmyra Township, where he improved a farm and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. Here he died September 13, 1871, at the age of forty-three years and six months. He was fairly successful in life and left three hundred and twenty acres of land, besides other realty, all of which represented his unaided efforts. During the Price raid he served in the state militia. He was a firm Democrat and active in party affairs, but never sought office. His wife, who was born in France in 1828, is still living on the old homestead. Both were members of the Roman Catholic Church from childhood and in that faith reared their children. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters, viz.: Joseph, a farmer in Franklin County, Kans.; Mary, wife of Narcissa Averill, a Frenchman, living in Franklin County; James, a farmer of Douglas County; Ira S., who is engaged in farming in Osage County; Ernestine, wife of Thomas Dyer, of Douglas County; and Adolphus D.

Continuing to live at the old homestead until thirty-five years of age, our subject then married and established his home on his present farm, which he had previously purchased. He has always resided in the same neighborhood and has many friends among the people of the township. Politically he is a Democrat, but is liberal in his ideas, and never shows a partisan spirit in his views. By his marriage to Miss Victoria Jardon, who has always lived in this township, he has three children, Ernest, Helen and Carl.

ROBERT GARRETT. Prominent among the pioneer business men of Leavenworth is the subject of this article. His life history illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. From the age of fifteen, when he began an apprenticeship to the dry-goods trade, he has been constantly identified with the mercantile business. Activity, integrity and energy have brought him success, and his connection with various industries has been a decided advantage to his home city, promoting its material welfare in no small degree.

Among those who are now conspicuous in the commercial enterprises of Leavenworth there are very few who were associated with its history during the stirring days of the '50s and who participated in its growth at a time when the pros and cons of the slavery excitement ran high. In this list of pioneers belongs the name of Mr. Garrett. It was in 1857 that he came to Leavenworth, then a small frontier village nearly three hundred miles below Omaha. The town had small claim to consideration, except for the reason that a government military post was near by. From that time to this he has been a resident of the place, has witnessed its growth to the most populous city of Kansas, and has himself contributed his quota to the advancement of its business interests.

The Garrett family originated in Scotland. Jack Garrett, a farmer by occupation and an elder in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, removed from his native land to County Down, Ireland, where he died at almost eighty years of age. His son, John, who was born in County Down, engaged in farming there until his death, at forty-three years of age; he married Eliza Urey, who was born in County Down, of Scotch descent, and who died in 1877, at the age of almost ninety years. Both were Presbyterians in religious belief. They were the parents of eight sons and one daughter, viz.: James, who died in Ireland; Mrs. Susanna Hammond, a widow living in Ireland; William, who engaged in business for some time in the United States, but died in his native country; Samuel, who died in Kentucky in 1895; Robert; Alexander, who came to Kansas with Robert in 1857, but returned east in 1874 and died in North Carolina in 1894; John, who died in Kentucky; Frank, whose death occurred in Ireland; and Joseph, who died in Kentucky.

Born in County Down in 1823, Mr. Garrett emigrated to the United States in 1847 on the sailer "Glenmore," which anchored in New York after a voyage of eight weeks. He settled at

Princeton, Caldwell County, Ky., where for ten years he engaged in merchandising. From that state he came to Kansas in 1857 and opened a grocery on Third and Cherokee streets, Leavenworth, where he built up a wholesale trade that extended throughout the entire state. During the war he served as a member of the Leavenworth National Guard. He continued as a grocer until 1867, when he turned his attention to the lumber business, opening a yard and establishing a trade that has since grown to large proportions. He now has his office and yard on Sixth and Cherokee streets, and is the oldest lumber merchant in the city. Until 1872 the business was carried on under the firm title of Garrett & Rush, but afterward the firm name was Robert Garrett & Co., and in 1880 his son, John R., was admitted as a partner, the title, however, remaining unchanged. During the spring of 1880 a branch lumber business was established in Kansas City, Kans., where the firm of Garrett & Griest have established a growing and profitable trade.

During his residence in Kentucky Mr. Garrett was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Cobb, who was born there. Five children comprise their family, namely: Mary, who graduated from the high school of Leavenworth, and is now the wife of Joseph S. Keith, of Kansas City, Mo.; John R., who is his father's business partner; Samuel C., a graduate of the business college of this city and now bookkeeper for his father; Frank, who graduated from the high school, Hamilton College, and the law department of the Michigan State University, and is now an attorney in Los Angeles, Cal.; and Joseph H., who resides in Leavenworth.

In political views Mr. Garrett supports Democratic principles, but has never been active in politics, nor desired offices of a public nature, preferring to devote himself to his business affairs. He assisted in organizing the Manufacturers' National Bank, and was a member of the board of directors until he severed his connection with the bank. He is one of the oldest surviving members of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he has long officiated as a deacon. A man of known reliability and excellent judgment, he has prospered in his undertakings, and is now the owner of property in the city, of whose business men he is among the most progressive and enterprising. In the midst of his busy life and his pleasant surroundings he has never forgotten his old home beyond the seas, and in 1871, a few years before the death of his aged mother, he returned to Ireland to visit her, at the same time renewing the associations of his boyhood's home.

REAZIN V. FLORA. The year 1857 was a momentous one in the history of Kansas, for it was then that hundreds of men came to the state in order to assist in deciding its fate as a free or slave state, and many of these men in after days were intimately identified with the progress of the commonwealth. Among these pioneers was Mr. Flora, a contractor and builder, who had followed that occupation successfully in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Logansport, Ind. He came west at a time of great excitement, when the dark clouds of civil strife were hovering over the state and when the storm was almost ready to sweep over a whole nation. His after life was connected with the history of Leavenworth, of which he was a pioneer and prominent citizen. Like all pioneers, he was hospitable and generous; yet he possessed decided opinions, in the expression of which he was frank. He was a man of quiet tastes, and the positions of official prominence which he held were not of his seeking; but, when elected to them, he was faithful in the discharge of the trust.

A native of West Virginia, born in Wirt County in 1813, Mr. Flora was a son of Adam Flora, a soldier in the war of 1812. His ancestors were colonial settlers of Virginia and a number of the family took part in the Revolutionary war. At the time he settled in Leavenworth he was a man of middle age. Being an efficient contractor he was given many important contracts and furnished employment for hundreds of workmen. He held a number of contracts with the government, and erected several buildings for the government at Fort Leavenworth, and he also had



DELOS N. BARNES.

a contract with the state to erect the first wing of the state penitentiary at Lansing. Many substantial business blocks in Leavenworth were erected under his supervision, and he continued actively engaged in business until his retirement in 1880.

In politics Mr. Flora was a Jacksonian Democrat of the original type. He always held to the principles of his party and voted the ticket at local and general elections. During the border warfare days he was a member of the city council, at the time that D. R. Anthony was mayor. For two years he held office as sheriff of Leavenworth County, a position of great responsibility, but which he filled efficiently. In 1869 he was elected to the state legislature and served in that body for one term. Fraternally he was interested in Masonry and held membership in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, being a Knight Templar. He was twice married. His first wife, who was Jane McCoy, died in Logansport, Ind., leaving three children: Chauncey, of Leavenworth; Mary, wife of Charles J. Smith, of Chicago; and Annabel, who married J. A. Stiner, of Lincoln, Neb. During the year of his removal to Leavenworth he was united in marriage with Mrs. Margaret (Bell) Strait, by whom he had two sons, Horace P. and George V.. both traveling salesmen, with headquarters in Leavenworth. The death of Mr. Flora occurred in this city March 15, 1895.

DELOS N. BARNES, of Leavenworth, a pioneer of '59 in Kansas, is a member of a family that has been represented in America since the latter part of the seventeenth century or early part of the eighteenth century. The line of genealogy and the various generations cannot be definitely traced, however, owing to the fact that his father, James Barnes, was left an orphan in childhood and hence never learned the family history. But it may be inferred from the record made by nineteenth century representatives that preceding generations were loyally devoted to the welfare of our country and large contributors to its development.

Reared by an uncle in Oneida County, N. Y., James Barnes made agriculture his life work. During the war of 1812 he was the first man to respond to the call for volunteers to defend Sacket's Harbor, and enlisted at Rome, N. Y. When Chautauqua County was virtually a wilderness, ere yet an attempt had been made to reclaim its forests from their primitive wildness, he settled there and cleared a tract of land, on which he made many valuable improvements. Starting in as a farmer on a small scale, he gradually added to his possessions, and in time became the owner of four hundred acres. He experienced the hardships and deprivations incident to pioneer life, but, unlike many pioneers, was spared to see much of the result of his work and to enjoy the comforts his years of toil rendered possible. In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, which party, after 1856, he supported with his vote. His marriage united him with Amanda, daughter of Solomon Noble, of Oneida County, N. Y., and a descendant of a family that was represented among the early settlers of Virginia; her great-grandmother was a member of the well-known Loudoun County family of Lees.

Of a family of four children, the subject of this article is the sole survivor. His primary education was obtained in a school kept in a log house that had been built by the people of the immediate neighborhood. Afterward he attended an academy in Westfield, and later was a student in Union College at Schenectady, N. Y. Meantime, during vacations, he assisted his father in making improvements on the home place; but upon the completion of his college course he left New York and went to Chicago, where, as civil engineer, he was connected with the building of the Chicago & Galena Railroad. In 1853 he located and had charge of the building of a division of the Chicago & Milwaukee road, and was connected with the Illinois & Wisconsin. These various lines were soon consolidated with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, into which they were merged.

When making explorations from Fond du Lac to strike the iron region, Mr. Barnes spent the summer of 1857 in preliminary surveys for the

road, and in this work had Indians as his guides. However, the panic of 1857 put an end to further operations in that locality. For two years he was employed as chief engineer for the road running southwest from Oshkosh, Wis. In 1859 he accepted a position as chief engineer of the Parkville & Grand River road, and had charge of the building of the roadbed from Parkville to Cameron. The outbreak of the Civil war prevented the completion of the road. In 1861 he bought a flock of sheep in New York and shipped them to Burlington, Iowa, from which point he had them driven to Kansas; this was the first flock of any size brought into the state.

Owing to physical disability, Mr. Barnes was not eligible to enlistment in the army, but he entered the government service as master of transportation in the Second Cavalry, acting generally as agent for the quartermaster, looking after trains and providing forage for the regiment while on the march. In 1863-64 he was principally engaged in providing supplies for the post at Fort Leavenworth. In the fall of the latter year he was sent by Quartermaster Durbin to gather the transportation property on the route between Forts Leavenworth and Smith, and take it out of the reach of Price's men, then raiding in this country. This difficult task he accomplished successfully, without the loss of any of the government property, which he removed thirty or forty miles from the border and retained it there until the fight was over.

In 1859 Mr. Barnes had taken up land in Kansas, and three years later he purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in High Prairie Township, upon which he placed his family. After the surrender of Lee and the fall of the Confederacy he took up his residence on this farm and remained on the place until 1878, meanwhile operating eight hundred and eighty acres as a stock and dairy farm. Removing into town in 1878, he was for several years engaged in building the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railroad and the Topeka, Salina & Western Railroad. Afterward he became interested in building a part of the sewerage system of Kansas City. Of recent years he has given his attention to various industries, the manufacture of furniture and other mercantile enterprises, but lately chiefly to the oversight of his farms in this county, as well as two farms he owns in Missouri. Besides these properties he owns considerable real estate in Kansas City and Leavenworth and has a comfortable home at No. 613 Chestnut street, Leavenworth, built by himself in 1882-83.

While not active in politics, Mr. Barnes has always supported Republican principles. During the trying times prior to the war he did much by his influence to maintain law and justice in Kansas, and his conservative judgment acted as a wise check to men whose impulses were rasher than his. The Union had in him a stanch supporter. For twenty years he served as county engineer, for four years was county surveyor and for a similar period held the position of city engineer, being in charge of the latter office at the time the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern road was building. It has been his steadfast policy to refuse nomination for political offices, and when nominated at one time for representative he refused the nomination. For four years, under Governor Martin, he had the contract for handling the product of the state coal mine, and was the only one ever holding the contract who carried it out successfully. In fraternal relations he is a Royal Arch Mason.

February 2, 1859, Mr. Barnes married Caroline M. Wilson, of Westfield, Chautauqua County, N. Y. She was a daughter of John Wilson, a lineal descendant of the Scotch Stuarts, and the youngest of a large family of children whose parents emigrated from Scotland and settled in the eastern part of New York. He was the only one of the children born in the United States. His occupation was that of farming. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes became the parents of four children: Hiram Wilson, a farmer of Leavenworth County; Jennie, wife of Thomas Withers, a civil and mining engineer of Denver, Colo.; Jessie and Caroline A., accomplished and popular young ladies, who are taking care of the home since the death of their mother. The young ladies are members of the Whittier Club,

the oldest and best-known young ladies' club of Leavenworth, of which Miss Jessie is now president, she being the thirteenth who has held the office. Mr. Barnes suffered the loss of his wife, who departed this life February 11, 1893, deeply mourned, not only by the family, who were deprived of her loving care, but also by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She was connected with the Presbyterian Church, was a charter member of the Art League, and for many years one of the most active members of the Orphan Asylum board of trustees. She was a lady of charitable disposition, kind to the unfortunate and sympathetic with the sorrowing, and had many warm friends among the people of this neighborhood.

LORENZO W. HINDMAN, the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres situated in Palmyra Township, Douglas County, was born in Sardinia, Brown County, Ohio, June 9, 1841. His father, Samuel, who was born and reared in Ohio, learned the cabinetmaker's trade, which he followed in that state for some years. In May, 1857, he came to Kansas, selected Douglas County as his future home and pre-empted a claim in Willow Springs Township, near the present property of his son. The surrounding country was wild and unimproved, retaining the appearance of primeval nature, and it required constant effort through many years to bring the land under excellent cultivation, but he was determined and persevering, and in the end met with considerable success. After about twenty-five years on the same place he sold the property and removed to Carthage, Ill., where he lived retired until his death, at seventy-seven years. A stanch Republican, he was frequently elected to office by his party. During the '60s he represented the district in the state legislature for one term, and for several years served as county commissioner.

The grandfather of our subject, William Hindman, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and at an early age accompanied his parents to Kentucky. When eighteen he went with them to Highland County, Ohio, where and in the adjoining county of Brown he spent the remaining years of his life, dying at the age of eighty-five. During the war of 1812 he enlisted as a private and at the expiration of his time re-enlisted and was made first lieutenant of his company. In politics he was a Whig and in religion a Presbyterian. His father, Samuel, a native of Ireland, came to America at sixteen years of age, settled in Pennsylvania, and followed the weaver's trade in addition to farm pursuits. At the opening of the Revolutionary war he was commissioned lieutenant, later served as adjutant for a year, and on the reorganization of the company was assigned to duty on General Washington's staff. Unfortunately, a few days later, when General Washington shot a beef, Mr. Hindman, who was near and attempted to hold the cow down, was kicked by it so severely that he was disabled. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently to resume work he secured three yoke of oxen and engaged in hauling supplies for the colonial army, in which work he continued until the close of the war. He was a stanch Whig and a personal friend of Washington. At the time of his death he was ninety-nine years of age.

Our subject's mother bore the maiden name of Narcissa Gilliland. She was born in Ohio and is still living, being now seventy-eight years of age. Our subject was educated in public and private schools. While his parents were on the frontier in Kansas they sent him back to Ohio, desiring that he should have better advantages than were then possible in the west, but he failed to realize the privilege and ran away, returning to his frontier home. March 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Third Kansas Infantry, and later was transferred to the Ninth Regiment, serving for three years. During most of the time he was engaged in bushwhacking on the border or in scout duty, and was neither wounded nor taken prisoner. On his return home he bought a farm adjoining his father's place. In 1881 he rented the farm that he purchased two years later and upon which he has since made his home. He married Lizzie Taylor, of this county, and they have twelve children.

As a Republican, Mr. Hindman has been act-

ive in local politics. In 1891 he was elected sheriff and served, by re-election, for four years, which is the limit of the office in Kansas. He has been a member of the school board ever since he attained his majority, and like his father has always been influential in school work. Frequently he has served as a delegate to county conventions, where his influence is always given in behalf of a vigorous policy on the part of the party. He is one of the charter members of E. D. Baker Post No. 40, G. A. R., at Baldwin.

P. D. STOKELY, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 8, Harrison Township, Franklin County, was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1847, a son of James A. and Hannah (McEwen) Stokely. His father, who was a native of Mercer County, left there in 1856, accompanying a surveying party to Kansas, where he assisted in surveying parts of eastern Kansas, laying out county and township lines, and continuing for some time in the government employ. From Kansas he made a trip overland to California, remaining in Marysville for two years. On his return east he brought his family from Pennsylvania to Marion County, Ill., and settled on a farm there. From 1859 to 1874 he carried on a farm of two hundred acres, also engaged in cutting down timber, operating a sawmill and contracting and building. In 1879 he again came to Kansas, this time as a settler in Marshall County. In 1883 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and retired from active cares. His death occurred in that city in 1898, when he was seventy-nine years of age. At the time of his first trip to Kansas he stopped in Kansas City, where only one house then stood. However, other houses soon sprang up and he assisted in doing some building there. From youth he was a believer in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church and took an active part in its work. The Republican party, from the time of its organization until his death, received his stanch support.

The Stokely family was founded in America by John Stokely, a native of Scotland, who crossed the ocean years before the Revolutionary war and settled in Maryland, where it is supposed that he died. His son, Benjamin F. (father of James A.), was born in Maryland near the Pennsylvania line. He was a man of far more than ordinary ability and wielded a large influence upon his fellow-citizens. Going to Mercer County, at the age of twenty-seven he laid out the county for the government and was the first man to permanently settle there, the date of his location being October 15, 1795. The remainder of his life was spent in that then new county, and he became the owner of about two thousand acres there, almost all of which was given him in payment for his services as surveyor. Not only was he a large farmer, but a successful one as well. His talents were varied. He seemed fitted not only for farming, but also for public life, and the offices which he held were filled with the greatest efficiency. Politically he was an old-line Whig. For years he was the leading man of the county, in the early history of which he was prominent. His long and intimate connection with local affairs made it appropriate that he should prepare and compile a history of the county, and certainly no one was better fitted for the task than he. He died in Mercer County when eighty years of age.

During his residence in Mercer County James A. Stokely married Miss McEwen, who was born there and who is now (at seventy-seven years) making her home in Kansas City, Mo. In the latter city her oldest and youngest sons, Samuel B. and James A., also reside. Her father, Samuel B. McEwen, was a native of Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania, where he died. When our subject was eleven years of age he accompanied his parents to Illinois, where he grew to manhood. In 1881 he came to Kansas and settled on a farm in Marshall County, where he made his home for almost nine years, meantime not only farming, but also traveling for the Keystone Manufacturing Company. In 1890 he established his home in Kansas City, but continued to travel for the firm until 1892, when he bought the old Whipple farm in Harrison Township, Franklin County. Since then he has re-

sided on this place, engaging principally in raising and feeding stock, and using much of his farm (one-quarter of a section in size) for pasturage of stock. In politics he is a Republican. A believer in good schools, while serving on the school board for several years he labored to secure for the children of the district all the advantages of good schools.

March 23, 1879, Mr. Stokely married Florence N. Edwards, who was born in Clark County, Ill., a great-granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and a member of a prominent family, long influential in the south, one of whose most noted representatives was General Morgan, of the Confederate army. Her father, William Morgan Edwards, M. D., was born near Charleston, S. C., and practiced medicine for some years in Marshall County, Kans., where he settled in 1860. Later he spent ten years in Pawnee City, Neb. His death occurred in Thomas County, Kans. During a portion of his residence here he served as a member of the board of medical examiners for pensions. One of his brothers, Albert Edwards, M. D., is now engaged in practice at Marysville, Kans. Mr. and Mrs. Stokely are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church and are worthy citizens of their community. They have four children, all at home: Edna B., Mabel A., Delma E. and Oeber G.

HUGH SHANNON, a retired farmer residing in Lenape, Leavenworth County, was born in eastern Tennessee in 1836, a son of Hugh and Susan (Henry)Shannon. His paternal grandfather was banished from Ireland and came to America before the Revolutionary war, settling in Virginia. His maternal ancestors were exiles from England in an early day and settled as pioneers in Cocke County, Tenn. Hugh Shannon, Sr., was born in the Old Dominion in 1801 and when small accompanied his parents to eastern Tennessee, where he resided until forty-five years of age. He then removed to Murray County, Ga., and there made his home until 1870, the year of his settlement in Kansas. His last years were spent in retirement upon his son's farm in Leavenworth County, where he died in 1877, aged seventy-six. While in Tennessee and Georgia he took an active part in local affairs and was a prominent Democrat, although during war times he sided with the Union, being opposed to the institution of slavery. For many years he was a tax collector in Georgia and he also held the office of justice. His wife died in Leavenworth County when eighty years of age. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: John, of Murray County, Ga.; Robert, of Leavenworth County, Kans.; Hugh; William, also of Leavenworth County; and George, who is living in the Indian Territory.

Upon a farm in Murray County, Ga., the boyhood years of our subject were quietly passed until the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1862 he was drafted into the Confederate army, but only served for one year. As soon as he left the army he went to New York. For six years he was employed on the steamboat "Thomas Cornell," plying on the Hudson River between New York and Kingston. In 1869 he returned to Georgia, where he visited his parents and friends. In the spring of 1870 he brought his parents to Kansas and settled in Lenape. Soon afterward he bought an eighty-acre tract in the Delaware reserve. This property he still owns. During the years that have intervened he has bought, improved and sold considerable farming land, and has been successful in his enterprises. The farm which he cultivated adjoins the village line and he has always made his home in town. He has made a specialty of raising potatoes and has also engaged extensively in raising hogs. For some years he also carried on a grocery, building up a trade among the people of the village and surrounding country. He also bought and shipped grain and stock. Altogether he was for years one of the active business men of his section of the county, but more recently he has been to a large extent retired from business cares, although he still maintains an oversight of his property interests. He is a Republican in politics and for nearly twenty years has been a member of the county central committee, has also served for two terms as treasurer and trustee of Sherman Township,

and for twenty years has acted as treasurer of the Lenape school board. He is now filling the position of notary public, to which he was appointed in 1887 by Governor Martin. In 1877, under President Hayes, he was appointed postmaster at Lenape, which office he held during that administration and also during the administration of President Harrison. During the long period of his residence in Lenape he has become well known among the people of Leavenworth County and by his uprightness of character has won a host of warm personal friends.

AUGUST GATES, a pioneer of Leavenworth, now deceased, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, July 2, 1826, and in 1845 came alone to America, where he worked at any honest occupation he could find. At the opening of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the army and remained at the front until its close. At the time Leavenworth was being started he came here and at once identified himself with the young town. In 1856 he erected a building on the corner of Second and Delaware streets, which is still standing. Investing largely in real estate, both city and country, with the rise in values he became well-to-do. In 1866 he bought the lot and erected the residence where his family now resides. The place was wholly unimproved, and he set out a number of shade trees that now add greatly to the attractiveness of the homestead. While he always made his home in town, he continued to superintend the management of his farms. During the days of the Civil war he was stanch in his adherence to the Union cause. Politically he always favored the Republican party in national affairs, but in local matters voted for the best man. During 1863 and 1864 he held the office of county clerk. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic order and in religion was a Presbyterian. After years of residence in Leavenworth he died, January 21, 1894, and was mourned as a good citizen and upright man.

March 19, 1865, Mr. Gates married Johanna F. Elbert, a lady of noble character. Of the five children born to their union, three are living: William D., a contractor; Minnie, and Olga, a teacher in the public schools of Leavenworth. Mrs. Gates was a daughter of George P. Elbert, who was one of the first settlers of this city. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1843, spending some time in Louisville, Ky., and St. Joseph, Mo., where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1854 he settled in Leavenworth, where he started the first store in the town. He erected the frame building on Second near Delaware, which is the oldest building now standing in the city. Much of his time was given to the development of his real-estate interests. His age prohibited him from being admitted into the state militia, but he served in the home guard. In disposition he was quiet and retiring. He died in 1885, when seventy-five years of age.

CHARLES C. SPENCER, who is one of the well-known farmers of the southern part of Leavenworth County, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1847, being a son of Obadiah M. and Nancy (Williams) Spencer, and a brother of W. F. Spencer, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. He was reared on his father's farm and received such educational advantages as the common schools afforded. When his parents removed to Kansas he remained on the old homestead in Buchanan County, and carried on a general line of farming there for five years. In 1878 he followed his parents and brothers into Leavenworth County, Kans., where he bought property in Sherman Township and at once began the improvement and cultivation of his new place. In the years that followed he transformed the farm into one of the best in the neighborhood. In 1890 he purchased his present property, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, where he has since engaged in raising the cereals to which the soil is adapted, and has also conducted a stock business.

In his political views Mr. Spencer is a stanch Democrat and always votes the party ticket. He has taken an interest in local matters and has endeavored to discharge every duty as a public-

spirited, patriotic citizen. In the office of trustee of Sherman Township, which he filled for four years, his service was most satisfactory to the people of the township. He is a believer in public schools and no one takes a deeper interest than he in every movement calculated to promote the welfare of our schools. For eighteen years he was a member of the school board of district No. 58, and during almost that entire time he served as president of the board. Fraternally he is a member of Linwood Lodge No. 241, A.F.& A.M., and Linwood Lodge No. 108, K. P.

The first wife of Mr. Spencer was Mollie Beagle, of Kickapoo Township. She died leaving one son, Frank L. The second marriage of Mr. Spencer took place in 1887 and united him with Miss Lottie Moore, by whom he has one daughter, Nannie May.

JOHN C. HINDMAN. The southern part of Leavenworth County, while it was settled somewhat later than the central and northern parts, is none the less fertile. Among those who have spent a considerable portion of their lives in Sherman Township and who have assisted in the development of its agricultural resources may be mentioned Mr. Hindman. In 1882 he purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, and afterward, from time to time, he added to his property until he is now the owner of two hundred and fifty-two acres. His farm is one of the finest of those lying along Stranger Creek. While he has engaged in raising the various cereals, his specialty has been potatoes, and he has between fifty and sixty acres planted to these, in the raising of which he has been quite successful.

William T. Hindman, father of our subject, was born in Brown County, Ohio, December 20, 1825, and made his home there until 1851, when he settled in Galesburg, Ill. Seven years later he came to Douglas County, Kans., where he has since resided. He was a pioneer of Lawrence and of Douglas County, where he was for a time in the government employ and also carried on farm pursuits. After ten years there, in 1868 he purchased land on the Delaware reservation, the property having once been a favorite stamping ground of the Indians, and on the farm still stood an Indian council house. He began to improve the land and after a time, through his industry, the place became quite valuable. In 1889 he retired from general farming and returned to Lawrence, where he has since made his home. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During his residence in Sherman Township he held a number of local offices and was an active worker in Republican ranks. He is one of the survivors of the Lawrence massacre, August 21, 1863. His father, William Hindman, Sr., was a lifelong resident of Ohio. The latter's father, Samuel Hindman, who was a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors, emigrated from Ireland to Lancaster County, Pa., prior to the Revolutionary war.

By the marriage of William T. Hindman, Jr., and Amanda Gaddis six children were born. The following lived to maturity: Susan, wife of E. W. Lucas; John C.; and Lizzie, who married W. C. Bigger, of Lawrence. Those deceased were: Caroline, Emma and Daisy. The only son was born in Knox County, Ill., January 7, 1856, and was two years of age when his parents settled in Kansas, so he remembers no other home than this. He received his primary education in the Lawrence public schools and after removing to Leavenworth County, at twelve years of age, attended for some time the schools of Sherman Township. Upon the retirement of his father, in 1889, he succeeded to the management of the farm. A visitor to his farm will see that good buildings have been erected, modern machinery has been introduced, the land has been subdivided into pastures and fields of convenient size by an excellent system of fencing, and all the improvements of a model farm have been introduced. Farming has been Mr. Hindman's life occupation, and the energetic manner in which he has taken hold of all ideas tending to enhance the value of his property has had much to do with his success as an agriculturist. On his place he has everything necessary to make a comfortable rural home.

Mr. Hindman enjoys a reputation not only as

a substantial farmer, but also as an intelligent citizen and a man thoroughly posted concerning public affairs. No matter how engrossing he finds his farm duties, he always spares time to keep conversant with the problems confronting our nation, and is an intelligent reader and thinker. His vote is given to the Republican party. For three years, as township treasurer, he served faithfully and well, and he has also been a member of the school board. He is a member of Linwood Lodge No. 242, A. F. & A. M. November 14, 1888, he married Regena Fridenstine, who was born in Erie County, Ohio, a daughter of John and Angeline (Curth) Fridenstine. They have three children, Olive May, Jennie Belle and Grace Fay. The family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which for several years Mr. Hindman has been one of the stewards and he and his wife are teachers in the Sunday-school.

LUTHER P. KINDRED. During the year 1890 Mr. Kindred came to Leavenworth County and purchased a farm on the Kaw bottom in Sherman Township, near the village of Lenape. Here he has one hundred and ten acres planted to potatoes, in the raising of which he has met with success and which he makes the special feature of his farm work. He has found the river bottom to be splendidly adapted for the raising of potatoes and the large crops which are raised he ships to markets in this and other states. He was active in the organization of the association formed for the purpose of growing and shipping potatoes from this neighborhood, for several years held membership in the Farmers' Alliance, served as president of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and other societies formed for the benefit of the citizens of this locality.

Prior to the first war with England William Kindred left that country and settled upon American soil. When the war began he enlisted under General Washington and remained at the front until liberty was gained and the British troops had retreated from our country. Afterward he settled in Madison County, Ky. At that period Kentucky was considered in the remote west, and men who settled there were forced to endure all the hardships of pioneer life. Bears were abundant and no meat was so plentiful as this, the early settlers living more upon the spoils of their gun than upon manufactured or imported articles. William, Jr., son of the Revolutionary soldier, served in the war of 1812, and afterward gave his attention to farming in Kentucky, having in connection with his farm a large apiary. By his marriage to Mary Garland he had twelve children, of whom five are now living, namely: Garland, of Madison County, Ky.; Sarilda, of Estill County, that state; Fields, father of our subject; Sylvester, who is living in Clark County, Mo., and Joshua, of Platte County, Mo.

When a young man, Fields Kindred left Kentucky and moved to Clay County, Mo., but seven years later he came to Kansas, where he has since engaged in the stock business and agricultural pursuits, making his home in Wyandotte County. He married Margaret Prather, by whom he has five children: Mollie, wife of Joseph Wilson; Mildred, who married Richard Sanders; John W., of Johnson County, this state; Charles L. and Luther P. During the residence of the family in Clay County, Mo., our subject was born May 24, 1865. Almost his entire life has been spent in Kansas, and his education was received in the public schools of Wyandotte County. His first experience in farming was gained in his home country, from which he went to Allen County, this state, and for four years carried on a potato farm. Since 1890 he has made his home in Leavenworth County, among whose farmers he and his brother, Charles L., hold a high position, being respected for their worth as men and for their energy as farmers. For several years he has been a member of the school board. He believes in aiding any enterprise for the benefit of his community, hence he has been active in the movement for the erection of a bridge over the Kaw River here. June 25, 1887, he married Miss Laura Brougham, who was born near Detroit, Mich., a daughter of Lawrence and Cornelia (Mosher) Brougham. When she was two years of age her parents removed to Wyandotte Coun-



P. Louis Querbes

ty, Kans. Mr. Brougham was a native of Ireland and came to America when he was about twelve years old. Mr. and Mrs. Kindred have three living children, Herbert, Hazel and Cornelia.

REV. LOUIS GUENTHER, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, at No. 306 North Broadway, Leavenworth, was born in Hoerstein, Kreis Unterfranken, Bavaria, July 1, 1837, the youngest of the four sons of Sebastian and Susanna (Lutz) Guenther, the former a shoemaker and farmer and, for a time, a soldier in the Bavarian army. The older sons were Rudolph, of Leavenworth; John, who died in this city November 30, 1898; and Adam, who is living retired in Leavenworth.

The boyhood days of Father Guenther were passed in parochial schools and a gymnasium, after which he took a six years' course in classics in Aschaffenburg. In December, 1855, he came to America on a sailing vessel that reached New York harbor after a voyage of forty-nine days from Antwerp. Going west, he joined his brother Rudolph in Keokuk, Iowa. March 28, 1858, he arrived in Leavenworth. At first he was employed by the firm of Russell, Major & Waddell. In 1859, in this city, he taught the first German school established west of the Missouri. In September, 1860, he went to St. Louis and entered the college conducted by the Jesuit Fathers at Florissant, where he studied for seven months. In March, 1861, he became one of the first students in the recently established St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kans., where he completed his philosophical course the next year. Afterward he studied theology in St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland County, Pa.

August 25, 1864, Father Guenther was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, the ordination ceremony occurring in the old frame Catholic Church, under the charge of Bishop John B. Miege. With his headquarters in Lawrence he began missionary work, traveling through the counties of Shawnee, Douglas, Franklin, Anderson, Lyon and Pottawatomie, and riding on horseback from one frontier town to another. In 1865 he came to Leavenworth to prepare himself for his work in the Order of Carmelites. For a time he taught school in St. Joseph's parish. After nine months he returned to mission work in southern Kansas, making his home on Pottawatomie Creek, in what is now Scipio, Anderson County, and organizing congregations throughout that entire section of country. The parish of Garnett, Anderson County, was organized through his efforts, also those at Burlington, Coffey County, and Piqua, Woodson County. He was the first priest who said mass in the city of Ottawa, and held similar services in different parts of Franklin County. He organized congregations at Mineral Point, Holy Cross and Westphalia, and at several places had charge of the building of churches. From Anderson County he was ordered east to Cumberland, Md., and assigned to the diocese of Baltimore, having charge of missions in the western part of Maryland and establishing congregations that are now large and prosperous.

After fourteen months Father Guenther returned to Anderson County and resumed his former work. He extended his mission work into other sections of the country and was most helpful in promoting the cause which he served. In September, 1871, he was made pastor of St. Joseph's Church at Leavenworth. The church had just been completed, under the supervision of Father Heimann, and the work has been established upon a broad basis. He has since given his attention to its upbuilding. In 1882 the parochial residence was built, and when he left much of the church debt had been paid. In 1882 he was transferred to Canada, to take charge of a German congregation, and he made his home at Niagara Falls for four years. His next location was at New Baltimore, Somerset County, Pa., where he organized a home for clerical students, and for fourteen months he had charge of the students until they were ordained to the priesthood. Returning to Canada, he was given charge of junior students, but was taken ill and obliged to rest for a year.

August 25, 1889, Father Guenther celebrated his silver jubilee as a priest in St. Joseph's Church,

Leavenworth, in the presence of the bishop and many prominent priests. The occasion was a memorable one, and the honors bestowed upon him showed the high esteem in which he was held by his associates. Returning to Pittsburgh, Pa., as superior of the Carmelite Monastery, he built Holy Trinity Church on Center avenue and Crawford street, which is one of the most beautiful edifices in Pittsburgh and an ornament to the city. November 11, 1895, he returned to Leavenworth as pastor of St. Joseph's Church. At once he began to build a parochial school. The corner stone of the building was laid April 26, 1896, and the structure was completed the same year, at a cost of $9,000. The school was opened in September. It is in charge of four sisters of charity and one male teacher, and is attended by two hundred and fifty pupils, for whom the best educational facilities are provided. The parish contains more than two hundred families, the oversight of whom makes the priest's life a busy one. He is a man of warm heart, kindly nature, one who sympathizes with the suffering and sorrowing of his parishioners, and whose sound judgment is helpful to those who seek his counsel.

FATHER ALBERT HEIMANN, who came to Kansas in 1846 and was one of the earliest Roman Catholic priests in this part of the country, was ordained to the holy priesthood in Kentucky by Bishop Flaget. After coming west he was engaged in mission work among the Indians. In the fall of 1864 he entered the Carmelite Order, he and Father Guenther being the first Carmelites to receive the costume of the order in the United States.

St. Joseph's parish in Leavenworth was started in 1857 by Father Seitz. The first church building erected was dedicated in 1859, on the first Sunday in July. It was a frame building, and was utilized as a school, Father Guenther being the first teacher. The first pastor was Father Fish. He was followed in turn by Fathers Anthony Kuhls, Cyril Knoll and Heimann, the latter being the fifth pastor. He in turn was succeeded by Father Guenther. Upon resigning from his pastorate in Leavenworth, Father Heimann returned to the east and some years afterward died at New Baltimore, Somerset County, Pa., at the House of Studies of the Carmelite Order.

JOHN HITZEMANN. Not a few of the best citizens of Leavenworth County are of German birth. To this class belongs Mr. Hitzemann, a retired farmer of Stranger Township, and a native of the state of Scaumburg-Lippe, Germany. He was born September 14, 1840, a son of Gottlieb and Mary Hitzemann. In the spring of 1857 the family came to America, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel that made the trip in twenty-one days. After landing in New York they proceeded to Illinois. During the war the parents removed to Iowa and settled near Waverly, where they died.

In the spring of 1860 our subject left Illinois and came to Kansas, where he worked in a brewery in Leavenworth. Shortly after the war began he enlisted, May 15, 1861, in Company I, First Kansas Infantry, and served for three years, being finally discharged at Fort Leavenworth. He took part in a number of engagements, among them that at Springfield, Mo., August 10, 1861. Later he was transferred to a scouting regiment that also participated in the siege of Vicksburg. The last battle in which he took part was that of Corinth, Miss. Several times during battles shots passed through his clothes and canteen, but he was never wounded. In the fall of 1864 he took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Douglas County. The land was raw and he fenced and improved it. A year later he sold the claim and went to Ottawa, Franklin County, where he improved land and also engaged in the manufacture of walnut shingles. After a little more than a year he returned to Leavenworth County.

Eighty acres, bought in 1870, and situated on section 12, Stranger Township, formed the nucleus of Mr. Hitzemann's possessions. At the time of purchase nothing could be seen but a naked stretch of prairie, without even so much as a riding switch on it. The fine maples that now

adorn his yard he raised from the seed. He turned the first furrows in the soil, planted the first seed and harvested the first grain. All the improvements on the place are the fruits of his industry. As he prospered he added to his land and now owns six hundred and forty-eight acres. Wheat is his specialty among grains, and Poland-China hogs among stock. He continued at the head of the farm until 1893, when he retired, and the property is now managed by his children.

Interested in local politics, Mr. Hitzemann votes the Democratic ticket and works for the success of his party. Several times he has been chosen to serve on the school board, and he has also held the office of road overseer. In religion he is connected with the Lutheran Church. His marriage occurred in Leavenworth July 3, 1864, and united him with Mary Pappenhausen, of this county. They have five children, viz.: John Henry, William G., Julius C. and Otto, who are farmers of Stranger Township; and Ida, the wife of J. C. Peters, also of this township.

DAVID W. LITTELL. To read of a man who has won influence and honor under adverse circumstances and in the face of discouragements inspires us to greater efforts in the battle of life. Such a man is Mr. Littell, an honored representative of a grand old race. He is a gentleman of untarnished name and character, known for his integrity, honesty and uprightness. Through an unfortunate accident when he was a young man he lost his left hand, and, having always used that hand for writing, he was left almost helpless. However, he began with a determination to learn to use his right hand and was so successful that to-day few can show a finer penmanship than his.

The Littell family descends from William Littell, of Dublin, Ireland, who left a vast estate to which his American descendants are legal heirs. The first in America was another William, who was born in Ireland, of Scotch lineage, and settled in Beaver County, Pa., where he died. It is probable that he served in the Revolution. His son, William, Jr., was born in Pennsylvania, served as a private in the war of 1812, and became the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Beaver, where he died in 1853. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and in politics was an old-line Whig. He married Cynthia, daughter of John Smith, who settled upon a large farm in Beaver County, coming there from the eastern part of the state. He was of Scotch ancestry. Mrs. Littell died in 1852. She was the mother of seven sons and five daughters, comprising, in many respects, a very remarkable family. Six of her sons and four of her sons-in-law, also two of her grandsons, served in the Civil war, every one serving with conspicuous bravery and endurance. Of all of them, the oldest gained the greatest distinction. Gen. John Littell was commissioned colonel of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, and after the battle of Fort Fisher he was promoted to be brigadier-general in recognition of gallantry. He was twice wounded in the service. He is now one of the prominent men of Beaver Falls, Pa. The second son, William, was captain of Company D, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and is now engaged in the real-estate and loan business in Wayne County, Iowa. In 1899 President McKinley appointed him a member of the Dawes Commission in Indian Territory. David, the subject of this sketch, was the third in order of birth. Morgan died in childhood. G. Washington, who was chief musician in the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, graduated from the Cleveland Medical College and is now a practicing physician at Creston, Wayne County, Ohio. James enlisted in Company I, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and died while in winter quarters at Rolla, Mo. Henry, who was a private in the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, died after the war from the results of exposure and hardships in the army. Mrs. Eliza Robinson died in Beaver County, Pa., in 1898. Mrs. Rebecca A. Calhoun lives in that county, as does also Mrs. Maria Ewing. Mrs. Nancy Ewing makes her home in Lawrence. Mrs. Cynthia J. McHenry died in Beaver County, Pa., in 1898.

At the family homestead near Hookstown, Beaver County, Pa., the subject of this sketch was born June 29, 1838. In youth he learned

the carpenter's trade. With a desire to see the west he came to Kansas in 1859, and was so pleased that he began in the building business at Leroy, Coffey County, where he also opened a furniture and undertaking establishment. He had the first business of the kind in the town, where he continued until the fall of 1865. Meantime, during the early part of the Civil war, the governor commissioned him an ensign bearer in the Kansas cavalry, and he engaged in fighting bushwhackers in southeastern Kansas and southwestern Missouri. In 1864 he was a member of the Seventh Kansas Militia, that was ordered out from Fort Leavenworth at the time of the Price raid.

Coming to Lawrence in 1865, Mr. Littell engaged in building. Soon he began to take contracts for making ties and bridge timber on the Union Pacific road. While he was erecting a sawmill at Williamstown, Jefferson County, the unfortunate accident occurred that caused the loss of his left hand. Afterward he was unable to do any work for a year. He then attended common school for a year, and later for seven years was market master in Lawrence, during which time he turned in $2,500 a year, something which had never been done before, nor has it been repeated since. In 1874 he was elected register of the deeds for the first time. In 1876 and 1878 he was re-elected by majorities of from one thousand to fifteen hundred. He served from January, 1875, to January, 1881. Next, entering the real-estate business in Lawrence, he continued for three years, until he was elected constable, an office which he has since held, being elected the last time in the spring of 1899. For this office he has never had any opposition.

The home of Mr. Littell, built by himself, is a beautiful residence at No. 1617 New Hampshire street. He was married in Leroy on the 4th of July, 1865, to Miss Martha E. Ringle, who was born in Indiana February 4, 1844, a daughter of Simon and Nancy (Yackey) Ringle. In 1858 her father settled upon a farm near Leroy, Kans., and there he continued to reside until his death, in the spring of 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Littell had a daughter and son. The former, born in 1866, became the wife of George Dick, who graduated from the University of Kansas and from the Allegheny (Pa.) Theological Seminary, but died immediately after his return home from the seminary; his wife had died two years before, January 29, 1892. Their only son, George L. Dick, makes his home with Mr. Littell. The son of Mr. Littell, Mortimer Clair, was born January 1, 1871, and is now engaged in clerking in Lawrence, from the high school of which he graduated.

In politics Mr. Littell is a Republican. For five years he has been adjutant of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. He is identified with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Lawrence. Since 1867 he has been a member of Halcyon Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., of which he has been secretary for twenty-five years, also has held the office of noble grand, is past officer in Oread Encampment, a member of the canton, and besides, holds membership with the Knights of Honor.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, who came to Kansas, in the spring of 1855, has for many years been secretary of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, and is a well-known fruit-grower of Wakarusa Township. The record places the date of his birth April 12, 1823. He was born in the western part of England and at an early age gained a knowledge of horticulture under the instruction of his father, Samuel, a successful fruit-grower. When seventeen years of age he came to America and for a few years taught in Canada, after which he taught for seven years in Brooklyn, N. Y. During the last three years of his residence in the latter city, in addition to keeping up his school work he compiled and published the North Brooklyn directory, which contained fifty thousand names. Hoping that a change of climate might relieve him of a chronic throat trouble he came to Kansas in March, 1855, before the completion of the government survey. He was fortunate in securing for $200 a claim one and one-half miles south of his present residence. Buying teams, he began to haul freight from Kansas City, for which he was paid $1 per hundred. At the same time

he also had the mail contracts from Lecompton to Osawatomie, and from Lawrence to Burlington. In 1858 he began to set out fruit trees and ever since then he has made a specialty of horticulture, now owning what is said to be one of the largest apple orchards in the county. The original orchard which he planted is still in bearing condition. While he has not neglected general farm pursuits, he has made horticulture his chief vocation, and has gained recognition for his thorough knowledge of this occupation.

In 1860 Mr. Reynolds erected a two-story stone residence on his farm. Three years later, when Quantrell came through this county, on passing the farm he burned the house, barn, carriage, etc.; Mr. Reynolds and his family saved their lives by hiding in the corn fields. The house which he now occupies, at No. 1905 Louisiana street, Lawrence, was then in course of construction, but the parties who were building it became so frightened that they left Kansas. Thereupon Mr. Reynolds purchased the property and completed the house, which he has since occupied. There are seven acres in the place, all of which is under improvement. At the time he settled here there was not a tree between the Kansas and Wakarusa Rivers. On his home place he has a large garden and an orchard, with apples of the winesap, Ben Davis, new pippin and York imperial varieties. Up to 1887 he had a dairy here, but at that time it was removed to his farm, where he has about thirty cows; his son is interested with him in the dairy business.

From the time of attaining his majority Mr. Reynolds voted the Republican ticket, supporting every presidential candidate of that party until the campaign of President Harrison in 1888, when, owing to the change of party principles, he left the party, which he considered had deserted the people in favor of the capitalists. He is now chairman of the county central committee of the people's party and is very active in local affairs. In religion an Episcopalian, he was instrumental in starting the parish in his neighborhood in 1858. From the organization of the congregation he has served as warden or as vestryman. Having had excellent musical advantages while in Brooklyn, he has given his church the benefit of these and for years has had charge of the music and for many years was a member of the quartette choir. In earlier life he was also connected with the Sunday-school.

The year before he came to Kansas Mr. Reynolds was married, in Brooklyn, to Mary S. Heasler, by whom he had three children: Edward, who operates his father's farm; Elizabeth, wife of Homer Whitney, who lives near Topeka; and George, of Lawrence. The wife and mother died in 1871, and three years later Mr. Reynolds married Elizabeth Wheeler, who was born in Maine, but at the time of her marriage was living in Douglas County. The children born of their union are Grace, Mabel, Frederick, Cora, Roy Samuel and Clarence.

WILLIAM M. SHIRAS is a member of the firm of Crane & Shiras, proprietors of the Excelsior Mill, in Ottawa. He is an energetic business man, possessing not only a great deal of enterprise, but also a sound judgment and quick discrimination. Since coming to Ottawa in 1875 he has been identified with this flourishing city and has done much to promote its interests. Identified with the board of trustees of Ottawa University, as a member of the executive committee of the board he has done much to aid this worthy institution of learning, which enables the young men and women of Ottawa and vicinity to obtain classical advantages at a minimum cost. While his life is a busy one and necessarily is devoted closely to business matters, he takes time for recreation, and is very fond of his guns and dogs. He owns Ben Bo or Tycho, one of the finest-bred English setters in America, and also owns Beauty, of the same strand. In the organization of the Ottawa Gun Club he took an active part and now serves as a director of the same. He is a member of the Kansas State Tournament Association, which met in Ottawa in 1898. In other ways he has shown his interest in sporting and athletics.

The first members of the Shiras family in America came from Scotland to New Jersey,

thence to Pittsburgh, Pa. William M. Shiras, Sr., was a native of Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the manufacture of iron, later removing to Ironton, Ohio, and thence to Cincinnati, where he carried on a real-estate and brokerage business until his death in 1863. He married Ellen Ennis, who was born in Cincinnati, and died there in 1890. She was a daughter of William Ennis, who died in Manchester, Ohio. Of her four children, Peter, who served through the entire Civil war, is now a banker in Ottawa; James O. is in New York City; Charles E. died in Cedar Rapids; William M., the youngest of the sons, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 21, 1859. When eleven years of age he accompanied the family to Racine, Wis., and there attended Racine College. In the spring of 1875 he came to Ottawa and entered the People's National Bank as assistant cashier, in time becoming a stockholder and director in the institution. He continued with the bank until 1881, when he bought an interest in the Excelsior mill, of which he is one of the proprietors and which is the largest mill in the city. He is also interested in a gas company which is prospecting for gas. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Honor.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Shiras married Cornelia B., daughter of Seymour A. and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Adams. Her father, a native of New York, was for twenty-five years pastor of the First Baptist Church in Cleveland, and she was born during the family's residence in that city. During the Civil war he spent some time in New Orleans in the service of the Union and while there fell a victim to the disease from which he later died in Cleveland. He was one of the most influential ministers of Cleveland and for uprightness of life and power as a preacher stood very high among his fellow-citizens. His wife, who was born in Connecticut, is now living in Cleveland. Mrs. Shiras was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church, with which she became identified in girlhood and to which she has since belonged. Mr. and Mrs. Shiras have four children, namely: William M., Jr., a graduate of the Ottawa high school, and now employed as bookkeeper in this city; Ralph A., also a graduate of the high school, and now a student in the Ottawa University; Howard Hoyt, a member of the high school class of 1903; and Eleanor.

ANDREW P. NELSON, who is engaged in general farm pursuits in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County, was born in Sweden in 1841 and grew to manhood in his native country. In 1868 he crossed the ocean to seek a home in the United States. Believing that the west afforded the best opportunities for a young man without capital, he settled in the then new town of Kansas City, and there for eleven years he was employed in packing houses. With the money saved during that period, in 1879 he bought a farm of eighty acres near Eudora, Kans., and there for five years he engaged in tilling the soil. In 1884 he purchased two hundred and forty acres in the southern part of Leavenworth County, and here he has since followed general farm pursuits. Besides the raising of corn and wheat he has made a specialty of raising fruit, in which he is meeting with success; and is also engaged in the stock business, raising horses and hogs. The farm is improved with a neat residence and the various buildings necessary for the storage of grain and shelter of stock. The neat appearance of the buildings and land indicates the thrifty character of the owner. He has every reason to be glad that he came to America, for he has gained a success here that would not have been possible in his native land.

Since becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States Mr. Nelson has always voted the Republican ticket. He takes an interest in local elections, but has never sought office for himself. While living in Kansas City he was chosen a member of the first city council, upon the incorporation of the city, and assisted in inaugurating many movements for the benefit of the place during its early history. The year before he left Sweden he was married to Miss Ellen Peterson. They became the parents of six sons and two daughters, named as follows: Bernard, a grocer in Kansas City; Alma, wife of John Shee-

han; Albert, at home; Charles, who is engaged in the grocery business in Kansas City; Hattie, Andrew P., Jr., Otto and Walter. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, but Mr. Nelson still clings to the Lutheran faith, in which he was reared.

JOHN W. ROBERTSON, proprietor of a furniture and undertaking establishment in Lawrence, was born in Doylesburg, Franklin County, Pa., August 7, 1847, and was the oldest son and second child among a family of nine, all but one of whom are still living, five being in Pennsylvania, one in Iowa, and two in Kansas. His parents, John and Eliza (Montgomery) Robertson, were natives of Franklin County, and the latter is still living on the old homestead where the former died. The paternal grandfather, William Robertson, was born in England, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling on a farm in Franklin County, where he died, an aged man. The maternal grandfather, John Montgomery, was born in eastern Pennsylvania and became an early settler of Franklin County, where he manufactured furniture of all kind and also carried on an undertaking business.

At sixteen years of age our subject was apprenticed to the trades of cabinet-maker, finisher and undertaker in Mifflintown, Juniata County, Pa. In 1866 he went to Decatur, Ill., where he followed his trade as a journeyman. In April, 1868, he arrived in Lawrence, where he secured employment at his trade, and in 1869 was made foreman of the business occupying the building which he now occupies. For fourteen years he continued with Bailey & Smith, meantime spending a short time in California. In 1889 he bought out T. O. Irvin & Co., and engaged in the undertaking business. Two years later he took his brother, E. M., into partnership, under the title of Robertson Brothers. Their accommodations being inadequate, and his old location, Nos. 808–810 Massachusetts street, being vacant, he removed here, where he has three floors, 50x100 feet. He is a graduate of different schools of embalming, and acts as funeral director and manager. He enjoys the reputation of having the finest furniture store in Kansas; certainly it is true that one seldom sees in any city a stock more complete or more elegant. His accurate and honorable method of conducting business has brought him the confidence of the people and has brought him a large and growing trade.

The marriage of Mr. Robertson took place in Lawrence in 1872 and united him with Miss Tinnie I. Bowker, who was born near West Brookfield, Mass. They have two sons, Frank H. and John W., Jr. The older, who is a young man of splendid education and fine musical talent, is a teacher in the Chicago Conservatory of Music.

Fraternally Mr. Robertson is a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M.; Lawrence Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.; and DeMolay Commandery No. 4, K. T.; also Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F.; Lodge No. 7, A. O. U. W., Degree of Honor No. 8; Knights and Ladies of Security; Ancient Order of Pyramids No. 188, in which he is noble prophet; and No. 3, Fraternal Aid, in which he is a charter member and of which he has been president for three terms. He is a charter member of the Merchants' Athletic Club and is also identified with the Commercial Club. Politically he votes for Republican men and measures. In 1875 he became a member of Plymouth Congregational Church and has since been an attendant upon its services and a contributor to its movements.

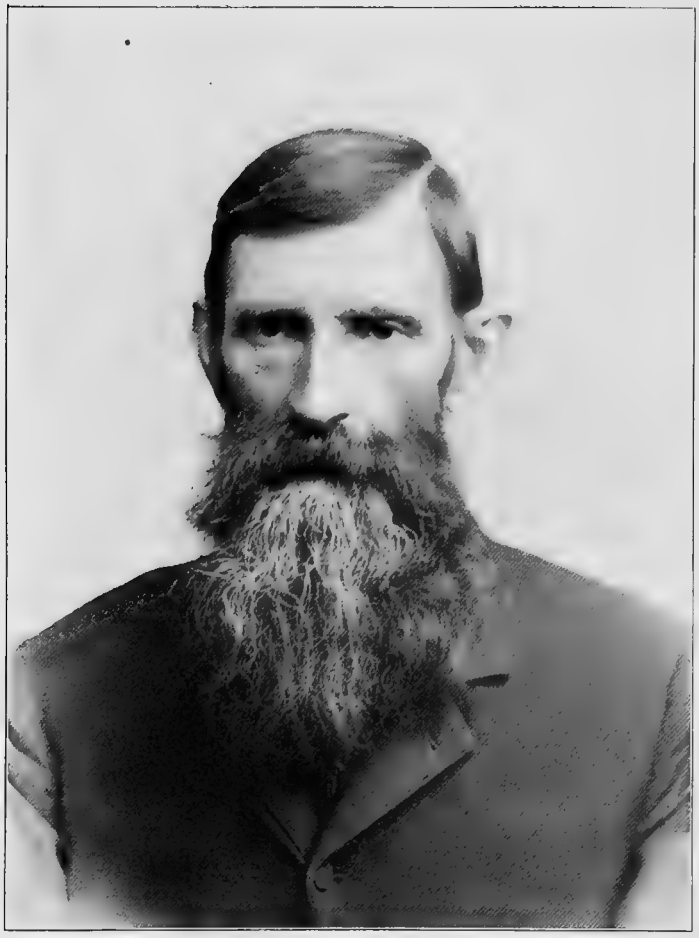
MAJ. CHARLES L. EDWARDS. As one of the pioneer and prominent educators of Kansas, and as the principal of the first public schools in Lawrence and the founder of the first academy in this city, Major Edwards is deserving of rank among the citizens whose energy and intelligence built up what is now one of the leading cities of the state. March 30, 1857, he opened the Quincy high school in the Emigrant Aid building, but on the 2d of April removed to the basement of the Unitarian Church then being completed. In the winter of 1857–58 he was principal of a public school, with Misses Lucy M. Wilder, Sarah A. Brown, Mary Boughton and Isabella G. Oakley as assistants. He continued at the head of the schools until February 7, 1859,

when, having been elected county superintendent of schools the preceding November, he resigned the principalship. When he first began to teach, the management of Lawrence University proposed to make his institute the preparatory department of the university, and this plan was carried out, the fees remaining the same; the institute was opened September 19, 1859, and continued about three months, when it closed. Since the war he has not engaged in educational work, but his interest in it never ceased, and many men afterward prominent in the state (among them ex-Congressman Haskell) attributed not a little of their success to the painstaking care of their early instructor.

The Edwards family settled in Massachusetts from Wales. Samuel Edwards, a native of Northampton, Mass., settled upon a farm near Southampton, where he also taught school for forty winter terms. During the Revolution he served in the American army. His son, Elisha, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and followed in his father's footsteps as farmer and teacher. Elisha, Jr., who was born at Southampton, and also taught there as well as engaged in farm pursuits, took part in the war of 1812, and died in Massachusetts at seventy-four years. He married Julia King, who was born in Suffield, Conn., was orphaned at an early age, and died when forty years old. Her oldest child, Horace L., died in 1846, at twenty-four years. The second-born, Elisha A., who was a captain in the Thirty-first Massachusetts Infantry, died at the old homestead in February, 1898. The youngest of the family, George K., who was a sergeant in the Thirty-first Massachusetts, was accidentally injured on Butler's expedition and was discharged for disability, but later became second lieutenant in the Second District of Columbia Regiment. The oldest daughter, Mrs. Julia Taylor, died in Alton, Ill. Those of the family now living are: Charles L.; Elizabeth, the wife of M. L. Gaylord, of Easthampton, Mass.; Caroline, of Southampton; and Eunice, who married Louis Gaylord, of Colorado, though an early settler of Kansas.

In Southampton, where he was born October 19, 1828, the subject of this sketch attended public school and Southampton Academy. He also studied in Westfield Academy, Williston Seminary and Phillips Academy at Andover, and at the age of eighteen began to teach near home. In 1852 he graduated from Westfield Normal School. Later he taught at West Springfield, Gloucester, North Hadley and Wenham, having a private school in the latter town. In November, 1855, he started for Kansas, landing at Kansas City on the 26th, and remaining in the west during the winter as clerk for the New England Emigrant Aid Society. The office of the society was moved to Lawrence and he was the second clerk of the bureau here. He first visited Lawrence in January, 1856, and came again on the 21st of May, at the time of the burning of the Eldredge House and printing office by Sheriff Jones and his men. He remained as clerk here until October, 1856, when he turned his attention to teaching. When he became county superintendent he organized the county into school districts, these increasing from five to thirty-five in three months, and he had thirty schools in operation. In the spring of 1860 he was deputy postmaster under Dr. Samuel Huson.

With the intention of returning west in a short time, Mr. Edwards went back to Massachusetts in the summer of 1860. He taught the village academy at Southampton in 1860–61 and 1861–62. At the outbreak of the war a company of home guard was formed, of which his brother was captain and he sergeant for a time, but later captain. In August, 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company D, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, and was sent south, joining the main army after Antietam. He took part in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, December 11, 1862; Marye Heights, May 3, 1863; Salem Church, May 4, 1863; Franklin's Crossing, June, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2–3, 1863; Mine Run, November 30, 1863; Wilderness, May 5–6, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 8–9, 1864; the "Angle," May 12, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, May, 1864; North Anna, May 24, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1–12, 1864; Petersburg, June 18, 1864; Fort Stevens, July 12, 1864; Charleston, August 21, 1864; Opequan, September 19, 1864; Hatcher's Run,



WILLIAM KAHN.

February 5, 1865; Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865; fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865. He was commissioned captain April 5, 1864, and major June 26, 1865, and was mustered out July 3, 1865.

In May, 1866, Major Edwards returned to Lawrence. Here he was local editor of the Lawrence *Republican*, and continued with the paper after it was consolidated with the *Journal*. On the opening of the Carbondale road he embarked in the coal business, which he has since conducted. About 1890 he started in the insurance business and has since represented several old-line companies. He was married in Massachusetts in 1860 to Miss Susan Powers, who was born in Hadley, Mass., and by whom he has a daughter, Virginia Sedgewick. For some years Major Edwards has held the office of township clerk. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., and the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Veterans' Association. In politics he has always been a firm Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He holds membership with the Sons of the Revolution. For a number of years he has been treasurer of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of which he was the twenty-sixth person to become a member and is now fifth oldest of the surviving early workers in the church. His acquaintance extends among the best men of his county and state, and he holds a position high in the respect of all who know him.

WILLIAM KAHN. No country has afforded greater opportunities to the poor man than our own. Here an industrious man has an opportunity to gain a competence. The subject of this sketch had every reason to be grateful that he left his German home and emigrated to the United States, for, though without means when he landed here, in time he acquired ample means. During the last years of his life he was one of the prosperous business men and farmers of Leavenworth County. By his own determination and energy he rose from poverty to prosperity. His industry was great and he was regarded as one of the most active men of Reno Township, where he resided.

Mr. Kahn was born in Osnabrück, Germany, March 12, 1841, a son of August Kahn, who was a lifelong resident of that country. When he was nineteen years of age he came to the United States, landing in New York, where he followed the baker's trade for a short time. Next he went to St. Louis. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Third Missouri Infantry and soon afterward was detailed as regimental baker, but when he had been in the service for three months he was honorably discharged on account of disability caused by an accident. He then returned to New York City, where he worked at his trade for a few months. After his marriage to Helena Smith, a native of Germany, he moved to Jersey City, N. J., and engaged in the grocery and bakery business for a year, later removing to Hackensack, where he was foreman on a large farm. His next location was in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he carried on a bakery for one year, then for a year he had a grocery and bakery at Huntington, Long Island, N. Y. At the expiration of that time he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became interested in the real-estate business, which he followed until 1881, meantime being connected with important property transactions not only in that city, but also in Chicago.

On selling out his interests in the east, in 1881, Mr. Kahn came to Kansas. Shortly afterward he bought a farm in Leavenworth County, and upon this place the remainder of his life was passed. At the time of purchase the farm comprised one hundred and seventy acres. From time to time he bought additional property, and at the time of his death was the owner of four hundred and twenty acres. The land was placed under excellent cultivation and improved with good farm buildings, substantial fencing, and modern machinery of all kinds aided in the work of plowing, reaping, threshing and harvesting. In 1893 he became interested in the dairy business, beginning on a small scale, and gradually building up a large business. His dairy plant was equipped with modern machinery. In the fall of 1898 he

purchased a creamery at Bonner Springs, Kans., which his family still own. He was unable, however, to carry out the improvements that he had planned, for very soon after he had purchased the creamery his death occurred.

Fraternally Mr. Kahn was connected with the Order of Foresters. He was reared in the faith of the German Lutheran Church, and always remained true to its teachings. During the early part of his residence in the United States he affiliated with the Democrats, but after 1884 he voted the Republican ticket. For four terms he served as justice of the peace at Reno. Actively interested in local matters, he aided in enterprises calculated to promote the welfare of his fellow-citizens; and while his private business interests were large and important, he never allowed them to absorb his entire time. His death, the result of a runaway, took place November 21, 1898, when he was fifty-seven years of age. He left, besides his wife, six children, namely: Anna, who is the wife of Otto Luckan; Anton, who is married and has three children, Frederick, Alfred and Anna; William, who is manager of the creamery and farm, and superintends the estate; Minnie, wife of Paul Luckan; Henry and Frederick, who reside with their mother.

ARTHUR WILLIS. From an early period in the history of Ottawa Mr. Willis has been identified with the nursery interests of this city. Of those who engaged in the business at the time he came none was left five years later, and he is now the oldest man following the occupation here. Not only is he the oldest, but one of the most successful as well. When he came to Ottawa, in the spring of 1871, the Ottawa University nursery, started by H. T. Kelsey about 1866, was the leading nursery of the county, besides which there were a few gardens of smaller size and minor importance. Shortly after his arrival he planted two hundred thousand apple trees and grafts, as well as other fruits, but the experiment proved a failure. In the spring of 1873 he planted considerable nursery stock, which he sold at retail two years later. In 1876 he leased a tract of university land and started a nursery, which, to accommodate the college interests, he called the Ottawa University nursery. His present nursery was started in the spring of 1877, with seventy-seven hundred apple grafts and three bushels of hedge seeds. Afterward he made larger plantings and constantly increased the business. Competition increased with ensuing years. In 1879 Brewer & Stannard began on a small scale; in 1885 T. P. Way started a nursery, and in 1890 Mr. Taylor became interested in the nursery business.

From 1877 to the present time Mr. Willis has set out over two hundred and fifty thousand apple grafts each year. In 1883 he sold his university lease and started on land of his own, again taking the name of the Willis Nursery Company. His office and sale ground are at the east end of Fifth street on Cherry street. He has fifty acres in nursery, of which four and three-quarters acres are in town. Besides his stock here he has nursery stock growing in Vinland and New York state, and is interested in orchards in Kansas and Missouri. In 1882 he purchased his present residence and subsequently he built the office and packing house that now form valuable features of his property. There are few nurserymen in the state who are as familiar with the business as he, and certainly few have met with greater success.

Mr. Willis was born three miles from Geneva Lake, in Walworth County, Wis., March 17, 1843. His paternal great-grandfather settled in York state, going there from Nova Scotia, and the grandfather was reared in the east, but in 1843 established his home in Rock County, Wis., near the Walworth line. There he lived on a farm until his death, in 1845. The father, L. H. Willis, who was born near Danville, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1817, removed to Walworth County, Wis., in 1840 and bought eighty acres, after which he returned to New York and married Mary Bowers. In 1842 he settled upon his farm, which he improved, and to which he added until he owned two hundred and twenty acres. He continued to reside on the same farm until he died, in 1896. For twenty years he served as

justice of the peace, and he also served as school director and in other local offices. In religion he was a Baptist. His wife was born in western New York and was reared in Pennsylvania, whence she accompanied her parents to Wisconsin. She died in 1871. Of their five sons and two daughters all but one son attained mature years, and three sons are now living. Our subject was the oldest of all. He attended school in the country and at Delavan, and remained at home until twenty years of age. In the spring of 1864 he went to Rockford, Ill., and worked in a nursery owned by J. S. Sherman, where he cared for trees and gained a thorough knowledge of the business. After two years and three months with the same employer he went to Missouri, where he spent most of his time until coming to Kansas. He was married in Ottawa to Amelia Esterly, who was born in Ohio, and by whom he has four children: Ola, who graduated from Ottawa University and is now her father's stenographer; Blanche, a graduate of the Ottawa University and for a time was a teacher in the Indian Territory; Arthur E. and Fern.

In 1885 Mr. Willis was chosen a trustee of Ottawa University and since 1890 he has been secretary of the board of trustees and a member of the executive committee. Both by his means and his influence he has proved himself a true friend of the institution, one who desires to promote its success. From early manhood he has been connected with the Baptist Church. For some years he was a member of the board of trustees, and is now deacon. At the time of the erection of the house of worship he served as a member of the building committee. In Sunday-school work he has always been interested and has taken an active part. Politically he is a Republican. For two terms he represented the second ward in the city council and during three years of that time officiated as president of the board.

His thorough knowledge of the nursery business and his long identification therewith has made Mr. Willis a conspicuous figure among the men following this occupation. He has been honored with election as state vice-president for Kansas of the American Association of Nurserymen. He is also chairman of the executive committee of the Western Nurserymen's Association. Whenever possible he attends the meetings of these associations, and his influence has been felt in the extension of their interests. However, his attention is necessarily given to his business, primarily, and its demands are such that he has little leisure either for vacations or for outside matters. He superintends his fifty salesmen, who represent his nursery in different parts of the west, and in addition he also manages his large mail orders, which come to him from every part of the Union.

While leading a quiet life, and one that is devoted to business affairs, Mr. Willis has nevertheless exerted an influence for the betterment of the moral, educational and religious welfare of his city. It has been his aim to make the world better for his having lived in it. His influence has been directed toward and felt for good. In spite of a limited education and lack of early advantages, he has become well informed and has been enabled to take his place among the capable and worthy citizens of Ottawa. His has been a busy, useful, happy life, and as he looks back gratefully over the past, there is nothing in it that he would change if he could. To such as he the commonwealth of Kansas owes the progress it has made during the past quarter of a century.

LOUIS C. MEHL, who is engaged in contracting and building in Leavenworth, was born in this city February 22, 1863, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kunzig) Mehl. His paternal grandfather, Peter Mehl, a native of Germany, and member of an old family of that country, served in the German army and afterward engaged as a contractor and builder. The maternal grandfather, Peter Kunzig, who was also a contractor and builder by occupation, came to America in 1854 and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in business as an undertaker. During the year that he crossed the ocean Henry Mehl also sought a home in the United States and he, too, settled in Philadelphia, where he was

employed as a cabinet-maker. In 1859 he settled in Leavenworth, where he engaged in carpentering and erected many of the early buildings in the town. In 1863 he enlisted as captain of an artillery company in the militia and as such served until the close of the war. In this city be married Miss Kunzig, by whom he has four children, viz.: Henry W., who is engaged in the drug business in this city; Louis; Albert, a druggist of Kansas City; and Ida, who resides with her parents at No. 511 Miami street.

Under his father's instructions Mr. Mehl learned the carpenter's trade, and in time he became a partner in the contracting business. About 1891 his father retired, since which time he has continued the contracting and building business. Among his contracts were those for Turner Hall and numerous dwellings and business houses in Leavenworth, as well as residences in other towns in Kansas. He gives his attention quite closely to his business interests, and devotes little time to politics, although he is a stanch Democrat. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, and the Turn Verein, in which latter he has been a trustee. He was married in Leavenworth January 16, 1894, to Miss Gretchen Titel, who was born in this city and by whom he has two children, Hilda and Louis, Jr.

CHARLES W. INGLE. Through the energetic manner in which he has conducted agricultural pursuits Mr. Ingle has amassed a competency which places him among the most prosperous farmers of Douglas County. He is the owner of three hundred and ten acres of valuable land lying in Willow Springs Township, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising. On his farm may be seen a fine grade of Hereford and Durham cattle, and he also owns a draft Clyde stallion which is quite valuable.

The ancestors of Mr. Ingle were Virginians. His grandfather, John Ingle, removed from Virginia to Ohio about 1825 and there resided until his death at sixty-two years of age. He married a Miss Kaiser, who was born in Virginia, of German descent, and died in Ohio at the age of sixty. Their son, John, Jr., was born in Hampshire County, Va., and was fourteen years of age when the family settled in Seneca County, Ohio, at the time that the Seneca purchase was opened to settlement. In that county he took up a forty-acre claim, which he pre-empted, paying for the pre-emption by working at twenty-five cents a day. In 1838 he removed from there to Vermilion County, Ind., and bought a farm, where he remained until 1857. He then accompanied our subject to Kansas and pre-empted the claim now occupied by the latter, paying $750 for the property. Only about seven acres had been fenced and there was no building except a log house, but the property was considered valuable on account of its proximity to Middle Tawy Creek and also because it contained considerable timber. Here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-six years of age. In politics he was a Whig until the disintegration of that party, after which he voted with the Republicans. Though active in public affairs he never sought office for himself. For years he was a local preacher in the United Brethren Church and assisted in the singing, being both a good speaker and a fine singer. He was a man whose genial nature won many warm friends among his associates. He married Nancy Dennis, who was born on the eastern shore of Maryland and was orphaned at an early age, after which she was taken to the home of a wealthy planter. Her father served during the entire period of the Revolutionary war, and was in the army at the time of her birth. In religion she was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the time of her death, in Indiana, she was sixty-three years of age. In her family there were two sons, one of whom, Isaac K., died at the age of fifteen.

At the age of twenty-one our subject started out in life for himself. His boyhood years had been passed in Seneca County, Ohio, where he was born September 11, 1831. There, November 3, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Hamill, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Fannie E., who died at twenty-

five years; John, who was born in Willow Springs Township in 1859 and is still living in this part of the county; Emory B., a prosperous farmer in Osage County, Kans.; Rose, wife of Malcolm Swinley, of Franklin County; Edward and Grant, who assist in the cultivation of the home farm; and Helen, also at home.

After his marriage, in 1852, Mr. Ingle settled in Vermilion County, Ind. From there, late in the fall of 1857, he moved to Kansas by team and pre-empted a claim in Douglas County, two miles from his present home. He improved the land, building needed structures, placing the soil under cultivation and planting a large orchard. There he made his home for twenty-five years, after which he traded the land for one hundred and fifty acres adjoining his present property, the latter being his father's estate, which he acquired by inheritance and purchase. In politics he was a Republican for years, but finally left the party on account of the money question, he being a believer in the greenback theory. In 1871 he was elected to the legislature, where his services were most helpful to his constituents. He also served as justice of the peace for some time, township trustee for five years, and held other offices. When twenty-eight years of age he became a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church and continued as such for several years, but, not believing in infant baptism, for this reason his license was revoked, upon which he withdrew from the church. But, though not identified with any congregation, he is a sincere Christian and in his life upholds the teachings of Christianity.

MARCELMUS B. RAY, who is engaged in farming in Kanwaka Township, Douglas County, was born in Jefferson City, Mo., April 8, 1852, a son of Luke E. and Marietta (Drown) Ray, natives of Cabell County, W. Va. His father, who was born in 1817, of Scotch parentage, learned the carpenter's trade in youth. He engaged in the mercantile business at Jefferson City and at Carthage, Mo., and built the village of Preston, eight miles from Carthage, where he remained until the time of the Civil war. Being in sympathy with the Union and living in Confederate territory, his surroundings became unpleasant and, indeed, dangerous. The bushwhackers stole all of the cattle and horses on his farm, and later burned the dwellings and other properties. Thereupon he took his family to Marysville, Kans., and in 1862 settled in Douglas County, where he purchased eighty acres in Kanwaka Township, later adding another tract of similar size. During the first years of his residence here he was a member of the home guard. He employed agents to manage the farms in Missouri, but never realized anything from the property. He became one of the well-known farmers of this township, and was a leader in local ranks of the Republican party. Since his death, in 1894, his widow has resided on the old homestead, which is managed by the subject of this sketch. The family comprised the following-named children: Eliza A., wife of Dr. G. W. Williams; Para Lee, who married John Maloy; Sarah, Mrs. Leroy J. Bean; Henry B., George W., Henry S. G., Marcelmus B., Luke E., deceased; Romaine F., wife of Joseph Howell; Brunie, deceased; and Grant, who died in infancy.

In infancy our subject was taken by his parents from Jefferson City, Mo., to Carthage, where the family remained a year, thence going to Preston. He accompanied his parents to Kansas, making the trip in a wagon which was drawn by a team of oxen and in which were placed all of the household effects. After settling in Douglas County he assisted his father in clearing a farm. At the time of his marriage he bought eighty-five acres, and there he resided until his father's death, since which time he has lived on the old homestead, and conducts both farms. While he is not a member of any denomination, he is in sympathy with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Active in politics as a Republican, he has served as delegate to various conventions and has kept posted concerning all public issues; had he so desired he might have held almost any local office, but his inclinations are not toward positions of prominence. He is interested in educational matters and has rendered excellent service as a member of the school board.

November 25, 1872, Mr. Ray married Anna McDonald, who was born and reared in La Porte, Ind., and was of Scotch descent. In the '70s she accompanied her parents to Kansas, and was married in Independence, this state. Later her parents removed to Florida. The oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray was George, who died at four years of age. Their other children are Ernest D., Nellie G. and Luke Elmer.

SAMUEL A. STONEBRAKER owns eighty acres comprising a valuable farm in Palmyra Township, Douglas County, and fifty-two acres on which the village of Black Jack was built. Of this town, lying on the old Santa Fe stage route, he was the founder, and for years carried on a general store and hotel there, but the building of the Santa Fe Railroad through the county caused the village to be abandoned. In early days he was one of the prominent Republicans in his locality and still retains a deep interest in politics. For forty years he has not been absent from any conventions of Douglas County. In 1866-67 he served as clerk of the district court, and for twenty years he was justice of the peace and notary public.

At Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon County, Pa., Mr. Stonebraker was born July 17, 1832. His father, Samuel Washington Stonebraker, was a native of Hagerstown, Md., and in youth learned the tailor's trade in Baltimore, after which he removed to Huntingdon County, Pa., and secured employment at his trade. Later he became proprietor of a furnishing store. In 1846 he removed to Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa., where he engaged in the grocery business until his death, February 23, 1873, at the age of seventy-three years, one month and twenty-three days. For many years he was a class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church. For fourteen years he served as postmaster, to which office he was appointed in recognition of his services to the Republican party.

The grandfather of our subject, John Stonebraker, was born, reared and married in Hagerstown, Md., and was a potter by trade. About 1818 he removed to Huntingdon County, Pa., and purchased a farm near Colerain Forges. On his place was the dam that held the water to run the forges. He remained on that farm until his death, at ninety years of age. During the Revolution he served in the colonial army. He was a man of upright character and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Elizabeth Hutchinson, who was born in Hagerstown, of German extraction, and who died at eighty-four years of age.

Our subject's mother, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Robinson, was born near Altoona, Blair County, Pa., and died in June, 1842, at thirty-five years of age. She left four sons and one daughter. The eldest, John A., died in Missouri at the age of sixty-six, and David T. died in Osage County, Kans., at sixty years of age. Samuel A. was third in order of birth. Austin F., who participated in the early struggles in Kansas, served through the Civil war and later was chief of police in Memphis, Tenn. While filling that office he was shot by a man whom he was attempting to arrest, but recovered, and is now living in Iowa. The only daughter, Cordelia Jane, is the widow of William Moore and resides in Harrisburg, Pa.

When only seven years of age our subject was made a cripple by hip disease. Three years later his mother died. He continued at home for five more years, after which he became a traveling salesman for a Philadelphia firm, whom he represented in Huntingdon, Blair and Clinton Counties for four years. On his return home he clerked in the store for his father. In 1854 he began to clerk for a Mr. Allison. After a year he was chosen clerk of the election board. Later he taught one term of school. When he arrived in Kansas, May 23, 1856, he had only $3.65 in his possession. The next day he went to a land sale and took a claim one mile north of Black Jack, but after holding this property until 1858 he gave it away. In January, 1858, he opened a small store at Black Jack. Doubtless few men have ever begun in business with less capital than he then had, for his cash in hand consisted of only forty cents. However, in spite of this small be-

ginning, he gradually built up a good trade. The building of the railroad through the county turned the trade into another direction, but he continued to conduct the store until 1897. In 1857 he was taken prisoner by pro-slavery men and carried to Lecompton, but was soon released. Twice during the Rebellion his store was robbed. He has always been a friend to the government and a patriotic citizen. He is interested in educational matters and served on the school board for several years.

In 1854 Mr. Stonebraker married Susan D. Strunk, of Center County, Pa. They are the parents of eight children now living, namely: William Anderson, a farmer in Lyon County, Kans.; Dora, wife of John Lathen; Olive B., Mrs. Benjamin Oglesby, of Montana; David O., who is engaged in the livery business; Julia Pearl, wife of Newton Snyder; Ira O., a farmer of Lyon County; Linne, wife of Oliver P. Shannon; and Harry Clay, at home.

AUGUSTUS M. JARDON, vice-president of the State Bank of Baldwin, is one of the representative residents of Douglas County. He is the owner of four hundred and sixty-five acres of valuable land lying in Willow Springs Township, where he carries on agricultural pursuits. For some years he has made a specialty of breeding thoroughbred Hereford cattle, and usually feeds from one to two hundred head of cattle each year. The success that has met his efforts places him among the most prosperous men of his township and gives him a position as a leading stockman and farmer in his locality.

In Pittsfield, Mass., our subject was born August 17, 1854. His father, Xavier Jardon, was born and reared on a farm in France, and at an early age (his father being the owner of a packing house) he learned the manufacture of charcoal. When about twenty-eight years of age he came to America and settled in Massachusetts, where he married Eliza Beuchat, a native of Switzerland, but a resident of America from the age of twenty years. In 1858 he came to Kansas and bought one hundred and sixty acres of raw land in Palmyra Township, Douglas County, where he passed the remaining years of his life. At the time of the Quantrell raid in 1863, after the city of Lawrence had been burned, Quantrell and his men left for more congenial quarters. They passed through the Jardon farm and ordered Mr. Jardon to open the gate for them. Not understanding the English language, he did not do as they requested, which so angered them that they threatened to shoot him. Mrs. Jardon drew the water for their horses, using the entire supply in their well, and was paid $5 by the men for her trouble. In the work of pumping she was assisted by her nine-year-old son, who distinctly remembers the whole occurrence.

At the time of his death Xavier Jardon was sixty-five years of age. He had been very successful, and not only owned three hundred acres of land in his own name, but had aided his children in the purchase of farms. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, and in politics voted with the Democrats. His wife is now seventy years of age and still occupies the old farm. Of their twelve children three died in childhood, Augustus being the oldest of the survivors. Of the others, Alfred is a farmer in Colorado; Xavier is engaged in farming and is also connected with a cattle commission firm in Kansas City, Mo.; Sophia is the wife of Horace T. Butell, of Osage County, Kans.; Martin is a farmer and stock-raiser in Willow Springs Township, Douglas County; Julia married Walter Ford, of Oklahoma; Victoria is the wife of A. D. Butell, whose sketch appears on another page; Adolphus D. resides with his mother on the homestead; and Edmund is a farmer in Palmyra Township, this county.

At the time of coming to Kansas our subject was a small child and his entire life, with the exception of the few first years, has been passed in this locality. He remained at home until twenty-three years of age, and then, with his father's assistance, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land comprising a part of his present property. Here he has since made his home, actively engaging in stock-raising and farming. By his marriage, January 9, 1883, to Rosalie Gormont, who was born in Pennsylvania, he has one daughter,

Lola, who is still at home. While he is a stanch Democrat, he has never cared for political offices, nor has he been prominent in public affairs. Like his parents, he is of the Roman Catholic faith.

WILLIAM A. PARDEE, who is a well-known farmer of Willow Springs Township, Douglas County, was born in Ulster County, N. Y., October 22, 1835, a son of Levi and Nellie (Trumper) Pardee. The first of the Pardee family in America was his grandfather, Levi, who came from France during the Revolutionary war, to serve as a soldier under Lafayette and assist the colonies in establishing their independence. Born and reared in Maine, Levi Pardee at an early age became captain of a sailing vessel on the Hudson River. He made his home in Westcamp, Ulster County, and besides his property there owned a farm in Orange County. He died when forty-five years of age, of hemorrhage of the lungs, and was buried at Westcamp. His wife, who was born in Ulster County, in 1798, was the daughter of James Valentine Trumper, a German, who came to this country and held official rank as a colonel in Washington's army during the Revolution.

Of a family of four children, the subject of this sketch is the sole survivor. His boyhood days were spent in Ulster and Greene Counties. After his father's death his mother became the wife of William Richardson. The latter, in 1849, started for California, but was taken ill en route and his family joined him in Missouri, where they arrived July 5, 1850. Afterward he settled on a farm of six hundred and eighty acres, occupying what is now Morristown, Cass County, Mo., and there he died in 1857. On account of the danger incident to border warfare that locality became unpleasant, and the family in 1861 crossed the state line into Kansas. Four years later the mother died, at the age of sixty-seven years. She was a devoted wife and mother, and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

During the Civil war our subject took part in the battle of the Blue at the time of the Price raid. February 25, 1864, he married Miss Agnes D. Jameson, who was born in Pennsylvania. Her father, John Jameson, came to Kansas in 1858 and entered the land now owned by our subject. He was an active Republican and served on detached duty during Price's raid. He was not spared to witness the triumph of the Union and the extinction of slavery, but died December 4, 1864, at fifty-four years of age. Nine children were born to the union of our subject and his wife, but two of these died in infancy. Those now living are: James V., a plumber in Kansas City, Mo.; Edward E., a farmer in Willow Springs Township; Harry E., who is engaged in the plumbing business in Kansas City; Robert and Rosie (twins), William H. and Bessie D., who are with their parents. The family are identified with the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Pardee was formerly a Republican, but now affiliates with the Populists. Fraternally he is connected with Baldwin City Lodge No. 31, I.O.O.F. He has had no reason to regret his settlement in Kansas, for, although he had only $2 when he came to the state, he has been prospered and is now the owner of two hundred and sixty acres, representing his own earnings.

DAVID HERRIES. Since coming to Kansas Mr. Herries has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Leavenworth County. Coming here a young man, without means, he was so pleased with the opportunities offered that he decided to remain, and for two years he worked with his brother. At the expiration of that time he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the northern limits of Tonganoxie Township. Settlers were few in this part of the county, and scarcely any attempt had been made at improvement. Between his brother's place and Lawrence nothing but an occasional fence could be seen to show that the land had ever been visited by white men. His own property, at the time of purchase, was new and entirely destitute of improvements; he has done all of the work necessary to bring the place to its present state of cultivation. He gives considerable attention to stock-raising, and while

he has not a large herd, those that he owns are in the best condition and are mostly graded Shorthorn cattle.

A native of Scotland, born in November, 1837, Mr. Herries is a member of a family to which reference is made in his brother's sketch. When he was ten years of age the family emigrated to Canada, and there his education was obtained. At the age of fourteen he began to clerk for a brother, with whom he remained for three years, and later followed carpentering and farming. During his last three years in Canada he worked the home place for his father on shares. When he was twenty-eight he joined his brother in Kansas, expecting to return to Canada, but was so pleased with the west that he established his home here. In religion he is of the Scotch Presbyterian faith, but there being no church of that denomination in his locality he has allied himself with the Methodists. In national matters he is a Republican. He is a member of the Grange at McLouth.

In 1870 Mr. Herries married Margaret Gatchell, who was born in Wyandot County, Ohio. They became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Sarah Myrtle, who married Herman Eggett and lives on the home farm; Mrs. Isabelle Eggleston, William G., Emma, James and Hiram.

DAVID EVANS, who dates his residence in Lawrence from March 23, 1857, experienced all the hardships and dangers incident to life in Kansas during the slavery conflict. At the opening of the Civil war he was engaged in teaming with a span of mules worth $400, which had taken premiums at fairs and were the finest in the state. The work, however, necessitated constant sleeping out of doors, which resulted in ague, and he was therefore advised to seek another occupation. Selling out, he engaged in farming, but was not successful and returned to Lawrence. In the spring of 1863 he bought a dray and began hauling. At the time the Quantrell raiders came into the town he had a shotgun but no ammunition. Some of the raiders came to his place, took his horse, burned the barn with all the feed, tools, etc., leaving him nothing. He undertook to stealthily crawl to a neighbor's house for ammunition. The neighbor ran to a cowshed and Mr. Evans also went in there, but the raiders surrounded the building and shot repeatedly at him. To save his neighbor's life he came out and talked to the men. They demanded his money and when he declared he had none, they replied that they knew better and shot at him again. He gave them one of his pocketbooks and they then wheeled away. Returning home, his wife urged him to flee at once for his life, and so he hastened to the banks of the river. When the raid was over he found himself with nothing excepting one pocketbook containing $90. With this money he bought a horse, fixed up his dray and continued in the drayage business for many years, finally building up the largest transfer business in the city. He now has eight teams, with a transfer line to the Santa Fe, and has large barns, etc. He built his residence at No. 715 New York street, also owns a block on Massachusetts street, is a stockholder and director in the Lawrence Gas and Electric Light Company and a stockholder in the Watkins National Bank.

A native of Pembrokeshire, Wales, Mr. Evans was born October 6, 1833. His father, John Evans, was a cabinet-maker by trade, but died in middle life, when his son, David, was only two years of age. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Harris, was born in Pembrokeshire, a daughter of David Harris, a farmer. She had only one child by her first husband, John Evans, but after his death she was again married, and became the mother of six sons and one daughter, all of whom attained mature years, and three of the sons came to the United States. She died in Wales when seventy-three years of age.

When our subject was fourteen years of age his mother and step-father moved from town to a farm near Haverford West. When he was nineteen years of age he left there, to try his fortune in America. It had been his original intention to settle in Australia, but changing his plans he decided to sail for America. May 10, 1853, he left

Liverpool on the sailer "Kossuth," Capt. J. J. Bell, and landed in New York on the 10th of June. Going to Centerville, Allegany County, N. Y., he was engaged in farming until 1857, when he came to Kansas. Here he took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Franklin County, but made Lawrence his headquarters. He proved up on the place, but afterward sold it. In the summer of 1859 he was married in Lawrence to Miss Mary Edwards, a native of Wales. About the same time he began to work for a man, but his employer failed and he received his pay in a span of mules, with which he started teaming. During the Price raid he was a member of the Third Kansas Militia, which was called out toward Kansas City to assist in driving the Confederate general out of the state. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., in politics is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the Baptist Church he has served as a trustee for twenty-five years. He lost his wife and four of their children by death, and has seven children now living. The names of his children are as follows: Mrs. Laura Quick, of Lawrence; John, who died at eighteen months; Emily E., of Denver, Colo.; William, who died at twenty months; Mrs. Agnes Leach, who died in Kansas City; Mrs. Alice Rober, of Lawrence; Frank, who assists his father in business; Mrs. Carrie Stanford, of this city, and Nellie and Elsie, who are with their father.

CAPT. JULIUS FISCHER, a pioneer of '57 at Eudora, Douglas County, and ever since 1868 a resident of Lawrence, was born in Flatow, Marein Verder, West Prussia, May 23, 1827. His father, Johan, a native of Saxony and a brewer by occupation, married in Berlin, and there also worked at his trade. Later he built a brewery at Flatow, but through misfortune lost the entire property. He died in Prussia in June, 1857. His wife was Caroline Winkelmann, a native of Berlin and daughter of a prosperous government official; she died in 1852. Their family consisted of twelve children, but only three sons and one daughter attained mature years. Of these Carl is living in Lawrence; Heinrich, who was in the pontoon corps during the Civil war, is in St. Louis; and Julius forms the subject of this sketch.

At the age of fourteen our subject was apprenticed to the trade of a cabinet-maker in his native town. After his three years' apprenticeship he was employed as a journeyman. In 1848 he enlisted in the Prussian army as a private in the Twelfth Company, Twenty-first Regiment of Sharpshooters, and served for two years and ten months, at the expiration of which he was discharged. After working at his trade for some years he started for the new world. He left Hamburg on the sailing vessel "Oder" and after a voyage of six weeks landed in New York, August 24, 1856. He spent two weeks in New York, then bought a ticket to Chicago, and after paying for the ticket had only seventy-five cents left. Ten days were spent on the emigrant train and when he arrived in Chicago he had only a nickel. Fortunately, his clothes were good, but, unfortunately, he had no tools. He secured lodgings in a State street boarding house, and began a long and weary effort to secure employment. After two weeks, through the influence of a Russian, he was given work in a lounge-frame factory at $9 a week. Later he worked at the carpenter's trade, and then was in Wright's mower and reaper works.

In the spring of 1857 Mr. Fischer became a member of the Kansas Town Company. In April twenty-one men started for Kansas and arriving in Douglas County laid out Eudora, which was so named in accordance with the request of the Indian, Pascal Fish, who wished it named for his daughter. Mr. Fischer assisted in starting a sawmill, and in it he worked, receiving $2.50 per day. These wages seemed very large to him then, as he had been through so many trying experiences in Chicago that he had learned to value money. However, his prosperity was soon terminated. Hard times came on; he lost his position. Every one was financially distressed, and work was exceedingly difficult to secure. He manufactured stirrups for saddles and, with these fastened on his back,

he walked to Lawrence, where he sold them. Later, with a partner, he started a sawmill and manufactured native lumber at Eudora for four years. During this time they cut two hundred acres of timber, besides what they bought from loggers.

During the Civil war our subject raised Company M, Twenty-first Kansas Militia, and was commissioned its captain by Governer Carney. His was the only infantry company in the regiment. He participated in the battles during the Price raid in Missouri. On the expiration of the term of service he returned to Eudora. In 1868 he settled in Lawrence, where he built an ice house and engaged in a retail ice business, continuing in this until his retirement in 1893. In January, 1894, he became interested in a shoe business which his son had started five years before. January 14, 1894, the Menger Shoe Company was incorporated, with Mr. Fischer as president, Otto Fischer as secretary, treasurer and manager. The following year the firm title was changed to Fischer & Son. The location of the firm is No. 742 Massachusetts street. By his connection with business affairs and by his improvement of business and residence property, Captain Fischer has done much to develop the interests and enlarge the resources of Lawrence. He is a stanch Democrat, an admirer of Bryan, a believer in the silver standard and the income tax, and an enemy to the trusts and monopolies that have gained such power in our country. While in Eudora he served for a term in the town council and after coming to Lawrence he served two years in the city council, representing the fourth ward. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R.

In Lawrence Captain Fischer married Miss Tekla Menger, who was born in Rudolphstadt, Saxony, Germany, a daughter of Frederick Menger, who coming to America, spent a short time in Philadelphia, and in 1857 settled in Douglas County, Kans. His son, Adolph, who was in the regular army for five years and took part in the Civil war, later engaged in the real-estate business in Lawrence. Another son, Ottomar, lives in Philadelphia; a third son, A. G. Menger, began in the shoe business in Lawrence in 1865 after the Quantrell raid and with his brother, Herman, became the proprietor of a large store. The children of Captain and Mrs. Fischer are as follows: Otto, his father's partner, and councilman from the fourth ward, also a prominent Knight Templar Mason, married Miss Agnes Jadiecke, of Lawrence, and they have two children, Erna and Elfreda; Eda is married and lives in Tonganoxie, Kans.; Carl assists his father in the store; and Anna, the youngest of the family, is at home.

HORATIO TAWNEY. A stage coach from Douglas to Franklin County had among its passengers in December, 1864, the subject of this sketch. At that time Ottawa was a small hamlet and settlers were few throughout the surrounding country; but foreseeing possibilities for good in the region, he bought a farm in Ohio Township, and here he has since made his home, cultivating the one hundred and four acres that comprise the place. As a Republican he has been a local leader of political affairs. For five years he served as township assessor, and for twenty years he was a member of the school board, besides which he served as township clerk. With his family he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, while fraternally he is a member of Princeton Post No. 111, G. A. R.

A son of Frederick and Anna (Myers) Tawney, our subject was born in Richland County, Ohio, June 7, 1834. His father, who was born near Gettysburg, Pa., removed with his parents to Ohio in boyhood and there he learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he was employed for several years. Later he bought a farm, which he carried on, at the same time operating a saw mill. In 1875 he sold the place and came to Kansas, buying a farm near Ottawa and residing there until the death of his wife in 1886. Afterward he made his home with his son Horatio. During the lifetime of the Whig party he supported its principles, and when the Republican party was organized became an adherent of its

platform. In religion he was a Methodist. He was born March 10, 1808, and died January 7, 1899. His father, Henry Tawney, who, it is thought, was a native of Maryland, spent his life principally in Pennsylvania and Ohio, following the blacksmith's trade and dying at an advanced age.

The mother of our subject was born in Adams County, Pa., and died in Franklin County, Kans., in 1886. Her father, Henry Myers, who was of German extraction, moved from Pennsylvania to Richland County, Ohio, and died there at an advanced age. In religion she was of the Lutheran faith. Of her seven sons and two daughters the following survive: Henry, a resident of Franklin County; Horatio; Caroline, who is in Texas; Francis James; David, a farmer in Cutler Township, Franklin County; Harriet Maria, wife of William K. Easterly, of Williams County, Ohio; and Hiram W., of this county. Cornelius was killed by a horse when thirty-five years of age. Until he was of age our subject remained on the home farm. He then bought forty acres of timber land, some of which he cleared before entering the army. July 29, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundredth Ohio Infantry, and was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps. In 1864 he was promoted from the ranks to be corporal, in which capacity he continued until he was honorably discharged. For some months during the war he was held a prisoner by the Confederates. September 3, 1863, while in Texas, he was captured by General Jackson's men, and from that time until March 13, 1864, he was held at Libby prison and Belle Isle. Finally he was exchanged and returned to his command. Among the battles in which he took part were those at Franklin, Nashville, Atlanta, Columbia, Limestone Station, Town Creek and the various engagements of the Atlanta campaign. He was honorably discharged July 2, 1865. His brother Francis James served in Company E, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and their uncle, Abraham, who served in an Indiana regiment, died of wounds received in battle.

After the war Mr. Tawney returned to his Ohio home, but soon sold his place and moved to Kansas, where for a time he worked at the carpenter's trade, in addition to clearing his land. He was married October 16, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth A. Stinebaugh, who was born near Galion, Ohio, September 23, 1838, a daughter of Jacob and Ellen (Hershier) Stinebaugh. During the Civil war she had four brothers, George D., Henry, Jacob B. and John, who served in the Union army, Henry and Jacob being members of Company E, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and John, of Company C, One Hundredth Ohio Infantry. Three of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Tawney died in childhood. Those living are: William A., who is station agent for the Union Pacific Railway at Lincoln Centre, Kans.; Francis G., a farmer in Ohio Township; Sylvia A., wife of E. J. Murphy; Horatio H., a farmer and cattle-dealer in Ohio Township; Annie E., who married Frederick Smith; Charles S., a farmer of Franklin County; Hattie B., a stenographer in Kansas City, Mo.; Oliver, who is station agent for the Union Pacific Railroad at Palco, Rooks County, Kans.; Minnie M. and James A. G., at home.

JUDGE JOHN FERRIS. There is no citizen of Lecompton who has been more active in its educational interests than Judge Ferris. Having had few advantages when he was a boy, and being obliged to acquire his education wholly by self-culture, he realizes more than many the advantages of a good education, and has done all within his power to promote the welfare of the schools of his town. For ten years he acted as a member of the board of trustees of Lane University, and during the greater part of this time served upon its executive committee. Since 1882 he has been a member of the school board of Lecompton, and has been instrumental in promoting the interests of the schools and advancing the standard of education.

In County Down, Ireland, our subject was born July 13, 1830, a son of John and Nancy (Campbell) Ferris. He and his sister, Sarah J., who resides on the homestead in Ohio, are the only survivors of seven children comprising the family. His father, who followed the weaver's

trade in his native land, emigrated to America in 1831. After two years in New York City, the prevalence of that dread disease, cholera, determined him to leave there. With his family he removed to Ohio and settled in Tuscarawas County. After a short time on a farm he went to the county seat, where he made his home until his death. His wife, who was a native of Scotland, accompanied her parents to Ireland when she was a girl. Twenty years after Mr. and Mrs. Ferris settled in America they induced her father, Mr. Campbell, to seek his home in this country, and our subject remembers that after he had crossed the ocean and joined the family in Ohio he said that he had never been ill in bed a whole day in his life, although he was then ninety-five years of age. He died three years later.

His parents being poor, our subject was early thrown upon his own resources, and was also largely responsible for the maintenance of the family. At sixteen years of age he ran a boat on the Ohio canal, and during the two following years he was an intimate acquaintance of James A. Garfield, who was employed at the same work. After two years he apprenticed himself to the blacksmith's trade in Akron, Ohio, and upon the completion of his time he went to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he worked as a journeyman for nine years. During this time, in 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Cunningham, a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. In 1857, having lost his health through overapplication to his trade, he was advised by physicians to give up blacksmithing and devote himself to outdoor work. With this object in view he migrated to Indiana and settled on a farm in Orange County. During the summer months he cultivated his land and in winter taught school. In this way he continued for twelve years, with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company M, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, and engaged in fighting the guerillas, taking part in many skirmishes. His original enlistment had been in Company F, composed of friends and those who had been his pupils in school. But owing to sickness he was unable to be mustered into the service with the others, and when he joined them he found his company full, so he was assigned to Company M, composed of strangers. He took part in the battles of Nashville and Franklin, the Davis raid and the capture of Mobile. He was mustered out of the service at Vicksburg in November, 1865, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind. On his return to Indiana he resumed farming and teaching.

In 1869 he came to Kansas and settled one mile southeast of Lecompton, where he leased land from Col. William M. Nace, residing there for two years. He then removed to the home in Lecompton where he has since resided. Shortly after settling here he was elected justice of the peace and served in the office for six years. For four years after coming to town he continued farming, but the grasshopper scourge of 1874 and 1875 destroyed his crops and discouraged him completely with farming. After losing his second crop in 1875 he was left with a debt on his home and no means. For two years he engaged in railroading, working as a section hand, after which he was made foreman of the section, and worked in this capacity for five years. He resigned when he was offered a position in the water service at Lecompton, a position which he filled one year, but being crippled through an accident, was obliged to resign. Since then he has not been able to actively engage in any business. After the expiration of his term as justice of the peace he was elected police magistrate of Lecompton and served in this office for nine years. Upon refusing to serve longer he was elected city attorney, which position he still holds.

Politically Judge Ferris has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He is a man of earnest Christian character, and has from youth been interested in church and Sunday-school work, being an active member of the United Brethren Church. He has often acted as arbiter in disputes between his neighbors, and in frequent instances has been the confidant of both parties involved. His known integrity and justice of character have made him respected among

his associates. He and his wife became the parents of nine children, but only four are now living, namely: Mary E., wife of Dr. E. B. Packer, of Osage City, Kans.; Ellen, who married Dr. R. O. Loggan, of Philomath, Ore.; William L., who is connected with the Santa Fe Railroad; and Joseph H., who is engaged in railroading in Colorado.

GEORGE P. WASHBURN, of Ottawa, is a member of a family that made a record for valor and devotion to the Union during the Civil war. At the opening of that conflict his father, P. S. Washburn, raised a company of volunteers and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, after which he served with recognized bravery until he was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. The effects of the wound were so serious that he was disabled for further service and obliged to resign. He never recovered from the injury, but after twenty years of suffering, died in 1882. The oldest son, A. M. Washburn, with a patriotic loyalty that belonged to him by inheritance and training, enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, of which his father was a commissioned officer. During Price's raid, in the fall of 1864, he was killed by the Confederates near Lexington, Mo., and now rests in an unknown grave. The second son, who forms the subject of this sketch, accompanied his father, whom he assisted in the management of his affairs and outfit while at the front. When his father was wounded at Shiloh he brought him to St. Louis, where, in August, he was honorably discharged. In the fall of 1863 the young man had his first experience as an enlisted soldier. At that time he volunteered in the company of which his father had been an officer, and joined his regiment at Vicksburg, later taking part in the expedition up the Red River under General Banks, and participating in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and other engagements on the homeward route. His next expedition was into Mississippi, for the re-inforcement of General Sturgis against General Forrest in the battle of Guntown. After his return to Memphis he again accompanied an expedition to Mississippi and took part in the battle of Tupelo. In September he was ordered to St. Louis, and from there went to defend the west against Price. He took part in the battle of the Big Blue and various skirmishes. It was during this raid that his brother was killed from ambush. After Price retreated he was ordered to St. Louis and thence to Nashville, where he arrived about the same time with General Thomas. He was present at the battle of Nashville and the siege of Mobile, Ala., also witnessed the taking of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, together with other fortifications. After the fall of Mobile his command under Gen. A. J. Smith started for Montgomery, Ala., but when half way to that city received word of Lee's surrender, and on that account were ordered back to Mobile, thence detailed to go to Fort Morgan for the winter. He was mustered out of service at St. Louis, in April, 1866. Nor were he, his brother and father the only members of the family in this company. His uncle, Wilbur Davis, was a sergeant and served actively until he was killed at Nashville.

George Washburn removed from Brown County, Ohio, to Ripley County, Ind., in an early day. He was of German parentage and spoke no language but German. His son, Cornelius Washburn, died on the farm on White Oak Creek, twenty miles northeast of Ripley, Brown County, in 1821, at thirty-six years; his wife died at Covington, Ky., in 1856, aged sixty-seven, her death resulting from an accidental fall down the stairs of her home. P. S., son of Cornelius Washburn, was a leading architect and contractor in Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio. October 20, 1840, he married Hannah C. Boyce, who died at Fairmont, Clark County, Mo., May 5, 1858. Becoming the owner of large tracts of land in Clark County, Mo., he removed there in 1857, and continued to reside there until his death. He had six children, viz.: Ellen, who died in 1860; A. M.; George P.; Charles C., a contractor, of Mount Pulaski, Ill.; Belle, who died in 1870; and Mrs. Tillie Thompson, of Ottawa, Kans.

The subject of this sketch was born in Brown

County, Ohio, March 21, 1846, and was reared in Covington, Ky., until 1857, after which he lived on a farm in Missouri. After his return from the war he attended school in Fairmont one year, and then spent two years in Quincy, Ill., learning the carpenter's trade. Meantime he studied mathematics, drawing and architecture in the evening school at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, from which he graduated. He was employed as journeyman in central Illinois and finally settled at Mount Pulaski, where he engaged in contracting and building. In 1878 he removed to Kansas City, where he was employed as architect and superintendent for Cross & Taylor. He had charge of the building of the Atchison Union depot, the Denver Union depot, the union depot at Peoria, Ill., and other important railroad buildings. On the death of Mr. Taylor he returned to the main office of the firm in Kansas City, and continued there until the spring of 1882, when he came to Ottawa. Under Governors Martin and Humphrey he was for six years architect for the state board of charities, and built several state institutions, among them the industrial school for girls, additions to the reform school at Topeka and blind institution at Kansas City. Meantime he continued his business at Ottawa. He was architect and had charge of the building of the court house at Ottawa, which is one of the finest in the state. He was architect of the court house at Atchison, which cost $100,000; the court house, county infirmary and jail in Johnson County; the court house in Miami County, Kans.; and the court house and jail in Woodson County. Besides these Kansas buildings he built the court house in Pittsfield, Ill., and a $40,000 jail at Logansport, Ind. Many of the finest business blocks and residences in the state have been erected under his superintendence. He was architect for the Baptist Church, First National Bank and all the school buildings in Ottawa, also the Baker University buildings in Baldwin. His contracts have always been carried out in a business-like and trustworthy manner, and no architect in the state stands higher than he. Since 1885 he has been a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and has attended all of their annual conventions since that time. He has his office at No. 413 South Main street, Ottawa.

In February, 1870, at Niantic, Ill., Mr. Washburn married Alice, daughter of C. A. Sponsler, who removed from her native city, Springfield, Ill., to Ottawa, Kans., where he followed the architectural business. They are the parents of four children. The oldest, Pearl, is a fine musician and well-educated lady; she is now the wife of Rev. J. C. Coggins, pastor of the Christian Church at Independence, Kans., and a fine scholar and excellent speaker. The older son, C. A., is studying architecture under his father. The youngest children are named Hazel and George Thomas.

Fraternally Mr. Washburn is connected with the Masons and the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows. He is active in the work of the George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G. A. R., in Ottawa, and has represented it in the state encampment, also in the national encampment at Milwaukee. He is also connected with the Kansas Commandery of Loyal Legion. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church. Politically he has always supported Republican principles, and has represented his party in local committees and state conventions. He stands high among the citizens of Ottawa, where he has a reputation for liberality and enterprise, as well as for success in his chosen business.

CHARLES F. GREEVER, of Leavenworth, city engineer, was born four miles north of Savannah, Andrew County, Mo., August 10, 1864, a son of George W. and Sarah (Porterfield) Greever, natives of Virginia. His maternal grandfather, John Porterfield, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, of English descent, and was a planter in Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Leonidas Greever, also a planter in the Old Dominion, was the son of Hiram Greever, a native of Scotland, who was a colonial settler of Virginia, a planter by occupation, and in religion a Presbyterian. During the Revolution he served in the American army.

The boyhood days of George W. Greever were spent in the home of his uncle, Hon. Hiram Greever, who was for eighteen years a member of the state senate of Virginia and was strong in opposing the secession of the southern states. When he was twenty-two years of age he removed to Ohio and was employed as a bookkeeper in Dayton. He returned to Virginia to marry Miss Porterfield. In 1854 he settled upon a farm in Andrew County, Mo., and afterward became a member of the firm of Greever & Beaty, who were the first to establish a pork-packing business in Savannah. He was opposed to slavery and stanch in his adherence to the Union. His younger brother, Addison, was lieutenant-colonel on General Lee's staff, but he cast his fortunes in with the Union army, raising a company for the Eleventh Missouri Infantry. He served for four years in the west and southwest as captain of his company. When his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Greever, was imprisoned at Columbus he went there, secured his release and brought him to Missouri, where he kept him until the war was over. Being thoroughly opposed to slavery, he had set his slaves free at the opening of the war and employed help whom he paid by the day.

At the close of the war Captain Greever bought a farm near Newmarket, Mo., which he operated until 1868, and then removed to Wyandotte County, Kans., twelve miles south of Leavenworth, where he cultivated a farm. In 1882 he moved to Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County, and there he died July 3, 1891, at sixty-three years of age. For eight years he had been a member of the lower house of the Kansas legislature, elected on the Democratic ticket. He organized and was president of the Kansas Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. He brought from Lexington, Ky., the first standard-bred horses that were ever in Wyandotte County, and these he continued to raise on his farm as long as he lived. Some of them acquired a wide reputation in racing circles. In 1888 he brought out three head of the best breed from Kentucky. One of these he was driving when he met his death. The horse turned a corner so rapidly that he was thrown into a wire fence and received injuries from which he died two hours later.

Mrs. Sarah Greever died in Wyandotte County in 1875. She was the mother of five children, viz.: William S., a farmer of Cowley County, Kans.; James P., who died in Wyandotte County; John B., a farmer in Leavenworth County; Charles F.; and Mrs. Sarah E. Allan, of Reno, Leavenworth County. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Kansas. In 1882 he attended the Palmer Academy, and a year later became a student in the Friends' Academy in Tonganoxie. During 1884–89 he attended Campbell University at Holton, where he completed the regular university course. Meantime he had spent a year with an engineering corps of Kansas City. In April, 1889, he went to Oklahoma with the engineering department of the Denison & Washetaw Valley Railroad Company, with whom he remained until the surveying had been completed. Returning home in July, 1889, he spent four months there, and then went to Denison, Tex., where he was first assistant engineer in charge of construction of sewer work of twelve miles in Denison. He also completed the rapid transit railway of Denison, later had charge of the construction of a wagon bridge across the Red River at Denison. Returning home in April, 1891, he took charge of his father's affairs from that time until January, 1892, when he was appointed county engineer of Leavenworth County by the board of commissioners. He continued to hold the position constantly until August 1, 1897, when his resignation was accepted, but on the 1st of January, 1898, he was again appointed to the office. From 1893 to 1895 he served as county surveyor, to which office he was elected on the Democratic ticket. April 21, 1897, the mayor appointed him city engineer, and since that year he has also been chief engineer of the Leavenworth & Lansing Electric Railway Company, in the laying out of which road he was interested from the start. With his brother he is interested in farming and the breeding of fine horses, and at the head of his stable has Owray, by Onward.

Fraternally Mr. Greever is a member of the



JACOB H. ROTHENBERGER.

Masonic lodge in Leavenworth. He was made a Mason in Henry Lodge No. 190, A. F. & A. M., at Tonganoxie, and had the distinction of being the youngest master of that lodge. He is also connected with the chapter Masons. In politics he has always been firm in his allegiance to the Democratic party. He has frequently been a member of the county central committee. In 1896 he served as a member of the state central committee, and he has been a delegate to state, congressional and county conventions. He is a warm admirer of Senator W. A. Harris, of Leavenworth County, whose candidacy for the senate he actively promoted in 1897.

JACOB H. ROTHENBERGER, proprietor of the Pioneer Cooper Works, is one of the oldest business men of Leavenworth. July 1, 1859, he opened a shop on the corner of Main and Choctaw streets, where he remained for eighteen months, later removing to Choctaw street, between Fourth and Fifth. In 1864 he bought property on Sixth street and built the works which now extend from Short to Oak street, a depth of two hundred and twenty-five feet, and a frontage of one hundred and thirty-five feet. Not only is this the oldest, but also one of the largest cooper shops in Kansas. During early days he manufactured barrels out of rough lumber, but now uses the machinery process. Besides his shop he owns other property, including farm land in Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County, and is also interested in other enterprises.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Rothenberger was for three terms councilman from the third ward, and for one term served as president of the council, being acting mayor during the absence of the mayor. During 1891 and 1892 he served for nineteen months as chief of police of Leavenworth. In 1893 he was elected county sheriff on the Republican ticket, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected by a large majority, serving from January, 1894, to January, 1898. During his service he quelled a mob of striking miners who had come from Rich Hill, Mo., intending to force the Leavenworth mines to stop work. Through his wise management trouble was averted and the miners were sent home to their side of the river. During the Civil war he was a member of a militia company that was called out during the Price raid. In 1861, when Leavenworth was threatened, he took thirteen men from the Turner's Society to Fort Leavenworth for enlistment; the first company raised here for service was composed of Germans, but by mistake it was made Company I in the First Kansas Infantry.

Mr. Rothenberger was born in Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, August 8, 1833, a son of Henry Lawrence and Elizabeth (Schumacher) Rothenberger, also natives of Bavaria. His father, who was a guide in the French army, had been captured by the French and forced to serve in that capacity. By trade he was a cooper and brewer. In 1857 he came to America and settled in Des Moines County, Iowa, thence came to Leavenworth, where he died. His wife also died here. Of their three children, two sons, Jacob H. and John, are living. The latter, who was a soldier in the First Iowa Infantry, is now a farmer in Delaware Township.

When a boy our subject learned the cooper's trade under his father. In 1851 he left Havre in the sailer "Bavaria," which anchored in New York after a voyage of thirty-five days. For three years he was employed at the cooper's trade in New York. In 1854 he settled in Burlington, Iowa. At the time of the Pike's Peak excitement, in 1859, he started west with a party, traveling via ox-team to Kearney, but they met so many people returning and the reports were so discouraging, that he became discouraged and went to Nebraska City. Thence he came to Leavenworth, where he worked at his trade for a short time, and then opened a shop of his own. In this city he married Catherine, daughter of Theodore Herboldsheimer, and a native of Bavaria; she came to America with her father, who settled at Junction City, Kans., but later removed to Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Rothenberger became the parents of eleven children, of whom the following survive: Ida, wife of George W. Kaufmann, of

Leavenworth; Agnes, Catherine, Elizabeth, Edward and Otto; Mary died in 1895; Charles in 1892; and three died in infancy.

For many years Mr. Rothenberger was president of the German-English school board; about twelve years he was president of the Turners' Society of this city, and for four years he was president of the German-American Publishing Company, which published the Leavenworth *Freie Presse*. Fraternally he is a past officer in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; was for fourteen years master of exchequer in the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Uniform Rank; is past president of the Order of Foresters and the Sons of Herman; and is financier in the lodge of United Workmen, which he has represented in the grand lodge at different times.

WILLIAM H. GILL, who was one of the early settlers of Kansas, owns three hundred acres of farming land in Douglas County and resides in Palmyra Township. He was born in Cornwall, England, July 1, 1832, and was ten years of age when, in 1842, his father, Richard Gill, crossed the ocean to establish his home in America. The family settled in Missouri, but in two years removed to Galena, Ill., and there the father was interested in lead mines until 1867. During the latter year he brought the family to Kansas, and bought a house and lot in Baldwin, where he settled and spent the remainder of his life in retirement from business cares. In religion he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics voted with the Republican party, but, being a man of quiet, retiring disposition, never took an active part either in religious or political affairs. His death occurred when he was eighty years of age. In early manhood he married Mary Glanville, who was born in England and traced her ancestry back to the early days of that country. She died in Baldwin when seventy-eight years of age.

The family of which our subject was the third consisted of eight children. The eldest, Sophia, is the widow of Richard Stephens, of Palmyra Township. Mary G. is the widow of Stephen R. Elwell, also of this township. Elizabeth Ann married Brazilla Dunn and lives in Oregon. Richard G., who came to Kansas in 1856 to ascertain the whereabouts of our subject, then a prisoner, took up a pre-emption claim in Douglas County and resided here for several years. During the war he was pressed into the Confederate army, but deserted at the first opportunity, not being in sympathy with that cause. His last years were spent in Arkansas, where he died at fifty-two years. John G. is engaged in farming in Franklin County, Kans. Emma was first married to Charles Chetlan, and after his death became the wife of Col. Charles Adams. Katie married Lorenzo Graves and died at forty years of age.

When seventeen years of age our subject left the home of his parents and went to St. Louis, Mo. He attended the Desperes Academy twelve miles from that city for a time and also taught a school near there. Later he taught in Iowa County, Wis., for three years, after which he was a student in the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis. However, on account of trouble with his eyes, he was obliged to discontinue his studies. During the border ruffian excitement he came to Kansas, in July, 1856, via Nebraska City, where he met a company of emigrants under Colonel Eldridge, and with them he proceeded as far as Topeka. While he was there he responded to a call for volunteers and on the same day started to hunt a gang of ruffians, overtook and fought them, then went to Lecompton. Next he proceeded to Lawrence, where he was stationed for some time. He took part in the Hickory Point fight with the border ruffians, and the next day, while returning to Lawrence, he and the other members of his company were captured by a company of United States troops and held prisoners for about three months. On being released he returned to Lawrence, where he was employed in putting up ice and in operating a shingle machine.

In February, 1857, Mr. Gill pre-empted a claim and began the improvement of the land. He retained the property for several years, not dispos-

ing of it until after his marriage. In 1858 he returned to Illinois, where he taught two terms of school. Later he taught again in Wisconsin. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company B, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered in as first lieutenant. The captain of the company being always on detached duty, our subject had command of the company the greater part of the time. At Frankfort, Ky., he served as post commandant. Quantrell was captured by his regiment and died while held a prisoner by it in Louisville, Ky. After a service of three years and three months our subject was honorably discharged, the war having closed. Upon being discharged he returned to Kansas and has since made his home in Douglas County. Politically he always supports Republican principles. He is a member of the Grange and also belongs to Seth Kelley Post No. 410, G. A. R., of Vinland.

The marriage of Mr. Gill united him with Mrs. Mattie V. (Cutter) Kelley, widow of Seth Kelley. She was born in Massachusetts and came to Kansas in an early day. By her first marriage she has one son, George Kelley. The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Gill are Helen Gertrude and Mary Glanville. Mrs. Gill is a lady of culture and took an active part in the establishment of a public library at Vinland. In religious connections she and her son and the two daughters are Presbyterians, while Mr. Gill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ELBERT BALES. The character of the soil of Leavenworth County is such that various branches of agriculture may be followed with a reasonable hope of success. Accordingly, some men have interested themselves in the stock business, for which the fine pasture lands afford an excellent opening; some have engaged in raising corn and wheat; some have made a specialty of the apple business, and others have given attention to the raising of small fruits. Mr. Bales has made the potato business his specialty, and the remarkable success with which he has met proves that he did not err in judgment in taking up this line of work. In 1890 he purchased a farm in the Kaw bottom in Sherman Township. The place consisted of one hundred and seventy acres, which he at once planted to potatoes. Since then he has made many improvements on the farm, among them being the erection of a substantial country home. He has also added to his property and now owns two hundred and twenty acres, of which about one hundred acres are planted in potatoes. During the season he makes large shipments to the markets. His success has encouraged others to engage in the business. Realizing the value of concerted action, he has labored to secure an organization of potato growers in this locality. Largely through his influence the Kansas Produce Growers' and Dealers' Association was organized, the object of which is to encourage the growing of better crops and the securing of more satisfactory arrangements for marketing; and he has served as president of the society.

Mr. Bales was born in Greene County, Tenn., in 1856, a son of Abner and Cerena (Pierce) Bales. His grandfather, Jacob Bales, was a native of Sullivan County, Tenn., and a life-long resident and farmer in that county, where he was a man of considerable prominence. In religion he was of the Quaker faith. He died in 1875, when eighty-seven years of age. He was a descendant of one of three brothers who came together from England and settled in Virginia. Abner Bales was a farmer of Greene County and also, prior to the Civil war, engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil and of boots and shoes. Reared in the Quaker religion, and a firm believer in the doctrines of that society, he believed wars to be wicked and Godless; hence he refused to take any part in the Civil war. However, his sympathies were with the Union. He died at his home in Greene County in 1863, when fifty years of age. His wife died at the age of sixty-two. They were the parents of eleven children, all but two of whom are still living. They are: Mary, widow of Frank Patterson; Louisa, the wife of Robert Corder; Newton; Jacob; George; Caroline, who married Jacob Grimm; Thomas, Elbert and Nathan.

In 1873 the subject of this sketch left his home in Tennessee and moved to Grant County, Ind. In the fall of 1877 he settled in Kansas City, Kans., where he was employed for four years. In the spring of 1882 he began growing potatoes in Wilder, Kans., where he remained for two years, and afterward he spent seven years in the same business at Edwardsville. In 1890 he purchased the property which, with its subsequent additions of land, comprises his present home. Politically he is a Democrat, and keeps well posted concerning public questions. For several years he has been a member of the school board and one of the active workers in promoting the interests of his district school. He is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church and a contributor to its support. His first wife, whom he married in 1884, bore the maiden name of Laura Wilson; she died in January, 1886. Afterward he was united in marriage with Letha Olive Pipes, by whom he has four children: Lennie, Beulah, Florence and Helen.

ISAAC F. HUGHES, chairman of the board of county commissioners and a successful merchant of Lawrence, was born in Gloucester County, N. J., July 29, 1861, a son of William M. and Sarah S. (Abraham) Hughes, natives of New Jersey. His father, who was a member of an old family of that state, engaged in farming there until 1868, when he settled upon a farm in Reno Township, Leavenworth County, Kans., and there he made his home during the remainder of his life. While on a visit to the Centennial Exposition he died at the Hughes home in Philadelphia. He was then sixty-eight years of age. His wife died at North Lawrence, April 1, 1898, at the age of seventy-nine years. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Robert W., who was a member of a New Jersey regiment during the Civil war, and is now connected with the Santa Fe road in Newton, Kans.; Mrs. Mary K. Southern, of Manchester, England; William A., who was an engineer on a ferry running between Philadelphia and Camden, and died in the latter city in 1895; Mrs. Emma Hogbin, of Hamilton County, Kans.; G. C., who is in his brother's store in Lawrence; James J., of Tehama County, Cal.; Charles W., who resides in Portland, Ore.; and Isaac F.

The last-named was seven years of age at the time the family settled in Kansas. He attended a school in Reno Township, also spent four winters in the Lawrence school and in the business college. In 1879 he entered the employ of S. B. Pierson in order to learn the milling business, and remained in the same place for more than six years, meantime thoroughly learning the trade. He then became manager and head miller in Babcock's mill in North Lawrence, and continued in the same place after it become the property of another gentleman and was transformed into a flour mill. In February, 1893, he embarked in the grocery business, beginning on a small scale on Locust street. In June of the same year he took in Edward B. Pine as a partner and enlarged the business. Since June, 1894, he has occupied the building at No. 187 Bridge street, to which, in 1896, he built an addition at the north end, and began to deal also in meats and provisions. In January, 1899, he invested $1,600 in groceries, flour and feed, and also added fresh and salt meats and market produce to his stock. His success has been remarkable, especially when it is considered that at eighteen he began to work at $4 a week, and had not a dollar besides what he earned. His industry and intelligence, however, soon made him a valuable workman, and at the time he began in business for himself he had been able to save a nice little capital to invest in business. He is popular among his customers and by energy and accuracy has built up a large trade.

Mr. Hughes was married in Trenton, Mo., October 17, 1891, to Miss Lizzie Griffitts, who was born in Jefferson County, Kans., the daughter of an old settler of that county. They have four children: Herbert; Earl, who is the youngest boy in the Lawrence high school; Ray and Fay (twins), four years of age. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Hughes is a member of the board of trustees. In politics he is a Republican. In

the fall of 1893 he was elected to the board of county commissioners of Douglas County and was re-elected in 1896, to serve until January, 1900. He is now serving his second term as chairman of the board. Fraternally he is a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A.M.; charter member and past officer in the local lodge, A. O. U. W., in which he has been financier for years; a charter member of the Fraternal Aid, Modern Woodmen and Order of Pyramids, and is also identified with the Degree of Honor.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SEYMOUR. Throughout a long and active life, much of which was passed in Leavenworth County, Mr. Seymour maintained a reputation for integrity and manly worth, as well as for energy in his chosen occupation of farming. In 1861 he settled permanently in Kansas, establishing his home on land in Kickapoo Township, which he had purchased in 1857. In 1866 he sold that place and bought eighty acres where his family still reside. Here he engaged in raising grain and stock, adding to his land until his possessions aggregated one hundred and twenty acres. He erected the first store building at Boling Station and put in a stock of merchandise. The old house that stood on his farm he replaced with a commodious residence, containing all the modern improvements. Always interested in local affairs he did his part toward the advancement of his township and county. For eighteen years he served as justice of the peace, to which office he was first appointed to fill a vacancy and which he continued to fill by election. His decisions as justice were thoughtfully and wisely rendered and very few of them were ever reversed in the higher courts. For years he was identified with the Masonic order. In religion he was a member of the Christian Church and a contributor to its maintenance.

Mr. Seymour was born in Granger County, Tenn., February 25, 1813, and died in Leavenworth County, Kans., August 17, 1895, at the age of eighty-two years. He engaged in farming there until 1838, when he removed to Missouri and took up a claim near St. Joseph. During that year he visited Kansas, stopping at Fort Leavenworth for a short time. In 1853 he sold his Missouri claim and went to Williamson County, Tex., where he gave his attention to the stock business. In 1857 he brought a drove of mules to Kansas and at that time he bought land in Kickapoo Township. Returning to Texas the next year he remained there until 1861, when, on account of his sympathies with the Union, that section of country became undesirable for a residence. He then came to Kansas and established his home permanently in Leavenworth County. In politics he was a Democrat, but he favored the Civil war and the abolition of slavery.

By his first marriage Mr. Seymour had six children, all but two of whom are still living. June 28, 1845, he married Mrs. Susan M. Russell, daughter of Isaac Gann, and a native of Washington County, Tenn. Of the nine children born to them, seven are living, viz.: Margaret, who is married and lives in St. Louis; Samuel A., who is a farmer in High Prairie Township; Ann Eliza, who is married and lives in Wyandotte County, Kans.; George W., a cattleman in the Indian Territory; William A., a farmer of Leavenworth County; Albert J., of Kansas City, Mo.; and Robert L., who has charge of the home farm and the store at Boling.

JOHN GILMORE first came to Kansas in 1855, traveling through the territory with Governor Robinson and Messrs. Hill and Whitman on a tour of inspection. The following year he spent a short time in Duluth, Minn., with a view to locating there, but decided that Kansas offered greater inducements. In 1857 he came to Lawrence for the second time, and here he engaged in the hardware and tinware business with a partner under the firm name of Allen & Gilmore, their connection continuing until 1860. On dissolving the partnership he went to Colorado, and from there in the fall of 1860 returned east, spending the winter in Indiana. In the spring of 1861 he returned to Douglas County, Kans., and purchased one hundred and sixty

acres on the Kaw bottom, five miles east of Lawrence, where he has since engaged in the stock and farming business. He is one of the prominent agriculturists of Eudora Township, and is making a specialty of raising fine cattle and horses. Since he first came here he has added to his property until he is now the owner of one thousand acres of rich bottom land, on which he raises various cereals and potatoes. In 1874 he was one of the incorporators of the Lawrence packing house, in which he continued to be a stockholder for some time.

In Genesee County, N. Y., our subject was born November 27, 1832, a son of James Gilmore, who was a native of Washington County, N. Y., and spent his entire active life as a farmer in the Empire state. He made a specialty of stock-raising, in which he was extensively engaged for that day. In politics he was an old-line Whig and took an active part in local affairs. His death occurred in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1882, when he was eighty-six years old. He was a son of James Gilmore, Sr., who was born in Washington County and for years successfully carried on farm pursuits there. The family descended from Colonel Gilmore, an officer under General Washington. The first of the name in this country came from England or Scotland and settled in New York prior to the Revolutionary war.

By the marriage of James Gilmore, Jr., to Mary Green, who was born in New York and died there in 1853, at the age of fifty-three, there were born five children, three of whom survive, viz.: Thomas, of Livingston County, N. Y.; Sarah Mary, widow of Judge S. O. Thatcher, of Lawrence; and John. The last-named was reared on a farm in Livingston County and was educated in common schools and Alfred College at Baker's Bridge, N. Y. In 1847–48 he spent some time with his grandfather in Indiana. From there he came to Kansas. During the long period of his residence in the same locality he has witnessed many changes and has been a contributor to enterprises for the benefit of the people of his township and county. While he has never cared for political prominence, he has always kept posted concerning national problems and has been a stanch supporter of Republican principles. In 1856 he married Miss Susannah C. Odell, of Indiana. They have five children, namely: Annie O., who is with her parents; Solon T., an attorney in Kansas City; Mary G., a teacher in the Colorado Springs schools; Josephine, a teacher in Eudora; and Nydia, wife of Thomas J. Hughes, of Oklahoma.

THOMAS DYER. The farming interests of Mr. Dyer are mainly connected with the county of Douglas. He is the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Willow Springs Township, one hundred and sixty acres of which was the homestead of his father. Besides this he has three hundred and sixty acres in Franklin County, across the line from Douglas, all of which is improved; and he also owns an eighty-acre tract of valuable land near Baldwin. His attention is divided between stock-raising and cereals, in both of which lines he has had good success.

Near Milwaukee, Wis., Mr. Dyer was born March 23, 1849. His father, John Dyer, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, was reared upon a farm and married Bridget Doyle, a native of the same county as himself. After having devoted some years to farming in Ireland he decided that the new world offered him greater advantages than his own land, and therefore determined to seek a home across the ocean. In 1834 he came to America, first settling in New York, and in 1840 removing to Wisconsin, where he took up a tract of wild land. The country was new and the city of Milwaukee was as yet unknown. In the spring of 1857 he removed from there to Kansas, settling in Douglas County and entering a claim to land in Willow Springs Township. From that time he continued to reside here and met with fair success as a farmer. In early days he was active in the Democratic party and held numerous local offices. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. His death occurred January 6, 1884, at the age of eighty-three years. He was survived for some years by his wife, who passed away October 11, 1898, at eighty-nine years. Of

their eleven children, seven are still living, namely: Mrs. Margaret Gormaly, a widow living in Kansas City; John, a farmer of Willow Springs Township; Michael, who is also engaged in farming here; Lizzie, who married George W. Hayslett, of Lawrence; Martin, a farmer of Franklin County; Thomas, and James, of Willow Springs Township.

At the time the family settled in Kansas our subject was seven years of age. He continued with his parents until their death, caring for them in their old age and helplessness, and in return was given the old homestead when they died. January 9, 1877, he married Miss Ernestine Butell, of Douglas County. They are the parents of four children, William F., Joseph H., Charles H. and Rosie, all at home. In election matters Mr. Dyer is more for the man than the party, and always endeavors to support only such men as will faithfully and intelligently conserve the interests of the people. In national elections his sympathies are toward Democratic candidates. He and his wife were reared in the Roman Catholic faith. An efficient farmer and accommodating friend, he has won a high place in the esteem of his business and social acquaintances.

DR. JOSEPH STAYMAN, the pioneer fruit grower of Leavenworth County, has resided on his present homestead, within the limits of the city of Leavenworth, since 1860. At once after settling here he began to plant fruit trees and made many experiments in order to learn what varieties are best adapted to the soil and climate. Horticulture has been his life study and there is no detail of the business with which he is not familiar. He introduced the leading varieties of apples now grown in the state of Kansas, and is now engaged in producing what is known as the Stayman apple to take the place of the common apples, also raises Ben Davis and Missouri pippin varieties. The two orchards that he owns comprise a large tract of land, with about three thousand trees.

The Stayman family are of German descent and were among the early settlers of Lancaster and Cumberland Counties, Pa., where they identified themselves with the Mennonites. Joseph Stayman, Sr., a native of Cumberland County, moved to Ohio in 1839 and there died in 1848. By occupation he was a farmer and fruit grower. In politics he was an old-line Whig and one of the earliest Abolitionists in the United States. It was characteristic of the family that its members were patriotic, loyal citizens, who always took a stand on the side of the right because it was right, whether or not it might be policy to do so. He married Barbara Myers, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of John Myers, a preacher in the United Brethren Church, and a descendant of German ancestry. Nine children were born of their union, but only two are now living: Joseph; and John W., of Springfield, Ohio. The mother died in Ohio at seventy-three years of age.

In Cumberland County, Pa., the subject of this sketch was born October 7, 1817. He was reared on the home farm and under the instruction of his father, who was a fine mathematician, and in the schools held in log buildings he obtained his education. In youth he assisted his father in the milling business. In 1839 he accompanied his parents to Ohio, where for five years he was interested in the milling business with his father. During this time he was a student of phrenology, psychology and medicine. In 1846 he began to deliver lectures on these subjects throughout the country, and also dwelt much upon scientific topics, notably electricity. For nine years much of his time was spent in the lecture field. Meantime, in 1849, he married and established his home in Carlisle, Pa. In 1851 he removed to Abingdon, Ill., where for several years he practiced medicine, but in 1858 purchased a nursery business, which was the beginning of his connection with the fruit business. From Illinois he removed to Kansas, where he has since been a prominent horticulturist.

In 1876 Dr. Stayman sent fruit to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and received a premium for excellence of display. It is a fact worthy of mention that there were over two hundred varieties of fruit exhibited from Leaven-

worth County at this exposition. He was one of the county's delegates to Philadelphia. In addition to the part he took in sending fruit from his home town and county he enlisted the interest of people in different parts of the state and through his influence they sent fruit to the Centennial Exposition, where he took a premium.

Dr. Stayman is the originator of the Clyde strawberry, also of different varieties of grapes and raspberries. He has made a study of drawing and designing cuts of varieties of fruits, and these are considered very accurate. Through his influence in 1866 the Kansas State Horticultural Society was organized. The papers of organization were drawn up in his house by himself and William Tanner. He was one of the founders of the Leavenworth County Horticultural Society, of which he served as secretary for twenty years. At one time he was connected with the Grange and he has also been active in the Leavenworth County Agricultural Society.

Always interested in questions of public importance, Dr. Stayman is a Republican in his political belief. While he takes a part in local matters he has never sought office and his connection with municipal affairs has been of a general, rather than a personal, nature. He possesses inventive ability and has devised a number of articles of undoubted utility. In 1856 he invented an electrical magnetic engine, which has since been adopted by street car companies in all parts of the United States; but, not having sufficient funds to advertise and manufacture the engines himself, he failed to realize any personal gain from his invention. He and his wife, who was Susan M. Black, of Cumberland County, Pa., are held in the highest esteem by their acquaintances and have made many warm personal friends during the long period of their residence in Leavenworth.

He is one of the most noted checker players in the United States, and he corrected the "Black Doctor" game, which had been before the public for over one hundred and fifty years. He played the game with the champion checker player of the "Black Doctor," J. D. Janvier, to prove the correctness of the position taken, beating him eleven out of twelve games, the twelfth being a draw game. The series of games occupied a year and was done by correspondence. The doctor accepted his challenge and sustained his ground.

ANTON GETKER, who came to Kansas in a very early day and has since made his home in Douglas County, settled in Eudora Township in 1857 and assisted in laying out the village of Eudora. He was a member of the original town company, in which he owned two shares. At once after settling here he began to follow the cabinetmaker's trade, in which, by reliable work and fair dealings, he soon won a reputation throughout this part of the county. In 1860 he purchased one hundred acres on the Shawnee reservation, which he improved and still owns, but he has never resided on the farm, preferring, in the interests of his business, to make his home in the village. He owns several buildings in Eudora and has built up a good trade in cabinetmaking, besides which he carries on an undertaking business.

Born in Hanover, Germany, in 1824, Mr. Getker was reared and educated in his native province, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the trade which he has since followed. Believing that better opportunities awaited him in the new world, in 1856 he came to America, arriving in New York after a voyage of seven weeks in a sailing vessel. He spent three weeks in New York and then proceeded toward the great west. For a time he followed his trade in Indianapolis, Ind. Thence he went to Chicago, where he secured employment. Very soon, however, he decided to cast in his lot with the people in Kansas, which was then attracting wide attention by the opportunities it offered settlers. During the latter part of 1857 he found his way to Douglas County and here he has since made his home, working industriously and patiently in the accumulation of his valuable property. During the Civil war he was a member of the state militia and went out with his company against General Price at Westport.

The marriage of Mr. Getker, in 1882, united

him with Miss Rebecca Baker, of Chicago. They have three children, namely: William, who is now in Leavenworth; Albert and Alice, at home. The family are identified with the Catholic Church.

LLOYD DUFFEE, surveyor of Douglas County, and a resident of Lawrence, was born five miles west of this city, in Kanwaka Township, October 30, 1869, the only child of Lewis and Margaret (Sowash) Duffee. His paternal grandfather, John Duffee, a native of Pennsylvania, was descended from a pioneer farmer of that state who came to this country either from England or Scotland. Lewis Duffee was born in old Chester, Chester County, Pa., in 1834, and was nine years of age when his parents removed to Wayne County, Ind. There his youthful years were passed upon a farm. When sixteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for five years. In 1855 he came to Douglas County, Kans., and took up the claim where he now resides, section 6, township 13, range 19. From the wild land he evolved a finely improved farm. At first he made his home in a log cabin, 10x12 feet; and, in order to support himself until his farm became productive, he engaged in carpentering. During the pro-slavery and free-state troubles of the '50s he was a member of the old artillery company, and at the time Price made his raid into Kansas he joined the militia and aided in driving the southern general back. Politically he has always been an advocate of Republican principles and has voted that ticket both in general and local elections. He is now the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, which owes its productive condition entirely to his intelligent oversight. His wife was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., a daughter of Joseph Sowash, who was born in Pennsylvania and engaged in boring salt wells in that state, but after his removal to Henry County, Ind., devoted himself principally to farming. He was a mechanic and possessed inventive genius.

Having completed the studies of the schools of Kanwaka Township, in 1887 the subject of this sketch entered the preparatory department of the University of Kansas, where he gave his attention to the study of engineering and surveying. In 1894 he graduated with the degree of B. S. Returning home, he engaged in farming until 1897, when he was elected county surveyor by a fair majority. He took the oath of office in January, 1898, to serve for two years. In the discharge of his duties he has proved himself to be a competent and efficient surveyor and engineer, and has won the confidence of the people whom he represents. In politics he has always supported Republican candidates, having been reared in the faith of that party and being in sympathy with its platform regarding protection, currency and expansion.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD was a resident of Kansas for forty years. Long a public official and business man, he is remembered for his spotless integrity and accuracy of his accounts. Coming to Kansas in 1857 he engaged in the hardware business in Wyandotte and built up a large trade among the people here. At the same time he interested himself in public affairs. In politics he was always an adherent of the Democratic party. He served as county treasurer for one term and as city clerk for fourteen years, also held the office of clerk of the district court. Frequently he represented his party in county and state conventions and upon various committees.

The Shepherd family is of English descent, but has resided in America for some generations. Mr. Shepherd was born in New York City March 6, 1830, but spent his boyhood in Albany, to which city his father, Alexander Shepherd, removed in 1830, engaging in the furniture and undertaking business there. Upon completing his education he became private secretary to Erastus Corning. For a time he also carried on a hardware business in the east. In 1857 he established his home in Kansas, during the days of the free-state excitement. During the following years, as Leavenworth grew in population, he became more prosperous and his influence increased. In the citizenship of his town he held a high rank, and

his death, which occurred March 17, 1897, was deeply mourned. Fraternally he was connected with the Knights of Pythias and Masons.

In August, 1856, Mr. Shepherd married Margaret Gardiner, of Albany, N. Y. She was a daughter of John Gardiner, who was a native of Perth, Scotland, but came to America at thirteen years of age and for some years engaged in farming, but afterward was employed as maltster in Albany. He married Mary Topping, a native of England. In religion he was of the Scotch Presbyterian faith. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, and of these six are still living. All were reared to lives of usefulness and from an early age were accustomed to responsibilities. They are as follows: Carrie; Henry; Frank; Jennie, wife of John Gable; Charles Edward; and William.

DAVID H. ANDERSON, who is engaged in stock-raising and farming on section 26, Kanwaka Township, Douglas County, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., August 16, 1845, and is a son of Thomas Anderson (see sketch elsewhere in this volume). When eight years of age he was brought by his parents to Douglas County and settled with them on a farm four miles south of Lecompton. He attended school in that village and many a day rode to and from the schoolhouse with "Jim" Lane, who always carried several old pistols in his buggy. Being the oldest of the children, he early began to assist in the cultivation of the farm and attended school only at such times as he was not needed at home. During the war he was an employe of the quartermaster's department and engaged in teaming from Fort Scott south. After the close of the war he freighted from Leavenworth across the plains. Afterward he engaged in farming in Jefferson County for a number of years, and then settled just west of his present home. For a year or more he farmed in Butler and Osage Counties, and for fifteen years cultivated farms in Jasper and Platte Counties, Mo., and Jefferson County, Kans., where he was quite successful.

In April, 1899, Mr. Anderson settled on his present homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and here he has since engaged in raising cattle and general farm products. The farm has running water, which adapts it excellently for the stock business. He is a persevering, industrious man, and is familiar with the occupation which he has followed from his earliest recollections. While he is somewhat in sympathy with Democratic principles, he has never identified himself with the party, but has remained independent in his views. At this writing he is a member of the school board.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson, August 24, 1867, united him with Mary, daughter of Rev. Joseph Doughty. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Thomas, who is mining in southwestern Missouri; Ada, wife of William Narramore, also of southwestern Missouri; Ora, who married Oscar Palmer, and lives in Granby, Newton County, Mo.; John, a farmer of Kanwaka Township, Douglas County, Kans.; Eben and William, at home.

W. STANLEY WILLIAMS, proprietor of the Pacific elevator in Ottawa, is one of the successful business men of this city. In 1893 he bought the elevator and plant and has since engaged in the buying and shipping of grain, also has carried on a wholesale and retail business in feed and hay, having built a plant for the grinding of feed. Under his supervision the elevator has been enlarged to a capacity of twenty thousand bushels. It is connected with the tracks of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which renders the transportation facilities excellent. The plant is operated by steam power, and has a boiler and engine of thirty-five horse power. He has also added a store to the warehouse in which the flax seed is cleaned, and has made a specialty of shipping this seed to Chicago and St. Louis. Branch stations have been established at Richter, Pomona, Homewood, Michigan Valley, Lyndon, Quenemo, Bushong, Allen and Imes. The remarkable success of the enterprise is due to the ability and shrewd judgment of its owner, who is a man of determination, perseverance and wise discrimination.

Benjamin F. Williams, our subject's father, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, his father having removed there from Pennsylvania. During the Civil war he served in an Ohio regiment. In 1866 he settled near Mexico, Audrain County, Mo., where he engaged in farming. From there, in 1877, he removed to Lacygne, Linn County, Kans., where he carried on a lumber business. In 1880 he sold out and came to Ottawa, where he engaged in the stock business and farming. He died in 1882, when fifty-one years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Rheem, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, and died in Ottawa in 1892. She was a daughter of Daniel Rheem, who moved from Ohio to Missouri, settling at Pleasant Hill, Cass County, and there carrying on a farm until he died. Of three children (two of whom attained maturity) our subject was the oldest and is now the sole survivor, his brother, Frank R., who was teller in the First National Bank of Ottawa for ten years, being deceased. He was born near Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, August 25, 1862, and was three years of age when the family settled in Missouri. His education was completed in the high school at Ottawa and Kansas State University in Lawrence, while he also had the advantage of a commercial course in Spaulding's Business College in Kansas City, from which he graduated in 1884. For one year he was employed as bookkeeper for Fuller & Cobb's mill in Ottawa, after which he carried on a grocery for three years on Main street, and then became agent for S. A. Brown & Co., owners of the Pacific elevator. He continued the management of the business until he purchased it, since which time he has been sole proprietor.

At No. 411 South Hickory street, Ottawa, stands a handsome residence, built of buff-colored brick, and modern in architecture and improvements. Here reside Mr. Williams and his wife, who was formerly Nora Haley, and was born in Ohio, but accompanied her father, Richard Haley, to Kansas in her girlhood. In politics Mr. Williams is a Republican and on this ticket he was elected to represent the second ward in the city council. He is connected with Franklin Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M., the Modern Woodmen, and is also a member of the State Grain Dealers' Association. In the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church he has been deeply interested, and served as recorder of the board of stewards and was also the first president of the Epworth League.

WILLIAM NEELY TODD. The family represented by this enterprising business man of Leavenworth is of southern lineage and Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, Thomas Todd, was born in West Virginia, whither the family had come from the north of Ireland in his father's youthful years. He was reared in his native place and early became familiar with life upon a plantation. Though all of his surroundings were those of slavery and the sympathies of the people were with this institution, he always believed it to be a crime against the negro race. When there arose agitation concerning the admission of Kansas as a free state, he, desiring to remove from a locality distasteful to him, and wishing to cast his lot in with the free-state adherents in the west, came to Leavenworth in 1855, making the trip by boat from Wheeling to St. Louis, and thence by another boat to Leavenworth. Opening a private school in this city he gave his attention to educational work. In 1857 his family joined him here, and at that time he settled upon a farm on Pilot Knob, where he engaged in raising grain and fruit. From the first of his connection with the history of Leavenworth County he was active in local affairs, and was stanch in his adherence to the free-state movement. When the war clouds began to darken the sky he supported the Union and was loyal to its interests. When he was very ill the memorable election of 1860 occurred, and, determined to cast a ballot for Abraham Lincoln, he rose from bed and was hauled in a wagon to the polls. It was the last act of his life. The next day he died. He was then forty-one years of age. His wife, Susan, was a daughter of John Smith, both natives of West Virginia, while his mother, Mary (Neely) Smith, was born in the north of Ireland. The Smiths were prominent in Revolutionary times,

and during the Civil war were stanch supporters of the Union. In religion they were Presbyterians.

In the family of Thomas Todd there were three sons. Of these, John L., who was associated with our subject, died at thirty-one years of age; and Thomas J. has for more than twenty years been engaged in the mercantile business at Fort Benton, Mont. The oldest of the three sons, our subject, was born in West Virginia December 1, 1850. He arrived in Leavenworth July 8, 1857. After the death of his father the family left the farm and came to town, where his mother gave her time and thought to the careful training of the boys. In March, 1867, he entered the employ of Cochran, Bittman & Taylor, beginning with a small salary. About 1871 he became a traveling salesman for the house, his territory extending from northwestern Missouri to southwestern Kansas. Quitting the road in 1879 he became a member of the firm, the name of which was changed to Bittman, Taylor & Co., and he has since been connected with this business. In 1891 the Bittman-Todd Grocer Company was incorporated, with Mr. Bittman as president, Mr. Todd vice-president and manager, and J. M. Gable secretary and treasurer. For a time the firm was on Delaware street, but since 1867 the location has been at Nos. 117-119 Shawnee street, where the company now occcupies three floors, 52x125 feet. They also have a large warehouse on Main street, Leavenworth, and warehouses in Salina and Hutchinson, Kans. Ten men are employed to represent them on the road, traveling in this state, and in Missouri and Nebraska.

Besides his intimate connection with the Bittman-Todd Grocer Company, the success of which is to no small degree due to his ability, Mr. Todd is connected with other important enterprises of his home town. He is a director in the Globe Canning Company. During the existence of the board of trade he was for a time its president. He assisted in the incorporation of the Leavenworth Bridge Terminal Company, was a member of its first board of directors, and is still a director and stockholder. In politics he is a Republican, and upon that ticket was elected to the city council from the second ward, a position that he filled efficiently. However, his tastes are not in the line of office-holding, and it is his preference to devote himself closely to his important business interests. Fraternally he is associated with Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; Leavenworth Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Leavenworth Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Abdallah Temple, N. M. S. Like his father he has always been stanch in his adherence to whatever he believes will conduce to the prosperity of the nation. While he was too young at the time of the free-state agitation to fully enter into its importance, yet he took an enthusiastic part in all the exciting discussions of those days, and when the war came on he was a stanch Union patriot, though only a child of eleven years. His father had a brother, Rev. Joseph Todd, who was strong in his adherence to the Confederacy, and who settled in Missouri in an early day, later being interested in the location and founding of Leavenworth. He now resides in Shelbyville, Mo.

The marriage of Mr. Todd, in Leavenworth, united him with Miss Hattie Aller, who was born in New York state, and during war days accompanied her father, H. M. Aller, to Missouri. She is a lady of estimable character, and an earnest member of the Congregational Church. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Todd are: Thomas L., Henry Aller, Sue Aller, Josephine H. and William N., Jr.

ROBERT SWISHER. In the list of successful farmers of Leavenworth County, who through their unaided exertions and the exercise of perseverance and sound judgment, without capital to aid them in starting, have nevertheless risen to positions of influence and prosperity, mention belongs to Mr. Swisher. While he has for some time made his home in the city of Leavenworth, and is now to some extent retired from farming, he still superintends his estate of one hundred and sixty acres three miles from the city. As an agriculturist he has made a specialty of raising fine horses, hogs and mules, which business he has found profitable.

He has also cut and sold several hundred cords of wood. At this writing he not only owns his farm, but also his city home on Ottawa street, and a number of building lots in the city.

The Swisher family was founded in America in colonial days by a native of Germany, who settled in Virginia. Jacob, a son of the original emigrant, had a son, John Swisher, who was a native of Rockbridge County, Va., and there spent his entire life. He and his wife, Mary, had six children, all of whom but Robert reside in either Ohio or Virginia. Robert was born in Rockbridge County July 15, 1824, and was reared on the home farm, receiving but limited educational advantages. In 1845 he left home and went to Gallia County, Ohio, where he secured work on a farm. As soon as practicable he began farming for himself, and for six years he successfully operated a leased farm. At the time of the free-state agitation in Kansas he sold his interests in Ohio and came west, crossing the Missouri River with his two teams and landing on the Kansas side in November, 1856. Settling in Leavenworth County, he purchased, for $450, a claim to a quarter-section of land five miles west of Leavenworth. Upon that place he established his home. In the spring of 1857 he entered his land, and began the work of cultivating the soil. At the close of the Civil war he bought one hundred and sixty acres three miles from the city, and later sold his first farm.

Mr. Swisher has always been interested in local affairs, and keeps posted concerning important measures brought before the people. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket. His time has been so closely given to farming that he has had no leisure to participate in political affairs, nor has he had any desire to hold office. When he began as a farmer he had but little means. His success shows that he is a man of good business ability. He has had two mottoes which he has always aimed to live up to, and they are: "Never put off until to-morrow what can be done to-day," and "Always pay as you go," mottoes which might be adopted by everyone to their advantage. In 1845 he married Miss Mary Trout, and they have six children: Givins B., who is in California; Melzo A., who is engaged in farming in Missouri; Mrs. Sophia V. Finski, in Leavenworth; Mrs. Jane Sanders, in Kansas City; Mrs. Augusta Hunter, in Kansas City; and Alonzo, who has charge of the old homestead.

GEORGE WELLS. One of the attractive places in Leavenworth County is the farm owned and occupied by Mr. Wells. It comprises one hundred and forty acres, situated in the southern part of the city of Leavenworth, and within easy means of access via electric cars. Since he purchased the property in 1881 he has made many improvements, chief among which is the laying out of forty acres in what he calls Mound Park (better known as Wells Park). This park is a favorite resort of city people in the summer, and contains a lake, with boats, and also other improvements that make it a desirable place for recreation and pleasure.

Mr. Wells was born in Syracuse, N. Y., October 8, 1832, a son of Benjamin and Zilpha (Salmon) Wells, also natives of that city. His grandfather, James Wells, was a millwright of Syracuse and an exceptionally fine machinist. Benjamin, the eldest son of the family, was a builder and millwright. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. In religion he was a Methodist. He and his wife had five children: Caroline, who is married and lives in South Bend, Ind.; Alva, a builder and manufacturer in South Bend; Mrs. Emeline Webb, of Naples, N. Y.; Nancy, deceased; and George. The last-named was educated in the Syracuse schools, and during vacations worked with his father. When sixteen he was able to take contracts for building, and his ability won ready recognition. During his father's absences in millwright work he took charge of the building of some large houses, and when he was twenty-two he built one of the finest residences in that section. At thirty-five years of age he settled on a farm near Lawrence, Kans., and, while managing his place, also built many residences and business houses in Lawrence. His ability becoming known, he was given contracts for the building

of residences and public buildings in Kansas City, as well as in smaller cities in this section. In 1882 he established his home in Leavenworth, where he has had the contract for the Federal building, Goddard Sanitarium and many business blocks, the aggregate value of his contracts reaching a large sum.

For many years Mr. Wells voted with the Republicans, but some ten years ago he transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party. In local elections he is independent, voting for the man rather than the party. He has always refused to accept offices other than membership on the school board. Formerly he was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and now belongs to the blue lodge of Masonry. His marriage, January 18, 1866, united him with Miss Amanda Ellen Dawson, daughter of Mathias Dawson, a pioneer and wealthy citizen of Indianapolis. They have two children, Annie Lou and Frank H.

LE ROY TRACKWELL, one of the representative farmers and stock-raisers in Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County, was born in Shelby County, Ind., March 18, 1845. His father, William, was born in Cabell County, W. Va., in 1801, a descendant of an Englishman who settled in Maryland, and a son of Joshua Trackwell, a slave-owner and planter of West Virginia, and a soldier in the war of 1812. After completing his education, William Trackwell for many years engaged in teaching school. Later he was a pilot on the Ohio River, running flatboats to New Orleans long before there were any steamers on the river. In 1825 he settled in Shelby County, Ind., where he was afterward joined by his family. Clearing a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, he improved a fine farm. In 1857 he sold that place and came to Kansas, which he had visited during the previous year. He bought two hundred and forty acres where Benjamin F. Trackwell now lives, also three hundred and twenty acres in Franklin County, and afterward improved the property. Politically he was an ardent Democrat. A man of strong convictions, he took no back seat in political matters, but stood out squarely on the side which he believed to be right. About three years after coming here he was killed by a boiler explosion in a mill.

By his first wife William Trackwell had five children, Venila, Rhoda, Joshua, Lavinia and Buel. His second wife was Margaret Randall, who bore him three daughters and three sons, viz.: Mary E., who is married and lives in the state of Washington; Miranda, deceased; Le Roy, of this sketch; Benjamin F.; James, who is in California; and Alice, wife of James Warren, of Butte, Mont. The early years of our subject's life were spent in Shelby County, Ind. He was twelve years of age when brought to Leavenworth County, Kans., and for some years afterward his home was in Alexandria Township, where he attended subscription schools. In 1863 he was employed by the government in herding mules and driving teams between Fort Leavenworth and New Mexico and Texas. During the seven years he continued in the government employ he had no serious trouble with the Indians, although the latter were exceedingly hostile at the time. In 1870 he purchased an eighty-acre farm in Tonganoxie Township, where he has since made his home. In addition to this place he has entire supervision of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres owned by his father-in-law. He makes a specialty of raising Shorthorn cattle, and much of the grain raised on his farm is used for winter feed for his stock.

In his marriage Mr. Trackwell was very fortunate, as his wife was a woman of great capability and amiable disposition. She was Sarah Rose, daughter of Remus McArdle, who is now living retired at Jarbalo, Leavenworth County. She was born in Vermilion County, Ill., and died in Leavenworth County, May 20, 1895. In religion, as was her husband, she was a member of the Adventist Church and a faithful follower of its tenets. She left seven children, named as follows: William and Charles, who are farmers of Tonganoxie Township; Josie, who married William A. Wilkes, a farmer of this township; James, Maude and Remus, who are at home; and Gladys, who resides with her grand-parents,

McArdle. Fraternally Mr. Trackwell has been actively connected with the Fraternal Aid Association. In politics he is interested in the welfare of the Democratic party and votes its tickets both in national and local elections.

HON. MATT W. EDMONDS, not only as a farmer, but also as the incumbent of a position of trust and responsibility, has been successful in life. In 1898 he was elected to represent the eighth district in the state legislature, and entered upon his duties as legislator January 9, 1899. In his office he has given especial attention to local legislation. He was the author of the bill, the passage of which he secured, authorizing the county to organize and disband any school district, subject to the approval of the county commissioners; also the bill that gave to the Lansing school district a $15,000 schoolhouse and an appropriation of $600 a year for partial pay for teachers' hire. Mainly through his instrumentality an appropriation was made, providing for the payment of back salaries of employes of the state institutions, twenty per cent of whose salaries had been withheld for two years, owing to insufficient appropriation. Among the committees upon which he has served are those on federal relations, mines and mining, state library and cities of the second and third class.

Mr. Edmonds was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 9, 1864, a son of Robert and Susan (Walker) Edmonds. His father came from County Cork, Ireland to America in 1847 and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he lived for twenty-seven years. On coming west he spent two years in Leavenworth, after which he purchased the farm in High Prairie Township now occupied by our subject. Throughout life he engaged in the pork-packing business. After coming to Kansas, there being no railroad to southern Kansas, where he made his sales, he shipped the products of his packing house by wagon. In politics he was a Democrat. He died on his farm December 23, 1881. Of his ten children only two are living, Robert C. and Matt W.

The education of our subject was begun in public schools and completed in a college at Piedmont, Mo., and in Campbell University, Holton, Kans. For two years he taught school in Missouri, but owing to the death of his father returned home, and with his brother, succeeded to the management of the farm of two hundred acres. The old homestead has never been divided, but is owned jointly by his mother, his brother and himself. In 1888 they erected the residence in which they have since made their home.

Mr. Edmonds is a local leader of the People's party. In 1892 he was chosen chairman of the county committee and chairman of the first judicial district committee which elected Hon. L. A. Meyers judge. Of the latter committee he is still chairman. Under Governor Lewelling he served as deputy coal oil inspector. On receiving the nomination as representative he resigned the chairmanship of the county committee. He stands high among the members of his party in Leavenworth County, and in the halls of legislature has also gained a reputation for intelligence and integrity. During the existence of the Farmers' Alliance he was one of its members, and during much of the time served as its secretary.

BEATTY ARMSTRONG. During the year 1881 Mr. Armstrong came to Lecompton Township, Douglas County, and purchased a farm eight miles northwest of Lawrence. Here he has since resided, prosperously engaging in farm pursuits. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the community and favors all progressive plans whereby the people will be benefited. He is a friend of the public school system and for six years has served as school treasurer, also for two years as director of the school board. The Grange and the Farmers' Alliance number him among their members. Fraternally he is connected with Lawrence Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and Lecompton Council No. 155, Fraternal Aid Association.

In Jefferson County, Ohio, Mr. Armstrong was born August 1, 1849, a son of Robert and Ann (Ekey) Armstrong. He was one of seven chil-

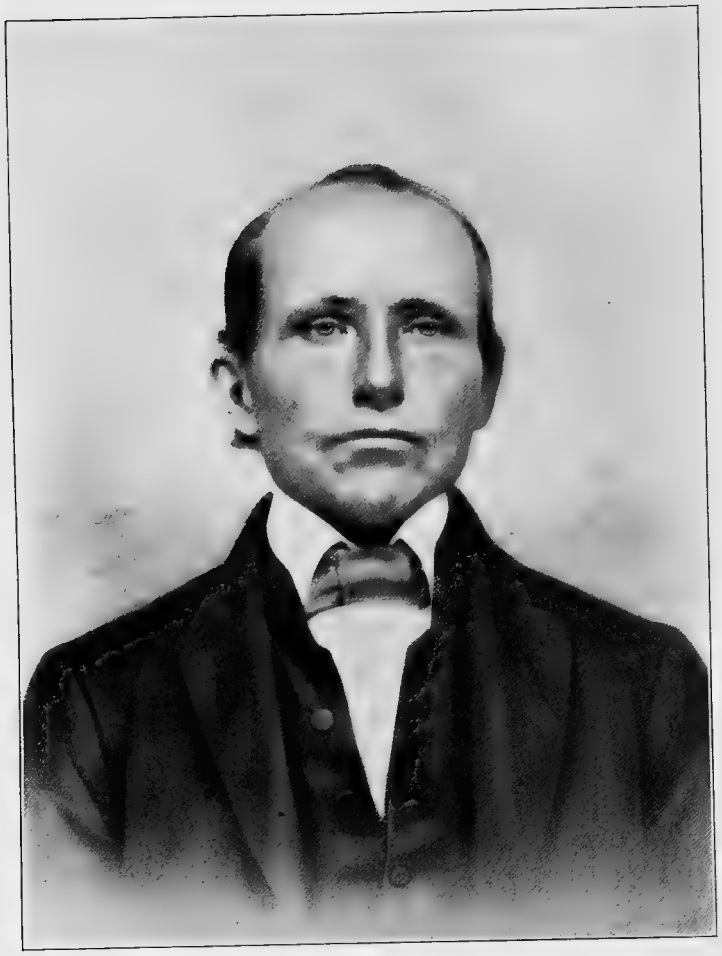
dren, of whom two besides himself are now living, namely: John G., who lives in Wood County, Ohio; and Mary J. The grandfather, Charles Armstrong, was one of the early settlers of Jefferson County, Ohio, having settled there when his township contained only three houses. He was a native of Ireland and in early life was employed as a shoemaker, but after settling in America became a farmer. He married a Miss Jackmond, who was born in Ireland, and who, three years after Mr. Armstrong had crossed the ocean, came to America in the same ship in which he had sailed to the new world.

Robert Armstrong was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1799, and at an early age assumed the management of the home farm, which he continued to cultivate until 1866. He then removed to Seneca County, where he purchased land and resided until his death. He was one of the leaders in the capture of General Morgan at the time of the latter's celebrated raid through Ohio. Some three days prior to the capture of the general, Mr. Armstrong was chosen by Colonel Shackelford to assist him in locating the Confederate leader, and he finally located the camp, crept cautiously up, seized the gun of one of the men on picket duty, captured the man, and succeeded in taking him away a prisoner without arousing the camp. For thirty years he was a faithful member of the Methodist Church. He was a public-spirited man, liberal to a fault, and a contributor to all charities and churches in his home neighborhood. His death occurred April 7, 1876.

On reaching manhood our subject apprenticed himself to the trade of a stone mason and brick mason, and from that time until 1878 he gave his time largely to his trade in Ohio. In 1878 he determined to come west. In March of that year he arrived in Kansas. Choosing Douglas County as his home, he settled in Kanwaka Township. For three years he farmed as a renter there. In 1881 he came to Lecompton Township, where he has since made his home. In 1873 he married Miss Mary A. McClung, daughter of John McClung, whose ancestors were early settlers of Ohio. They are the parents of four children namely: Ethelyn I., wife of George Banks, a farmer near Garden Grove, Iowa; Harley C., who is also engaged in farming near Garden Grove; Edith C., wife of Frank Miller, who assists his father-in-law in farming; and A. I. Delbert, a farmer in Kanwaka Township.

CALVIN F. EATON, deceased, one of the first settlers on the Kaw bottom, near Lawrence, was born in Lowell, Ohio, in 1833, the son of William and Jane (Barclay) Eaton, natives respectively of Vermont and Ohio. He descended, on the paternal side, from English ancestors who settled in Vermont early in the history of that state. His father migrated from that state, settling in Ohio, where he married and made his home for some years. About 1860 he removed west to Kansas, but soon afterward returned to Ohio and enlisted in the Union army. When a young man he engaged in teaching school and the money thus earned was used for defraying his expenses while he studied law. Much of his active life was devoted to the practice of law, in which he was successful. His mental gifts were such as to place him in the front ranks of the citizenship of his community. He died when seventy years of age. Of his children Samantha and Calvin F. are deceased, and Frank makes his home in Kansas.

The early years of the life of our subject were spent in Lowell, Ohio. In 1852 he started overland for California to seek his fortune in the gold fields of the far west. After remaining there for several years, in 1859 he returned to his native place. In the spring of 1860 he came to Kansas and purchased one hundred and sixty acres on the Kaw bottom, in Eudora Township, Douglas County, where he afterward made his home. However, he did not cultivate the farm himself, but rented it to other parties, and went again to California to engage in mining there. Meeting with little success he returned and took up the management of his farm in 1864. On the place he made a number of improvements. Just as he was getting the land in condition for cultivation, death closed his earthly career, in 1868, when he



WILLIAM GARDNER.



WINSLOW DAVIS.

was thirty-five years of age. He was a man of quiet, retiring disposition, and was best loved by those to whom he was best known, having those qualities of heart and mind which win affection and esteem. During the Civil war he was a member of the state militia, in which he rendered service at the battle of Westport and during Price's campaign.

January 29, 1864, Mr. Eaton married Miss Rebecca Blond, a native of Quebec, Canada, but a resident of the States from early childhood, having accompanied her parents, Isaac and Mary (Sanderson) Blond, first to Pittsburgh, Pa., and thence to Ohio. She is a lady of executive ability, and since the death of Mr. Eaton has superintended the home farm, showing judgment in its management. In 1894 her residence was destroyed by fire, but during the same year she built another house with modern appointments. She is the mother of two children by her first husband, Ella, and Harry C., who assists in taking charge of the old homestead. In May, 1876, Mrs. Eaton married Sino Stanley and they had one daughter, Florence May Stanley.

WILLIAM GARDNER, deceased, who was one of the pioneers of Hesper, Douglas County, was born in Guilford County, N.C., January 19, 1807, a son of Thaddeus and Eunice (Starbuck) Gardner, both of whom were natives of Nantucket Island. Growing to manhood in his native place, he early learned lessons of self-reliance, industry and perseverance, which stood him in good stead during the vicissitudes of an active life. It was difficult for him to gain a substantial footing in the south, where the surroundings and conditions were such as to prevent prosperity. At the opening of the Civil war, in 1861, he removed to Kansas and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near the present village of Hesper, in Eudora Township, Douglas County. Here, busily engaged in agricultural pursuits, he passed the remaining years of his life, and here death came to him, in 1881, at the age of seventy-three years.

By birth and training Mr. Gardner was a member of the Friends' Church. In character he possessed those attributes usually noticeable in members of that sect, being modest, unassuming, strictly honest and peace-loving. When Quantrell made his famous raid to Lawrence he passed Mr. Gardner's home and killed a man one mile west, but he said that, while he would like to have another man he did not wish to disturb a people so peaceful as that of the Quakers. The fact that his religious views prevented him from taking part in the Civil war did not prevent Mr. Gardner from supporting the cause of the Union in such other ways as were possible. Believing that slavery should not exist he removed from the south, although by doing so he sacrificed almost all of his property and the mercantile business which he conducted at Florence, N. C. While living in the south, May 6, 1841, he married Miss Penelope Hill, a native of North Carolina, and who is still living. She is a lady of gentle demeanor, with a heart full of kindness toward the suffering and distressed and a ready sympathy that wins friends among her acquaintances.

WINSLOW DAVIS. During the period of his residence in Eudora Township, which covered twenty-three years, Mr. Davis won and retained a high position among his fellow-citizens, and became known as one of the honorable, industrious farmers of Douglas County. He was born in Randolph County, N. C., in 1813, a son of James and Caroline (Winslow) Davis, both natives of North Carolina. When a boy he received fair advantages and for a time, in early manhood, he engaged in teaching school. However, agriculture was his occupation throughout the greater period of his life.

At the opening of the Civil war Mr. Davis, finding surroundings unpleasant in the south, determined to settle in Kansas. Accompanied by his wife and two children they had adopted he made the trip, overland, from Guilford County, N. C., to Douglas County, Kans. After a long and weary journey, which was made in a covered wagon, he finally arrived at his destination, and settled near what is now Hesper, on an eighty-acre

tract. At the same time he entered a quarter-section in Chase County and another quarter in Lyon County, but made his home in Douglas County, where he followed general farming.

For many years Mr. Davis was a prominent worker in the Society of Friends, in which he long officiated as an elder. At the time of the building of Hesper Academy he was one of the most liberal contributors to the movement. His life was unmarked by great changes or adventurous incidents. He pursued the quiet, even tenor of his way as a peace-loving Quaker, striving in word and deed to exemplify the teachings of that sect, and in its faith he passed away, in 1884, at the age of seventy-one years. He had been married in 1837 to Margaret Hill, who, since his death, has resided in the home that she built at Hesper, with her sister, Mrs. Gardner.

GEORGE F. GODDING, member of the firm of Beal & Godding, at No. 812 Vermont street, Lawrence, was born in Worcester County, Mass., February 21, 1855, a son of George G. and Masylvia (Wetherbee) Godding, natives respectively of New Ipswich and Rindge, N. H. His maternal ancestors were pioneers of New England and served with honor in the Indian and Revolutionary wars. His paternal grandfather, Ariel Godding (the son of a Scotchman who took part in the Revolution), followed agricultural pursuits in New Hampshire, where he owned three hundred acres stocked with cattle and sheep. He was a captain in the New Hampshire militia and was a man of much influence among his associates.

When twenty years of age our subject's father began to learn the trades of mason and carpenter. Later he took up millwright work and built both mills and flumes. Afterward he engaged in farming at Ashby, Middlesex County, Mass. In politics he was for some time a Republican. He was one of the men who originated the Know Nothing party, in the councils of which he was afterward prominent. Of his six children five reside at Ashby, where his widow still makes her home and where his closing years were spent. The oldest son and third child in the family was George F. He was only twelve years of age when he began to work in a mill and, his father being helpless from an injury at that time, his earnings were the support of a family of eight. For eight years he continued in the mill, after which he engaged in lumbering, hewing timber, which he hauled to the sawmill and then sold to the manufacturing plants. His wages were steadily increased, so that he was able to give his sisters academic educations. At the age of twenty-three he came west and joined a surveying party which laid out the Santa Fe road from La Junta into New Mexico. After working at the grading of the tracks he engaged in building irrigation ditches. Returning to Massachusetts in 1880 he carried on a commission and shipping business in Boston for a year, and then worked for three years in the city's employ.

In the spring of 1885 Mr. Godding came to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, where he engaged in the hay business and in buying and selling Jersey cattle. In March, 1891, he became interested in the livery business, having as a partner William Beal, who came to this city from London in 1874. The two purchased Mr. Taylor's barn and have since engaged in business, giving their time to the building up of a large trade. They have about twenty-five head of horses, besides boarding about thirty head for others. In 1890 Mr. Godding purchased eighty acres in Kanwaka Township, this tract being one-half of the old Cleland farm, patented from the government. As his attention is consumed by his business he rents the land to other parties. In politics he is a Republican. He is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Aid Association and the Order of Pyramids. Since nineteen years of age he has been a member of the Congregational Church, and formerly was active in Sunday-school work.

May 15, 1885, Mr. Godding married Susie F. Platts, daughter of Aaron E. Platts, and they have three sons, Roy, Arthur and Frank. Mr. Platts, who is living retired in Lawrence, was born in Rindge, N. H., a son of John V. Platts, who was born in the same place, engaged in

farming there and was a captain in the militia. His ancestors came from England prior to the Revolutionary war, in which both of Mr. Platts' grandfathers served, and one of his great-grandfathers was a noted Indian fighter. Aaron E. Platts was educated in public schools and the academy at New Ipswich and grew to manhood on a farm. Afterward he made agriculture his principal occupation. In 1855 he came to Kansas and took up one hundred and sixty acres in Kanwaka Township, where he improved a good farm and engaged in stock-raising and dairying. A Republican in politics, he served as township trustee for several years, and as county commissioner, 1869-70. While living in New Hampshire he was married, October 13, 1853, to Susan R. Wetherbee, by whom he had only one child, Susie F., who attained years of maturity.

JOHN ROBSON AITCHISON. Among the early settlers of Kansas, who experienced all the hardships of pioneer times and proved to be useful citizens during the days of border warfare, mention should be made of the subject of this sketch. He was born near Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 14, 1834, a son of James and Ellen (Robson) Aitchison, natives respectively of Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland. His parents came to America shortly after their marriage and settled in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where they made their home on a farm. They had six sons and two daughters, of whom two sons survive, Robert and John Robson. The father died when his children were small, but the mother lived to be eighty-four years of age.

Since he was a child of eight years our subject has made his own way in the world. His education was very limited, for his attention had to be given closely to self-support. In the fall of 1856 he went to Hudson, Wis., where he was employed until he started for Kansas, in July, 1857. He arrived in Lawrence on the 21st of August, and here he secured work in a brickyard. Later, going to Topeka, he put up a kiln of brick and remained about two months. His employer was unable to pay for the job, and he then returned to Lawrence, but it was difficult to secure employment of any kind. Finally he secured work with Lyman Allen, a farmer and hardware merchant, and a man of fine character. For him he worked four years, receiving $300 a year.

During the war Mr. Aitchison aided in protecting the interests of the state. At the time of Price's raid he was in a battery attached to the Third Kansas Infantry, and was detailed as a scout and dispatch carrier at Blue Mound. At one time he was detailed with a company of twenty-five to go to the Sac and Fox agency, and afterward he was sent to the border with Colonel Blood, having a number of skirmishes with Missouri ruffians. He took up surveying and assisted in surveying for railroads and towns, helping to lay out the towns of Vinland, Linwood, Norwood, Williamstown, a part of Wyandotte, and Babcock's and Lane additions to Lawrence. For five years he was with Thomas Sternbergh, the city engineer. During early days he did considerable freighting and slept outdoors both winter and summer, but the life, though a hard one, was congenial to him. In 1865 he built a store on the corner of Massachusetts and Warren streets, and this he still owns.

September 5, 1865, Mr. Aitchison was married, in Lawrence, to Miss Amanda Waters, who was born in Kalamazoo County, Mich., and in 1863 came to Kansas with George Sweitzer, a resident of Lawrence from territorial days. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church of this city, to which her husband has been a contributor. They have two children, Bertha and Ralph. Mrs. Aitchison is a daughter of Freeman Waters, a native of New York and a cooper by trade, who removed to Michigan and during the war enlisted in a regiment from that state. While at the front he was wounded and his death occurred soon afterward in Detroit. He married Susan Birdsell, who was born in New York, and died in Michigan in 1860; she was a daughter of John Birdsell, a farmer and pioneer of Kalamazoo County, Mich. In the family of Freeman and Susan Waters there were four daughters and one son, of whom three are now living.

Under Mayors Ludington and Woodward Mr. Aitchison served as street commissioner. He was offered, but refused, the position of deputy United States marshal. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. In national politics he is a Democrat, but is not radical in his views, and concedes to others the same liberty of thought and opinion which he claims as his own right. During his long residence in the state he has witnessed many changes in the state, has seen the development of Lawrence, the extension of its educational and commercial interests and the increase of its population, and to its advancement he has contributed his quota.

CAPT. STEPHEN H. ANDREWS. At the time of the slavery agitation the subject of this sketch came to Kansas to cast his fortunes in with the free-state party. In March, 1857, he arrived in Leavenworth, where he and three others bought a team and wagon and started for the Smoky Hill, seven miles above Fort Riley. His companions returned east after some months, but he remained, and was the first to take up a claim on the hill. He cleared the timber, built a cabin and began the improvement of the land, making his home alternately on that place and at Junction City. His sympathies were so strong on the side of the Union that at the opening of the Civil war he seized the first opportunity to offer his services to the government. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Second Kansas Infantry, which was mustered in at Wyandotte, he being first sergeant. He was sent to Missouri and joined General Lyon at Springfield. After a number of skirmishes, his first experience of an important battle was at Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861. Thence he was ordered to Rolla, Mo., and returned to Fort Leavenworth in September, by order of General Fremont. There he was mustered out October 31, and honorably discharged from the army. In December of the same year he returned to Massachusetts and opened a recruiting office, his intention being to bring men out to Kansas to join the Second Kansas Cavalry, but during the time the legislature was in session and passed a bill prohibiting the paying of bounty to married men residing in Massachusetts and enlisting elsewhere. This changed his plans. He was then authorized by the governor of Massachusetts to raise a company and became captain of Company A, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, his commission dating from August 1, 1862. With his men he marched south and took part, with the Army of the Potomac, in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In the spring of 1863 he was ordered west with the ninth corps to join Burnside's troops, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, after which his company went to Knoxville, Tenn., and from there rejoined the Army of the Potomac. Immediately before this, April 24, 1863, he resigned his commission, owing to the impairment of health by the hardships of army life. After his return to Kansas, during the Price raid his company of militia was ordered into service by Major-General Curtis, who commanded the western department. He was first lieutenant of the Black Hawks, attached to the Third Kansas militia, and commanded the company at the time of the raid.

Captain Andrews was born in North Scituate, Plymouth County, Mass., November 16, 1835. His father, Stephen Snow Andrews, was born in Boston, and was a son of Rev. William Andrews, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of one of the oldest families of Cape Cod. The father, who died when his children were small, married Rebecca Farrow, who was born in Roxbury, Mass., and died in Lawrence, Kans. She was a daughter of Allen Farrow, who was born in Connecticut, of French descent, and served in the war of 1812, after which he engaged in farming at North Scituate. Our subject was one of three children, two of whom are living, his sister, Mrs. Rudencia Lamb, who came to Kansas in the fall of 1857, being now a resident of Wilson County. On account of his father's death he was obliged to become self-supporting at an early age, and for some years clerked in stores. From his home state he came west in 1857, and he has since (except during his absence in the war) been

identified with Kansas. From 1864 to 1866 he engaged in the manufacture of brick, after which he became a grocer and shipper of produce, making shipments to Denver and the mountains. In 1895 he sold out and retired from business. In politics he is a Republican, and was chosen city assessor for 1900. He is a charter member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., in which he has held all the official positions and is past commander. Under Commander Green he served as assistant quartermaster-general of the department of Kansas, with the rank of colonel. He was married, in Lynn, Mass., to Miss Martha A. Stickney, member of an old family of that city.

JOHN HASKELL GILLHAM, a veteran of the Civil war, was born near Edwardsville, Madison County, Ill., February 12, 1836, a son of S. P. and Louisa (Gillham) Gillham. The family of which he is a member was founded in America by John Gillham, an emigrant from Ireland to South Carolina, who brought with him his wife and two children. Afterward his wife died and he married a German lady, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. It is a remarkable fact that all of his seven sons and his four sons-in-law served in the Revolutionary war. One of these sons, John, was born in South Carolina and was reared in the south; but, being opposed to slavery and finding he could not remain at the old home without being looked down upon because of his views, he decided to settle in the north. Accordingly he brought his family to the American bottoms of Illinois, where he was a pioneer. At the time of the removal his son, Ryderus Clark Gillham, was a youth of nineteen years, and he afterward engaged in farming in Madison County. His son, S. P., was born in that county and served in the Black Hawk war, after which he turned his attention to farming near the old homestead. When he was seventy-six years of age he was accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse. His wife, who was born near Edwardsville, was a daughter of Samuel Gillham, a native of South Carolina, and a descendant of one of the Revolutionary soldier-sons of John Gillham. Another of these sons, Isaac, was very seriously wounded at the battle of Cowpens. He was then only sixteen years of age, but he recovered and lived to be ninety-three. Samuel Gillham came from South Carolina in an early day and served as a captain in the Black Hawk war, later engaging in agricultural pursuits.

By the first marriage of S. P. Gillham ten children were born, of whom three are living, our subject being the oldest son and second child. By the second marriage three children were born, of whom two are living. One brother, Samuel C., now of Springfield, Mo., was a member of the same regiment to which our subject belonged. The latter was reared on the home farm and attended the public schools and McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., spending two and one-half years in the latter institution. In August, 1862, he volunteered in Company F, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered in at Springfield on the 9th of September. He was sent to Memphis under General Hurlbert, thence to Meridian, Miss., under General Sherman, up the Red River under Banks, thence to Tennessee, later under Rosecrans following Price in Missouri, from there back to Nashville under General Thomas, taking part in the battle in that city, and then going into winter quarters. Under General Canby he was sent to New Orleans, then at Fort Blakely, and after the battle of Red River was in constant action, never eating dinner in the same place two successive Sundays. He was mustered out as fifth sergeant at Springfield, Ill., September 6, 1865. During his entire service he never lost a day on account of illness, but he returned home with health greatly impaired, and has never recovered from the effects of his army life.

September 23, 1867, Mr. Gillham came to Lawrence, Kans., and for four years and seven months was employed by J. J. Reeser, on Massachusetts street. Under him he gained a thorough knowledge of horseshoeing. On leaving his employ he started out for himself, having a partner for two years, and then beginning alone. In 1873 he opened his shop at No. 713 Vermont

street, and here he has since continued, being the oldest blacksmith and horseshoer in the city, and having a reputation for expertness and skill in his occupation. He is very active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church and served as a trustee during the building of the new house of worship. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is identified with the Select Friends and Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., and is a demitted member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His residence is at No. 827 Tennessee street. He was married in Illinois the first time, but his wife died there soon afterward. His second marriage united him with Miss Mary E. Ware, who was born in Kentucky, but who, at the time of their marriage, was residing in Logan County, Ill. They are the parents of two sons, Harry N., who is in business in Lawrence; and Arthur W., also a blacksmith by trade.

JOSEPH POITREY, who came to Leavenworth in 1857, is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 30, High Prairie Township. The nucleus of his present property consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, bought in 1869. To it he added from year to year and now owns two hundred acres, much of which is used for pasturage, while in other fields hay is raised for winter feed. When he came here he was $130 in debt, and the payment of this debt (for which his father was security) was the first work to which he applied himself. After that had been paid he commenced to save, and by frugality and industry secured a modest competency.

Mr. Poitrey was born in France November 11, 1830, being a son of Alexander and Josephine (Delphis) Poitrey. Of eight children he and his brother, John, now a retired cattleman living in Trinidad, Colo., are the only ones who came to the United States. His education was obtained in his native land. When twenty-four years of age he crossed the ocean, coming from Paris, where he had made his home for five years. The sailing vessel "Princeton" brought him from Liverpool to New York in twenty-four days. After a short sojourn in New York and six months in Philadelphia he went to Delaware, where he worked during one winter. He then went to Reading, Pa., and for three years was employed in railroad shops or as brakeman.

On coming to Kansas in 1857 Mr. Poitrey joined his brother in Marshall County, thence went to Shawnee County and soon came to Leavenworth. A month later he started out on his own account, taking up one hundred and sixty acres in Chase County, on which he made some improvements. In 1860 he sold that tract and returned to Leavenworth County, taking up land in Kickapoo Township. During the war he was engaged as teamster in the quartermaster's department, working at Forts Leavenworth and Scott and in a part of Arkansas. From November, 1862, to March, 1863, he was on the road every day, no matter what the weather might be. At the close of the war he returned to his farm in Kickapoo Township and continued there until 1869, when he sold and bought his present property. About twenty-five acres had been cleared, but no other improvement had been made. He broke the remainder of the land, fenced the place, built a house and barns, and introduced the various conveniences of a model country home.

Politically Mr. Poitrey is a Republican. He favors good educational advantages, and for eighteen years he has been treasurer of the school board. In 1864 he married Josephine Hanequin, who was born in Lorraine, but at the time of her marriage was living in St. Louis. She died in April, 1882. Of the twelve children born to their marriage five are now living. They are: Alice, who married Paul Chmidling, a farmer near Leavenworth; Joseph, in Trinidad, Colo.; Josephine, who is her father's housekeeper and is a popular young lady; Louis, at home; and Orrie.

WALTER F. SWIFT came to Ottawa in June, 1866, when the town was new. He bought an interest in a dry-goods store, but after a few months sold out and started in the cattle business, which he continued until the country became settled. Afterward he clerked for a few months in the store of Horace J. Smith,

with whom he formed a partnership in 1868 as Smith & Swift. When the partnership was dissolved in 1871 he began in the loan business, but in 1874 again bought a hardware store, which he conducted for sixteen years. During this time he built the Swift block and also the warehouses occupied by the Topping Hardware Company. After he retired from the hardware business he resumed the loaning of money and in 1890 became interested in the life insurance business, in which he was successful from the first. During the years that have since elapsed he has written $1,500,000 in insurance, as the representative of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and has gained a position as one of the leading insurance agents in the state.

The Swift family was represented among the early settlers of New England. Job Swift was master of a coasting vessel, and his son, Charles D., who was born at Cape Cod, was only eight years of age when he began to go to sea. Later he became master of a whaling vessel and was interested at one time in twenty whalers, but when the introduction of kerosene lessened the demand for whale oil he retired from the business. He had sailed in every ocean and had rounded Cape Horn many times. After his retirement at thirty-five years he became interested in banks and insurance companies. He died in New Bedford, Mass., when seventy years of age. He married Mary Howe Crane, who was born in Dorchester, Mass., and died at seventy years. Her sister married John Preston, who manufactured the first chocolate in America, but sold his business to the now celebrated firm of Walter Baker & Co.

The subject of this sketch was one of the eleven children of Charles D. and Mary H. Swift. Of these, the eldest, William J., is a retired druggist of New Bedford. Charles D., Jr., who was first mate of a vessel engaged in Brazilian trade, was lost at sea, his ship being wrecked off Cape Hatteras. Albert H., who was with the Corliss Engine Company for twelve years, died in New Bedford. John P., who was a seafaring man in early life and served in the United States navy during the Civil war, is now living retired in New Bedford. Walter F., the seventh in order of birth, was born in New Bedford, March 25, 1845. Arthur Dean is employed in the postoffice in New Bedford. Elizabeth A., a graduate of the Greenwich (R. I.) University, married Hon. George B. Richmond, member of one of the oldest families of New Bedford, and himself a man of prominence, having served as mayor for many years, also as member of the legislature, and for the past fifteen years as recorder of deeds. Mrs. Mary H. Hewins is the wife of the agent of an eastern railroad. Ida C. lives in New Bedford.

When fourteen years of age our subject started out in the world for himself. He began as clerk in a store in New Arlington, Mass., where he was paid $50 and his board the first year, $75 and board the second year, and $100 and board the third year. In 1861 he was made assistant postmaster, the postoffice being in the store where he worked. In the spring of 1862 he resigned his position and went to Warren, R. I., later to Boston, thence to Reading, Mass., where he was employed as clerk. While in Reading a shoe merchant from Leavenworth came east to buy his goods, and each summer for three successive years he made Mr. Swift an offer, but each time the offer was refused until the third year, when he accepted an offer of $100 a month. In the spring of 1866 he came to Kansas, spending one week from Boston to Leavenworth, but after remaining with his Leavenworth employer for two months he came to Ottawa, where he now resides. He is still interested in property in Massachusetts, where he spends his summers in pleasant and invigorating vacations.

The first wife of Mr. Swift, who bore the maiden name of Amanda P. Pickrell, was born in Springfield, Ill., and died at Ottawa in 1872. His second marriage also united him with a Springfield lady, Miss Bertha Burkhardt, daughter of James Burkhardt. He is the father of two sons, Charles Delano and William A. The older son, who has traveled extensively in Europe, enlisted in the Spanish-American war in the spring of 1898 and was assigned to Troop G, Second United States Cavalry, and remained in service until the close of the war, when he was mustered

out. Mrs. Swift is a member of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Swift has been most liberal toward that church, taking an active part in its work. He served as a member of the building committee that had in charge the erection of the new house of worship. Toward all charitable and religious enterprises he has displayed the utmost generosity, and his co-operation is always relied upon in measures for the benefit of his town. It has been contrary to his principles to serve in any public or political office, and the only exception to this rule was when his intimate friends induced him to accept a position on the school board. He is a man of high character, possessing qualities that win him success in business and the friendship of his associates, and is a worthy representative of a family that gave to the world Dean Swift, one of the greatest of English humorists and satirists.

JOHN M. DYER, who was the pioneer coal operator in the vicinity of Pomona, Franklin County, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, July 13, 1841, a son of Lawson B. and Mary (Davis) Dyer, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. When about ten years of age his father removed to Jackson, Jackson County, Ohio, with his widowed mother, and there he grew to manhood, married and carried on a farm for some years. In the fall of 1851 he settled in Illinois, and from there, in 1868, he came to Kansas, locating in Greenwood Township, Franklin County, and improving a valuable farm from a tract of raw land. On retiring from active labors he returned to Illinois, where he died at eighty-two years of age. As a pioneer, both in Illinois and Kansas, he did his part toward developing local resources. For several months he acted as agent for Whetstone & Barnett in the sale of their large tract of land south of the Marais des Cygnes River. His wife is still living and makes her home with a daughter in Illinois. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are still living.

When twenty-two years of age Mr. Dyer began independent farming. In 1868 he accompanied his father to Kansas and bought eighty-six acres south of the Marais des Cygnes River, which property he at once commenced to improve. He still owns his first purchase as well as eighty-six acres adjoining, making one hundred and seventy-two acres in all. After engaging in general farm pursuits until 1883 he then moved to Melvern, Osage County, Kans., and embarked in the mercantile business, which he carried on for five years. Next, returning to his farm, he remained there for a short time, after which he moved to Pomona and built a residence. During the first year he resided on the farm, while digging a foundation for a stable he struck a vein of coal. This led him to investigate, and he found the earth was underlaid with workable deposits of coal. In 1873 he began to dig out the coal, which he supplied to the Topping mill. Since then he has opened other coal mines. He has taken out thousands of tons from his land, and supplies Ottawa and other cities and towns of this locality. He owns one hundred and forty acres (all underlaid with coal), but has only taken out about fifteen acres as yet. He was the first man to open coal mines south of the river and is the pioneer of the business in his vicinity. The product is a fine quality of soft coal, which commands a ready sale at good prices.

Besides his other interests Mr. Dyer was for three years a partner with Dr. Pasley in the drug business in Pomona. He owns ten acres, comprising his home, situated within the limits of Pomona, and is also the owner of other property. A successful man, he has labored not only for his personal prosperity, but has at the same time contributed to the advancement of local interests, and has aided in the erection of churches and schoolhouses and in other movements of undoubted value. For many years he was a Republican, but has recently allied himself with the advocates of free silver. For three years he was trustee of Greenwood Township and for one year held a similar position in Pomona. In 1894 he was his party's candidate for representative to the legislature. As a member of the school board he has promoted the welfare of the common schools. Since twenty-one years of age he has

been identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is a charter member of Pomona Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in which he has served as master. He is past noble grand of Pomona Lodge of Odd Fellows. For years he has been trustee and steward and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Illinois, April 2, 1863, Mr. Dyer married Martha J. Shreeves, by whom he has three daughters and one son, viz.: Viola, wife of Porter Groves; Frank E., who is in Wyoming; Rachel M., wife of S. E. Richardson; and Lillian B., wife of J. M. Dailey.

SAMUEL A. HOUSTON. For ten years Mr. Houston was connected with either the regular or the volunteer army. In 1855, at Zanesville, Ohio, he enlisted in what is now the Fourth (then the First) United States Cavalry, serving under Capt. George H. Stewart in Company K. On the 12th of March, 1856, he arrived with his company at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and it was then that he saw for the first time the state that for so many years has been his headquarters and his home. For some subsequent years his time was mostly spent on the plains or in the mountains, where he encountered the Indians in numerous skirmishes. Those were days of hard fighting, long rides, dangers, hardships and exposure, yet, across the chasm of the fleeting years he looks back upon them as the happiest days of all his life. Finally he was caught in a blizzard west of Fort Riley and almost perished. It was during the winter of 1859-60, and he was one of a party of forty-eight men who were caught in the norther and injured to such an extent by the cold that forty-two of the number were sent to the hospital. It was this catastrophe that caused the loss of his right eye. Shortly afterward he was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth.

When the Civil war began Mr. Houston raised forty men at Burlington and brought them to Lawrence, where they were mustered into Company D, Second Kansas Infantry, he being commissioned second sergeant. He took part in the battles of Forsythe, Dug Springs, Prairie de Anna Mountains, Backbone, Wilson Creek, Prairie Grove, etc. The original enlistment was for three months, but the time was extended to five months. He then, in October, 1861, enlisted for three years, but served for a longer time, his entire term of service being forty-four months. In the spring of 1865 he was mustered out and honorably discharged. He then became foreman for Van Light & Co. on the plains, continuing with them until 1870, when he began railroading. In 1876 he established his permanent home in North Lawrence, where he has a comfortable, attractive residence at No. 431 Locust street. He was married in Green Valley, Ill., in 1875, to Miss Ellen Z. Oswald, who was born in Maryland. They became the parents of three sons, Edward T., who died at twenty years; William, who is connected with the Maple Leaf Railroad at Oelwein, Iowa; and Charles.

Mr. Houston is past commander of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R.; a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor Pyramids; a charter member of J. M. Taylor Camp No. 78, Sons of Veterans, of which he was division chaplain, with the rank of major, in 1898–99; and secretary of the Kansas State Veterans' Association, of which he is a charter member. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican.

WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG. On coming to Kansas in 1875 Mr. Armstrong settled in Osage County, where he purchased land and spent one year. In 1876 he removed to Lawrence, where he had bought a small place on his arrival in the state. Beginning as a dealer in cattle, he gradually developed an important and profitable business, and from time to time has been enabled to increase his possessions, which now aggregate five hundred and sixty acres. In 1898 he removed from his city home to his farm three miles southwest of Lawrence, in Wakarusa Township, where he has since resided, and is making a specialty of raising hay.

A son of John and Elizabeth (Warren) Arm-

strong, our subject was born in Madison County, Ohio, January 28, 1842. He was one of eleven children, the following being the survivors: Eliza, widow of Andrew Jackson, of Madison County, Ohio; Warren, a retired farmer and capitalist of Madison County; Samuel, a cattle dealer; and Frances, both of whom reside in that county; William H.; and John F., a retired stockman and farmer of Madison County. The father was born in Virginia in 1790 and while still a boy accompanied his parents to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he enlisted in the service and remained until the close of the war. A short time after his marriage he settled in Madison County, where he bought a timbered tract and from the woods evolved a finely improved farm. The active part of his life was spent upon that place, engaging in general agricultural pursuits. In politics he was a strong supporter of the Whig party, and upon its disintegration became a Republican, but, while he was influential in political matters, he was not an office seeker and never held office. His death occurred in 1862.

Being afflicted with asthma when a boy, our subject was not able to attend school regularly, nevertheless he gained a good education by self-culture. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and during his service of one hundred days, took part in the battle of New Creek Station. After his father's death in 1862 he and his brother Warren took charge of the home farm, which they continued to manage for some time, purchasing after some years the interests of the other heirs. In the spring of 1875 they sold the place, and our subject decided to come west and engage in farming in Kansas. He has never had occasion to regret this decision, as he has been very fortunate in his undertakings in this state and has gradually built up a farm that is surpassed by few in Douglas County. He is a Republican in politics, but has been too much engrossed with his personal affairs to devote attention to public matters and has never cared for official positions.

February 9, 1875, Mr. Armstrong married Miss Anna M. Paine, who was born in Madison County, Ohio, her father, Zadock Paine, being a prominent farmer there. Two sons comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong: Earl W., who is in charge of one of his father's farms; and Frank M., who assists in the cultivation of the home place.

MRS. HANORA (HICKEY) ANDERSON, who was one of the early settlers both of Illinois and Kansas, and is now living on a farm four miles south of Lecompton, Douglas County, was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, in 1816, a daughter of David and Margaret (Ryan) Hickey. She was one of eight children, five of whom are still living, namely: Mary, widow of Daniel Mahoney, of Osage County, Kans.; Ellen, wife of Michael Ryan, of St. Louis, Mo.; Hanora; David, who lives in Springfield, Ill.; and Ann, widow of Michael Murphy, of Douglas County, Kans. The parents were born, reared and married in County Limerick, Ireland, where the father engaged in farm pursuits until his death, in 1831, at the age of fifty-five years.

When seventeen years of age, in 1833, our subject became the wife of Thomas Anderson, who was born and reared upon a farm adjoining the one owned by Mr. Hickey. He was one of the five children (all now deceased) of Thomas and Bridget (McQueney) Anderson, natives of Counties Limerick and Clare. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Anderson settled upon a farm in County Limerick and there they remained until 1841, when they crossed the ocean to America. After a voyage of ten weeks and three days they landed in New Orleans in the fall of that year. From there they traveled via steamer to St. Louis, and then took a stage for Springfield, Ill. Mr. Anderson bought a tract of land and settled down upon a farm, which he cultivated for fourteen years, and which now forms the site for the railroad depot in that city. While living there he and his wife saw the first railroad laid into Illinois and witnessed the rapid development of the state.

At the time the tide of emigration began to

turn toward Kansas Mr. and Mrs. Anderson came to this state in the spring of 1857 and settled four miles south of Lecompton, in Kanwaka Township, Douglas County. In time Mr. Anderson became one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of the county. He was spared to a venerable age, passing away May 24, 1889, when in his ninety-eighth year. From childhood he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, to which his wife also belongs.

In politics he was a Democrat. Coming to Kansas at the time of the border warfare, he gave his sympathy and support to the free-state party and favored the abolition of slavery. He was too old to enlist in the service during the Civil war, but he and his wife both felt the keenest interest in the preservation of the Union and the extinction of slavery. They were the parents of fourteen children, seven of whom survive, viz.: Bridget, who is the wife of Patrick Cummings, of Douglas County; David, a farmer of Kanwaka Township; John and William, who are also engaged in farming in this township; Margaret, wife of Patrick Brown, a farmer of Jackson County, Kans.; George and Alexander, who cultivate farms near their mother's homestead.

REUBEN R. DOOLITTLE, a retired farmer of Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., May 22, 1827. His father, Rev. Orin Doolittle, a native of New York, was for many years a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but owing to the stand taken by the denomination at the time the slave question was being agitated, he withdrew from the ministry and devoted his attention to lecturing in behalf of the abolition of slaves. It was his privilege to live to see the slaves emancipated and our nation the home of a people all of whom were free. Later he became an advocate of the Republican party. By his marriage to Elizabeth Randolph he had nine children, of whom our subject was the fifth and is the only one in Kansas.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, Reuben Randolph Doolittle, was born in Culpepper, Va., where he attained maturity, but afterward he removed to New York and settled upon a farm. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he was about seventeen years of age. During the war he was employed as dispatch bearer for General Washington, a position that required great courage.

When our subject was about nine years of age the family settled in Michigan, then a new country, and afterward he helped to clear a farm. In 1852 he went via water to California, crossing the isthmus of Panama and reaching the Pacific coast after a long voyage. For two years and four months he engaged in mining. At the time of his return the railroad across the isthmus was completed with the exception of eight or ten miles. He resumed farming in Michigan, but soon became restless again, and in the spring of 1859 started for Pike's Peak. However, when about one hundred and twenty miles west of Omaha he met so many returning that he decided not to go further. Consequently he drove down to Douglas County and bought a claim where he now resides, afterward securing from the government a deed, bearing the signature of Andrew Johnson, to one hundred and sixty acres of land. Of the entire tract, only ten acres had been improved. He set to work to break the land, fence it, and put up necessary buildings. His first house was a log cabin, in which he lived for about eight years. At first he raised principally corn and wheat. It was difficult to dispose of his crops, as there was no railroad even to Lawrence and it was then quite a small town. At the time of the war he was a member of the state militia, but did not see active service, as he was placed on detached duty.

As he prospered, Mr. Doolittle added to his possessions until he became the owner of two hundred acres. In 1885 he erected a comfortable house from plans designed by his wife, and here he has since resided. While his attention has been given mostly to farming, he has also engaged in dairying to some extent and at one time also raised fowls and sold eggs and chickens. His wife gained a reputation throughout the county as a skillful buttermaker, and at no time was a

pound of her butter ever sold for less than twenty-five cents, while at times it commanded as much as fifty cents. In addition to the residence there are other good buildings on the place, including a substantial barn, and there is also a complete equipment of machinery.

In politics Mr. Doolittle was a Republican until 1892, when he transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party. He would never accept any office, but has devoted all of his energy to the proper management of his place and, as a farmer, has acquired a reputation second to none in his locality. Interested in the fruit business, he brought some peach pits from Michigan to Kansas and the fruit he raised was as fine as any grown in the county. At the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, some of his peaches were sent for exhibition, but were rejected, as the committee could not be convinced they were seedlings. During the lifetime of his wife they traveled considerable, both being fond of studying customs and habits, as well as viewing scenery in different parts of the country. Several times they visited California and the east, and also visited the Centennial in Philadelphia, the World's Fair in Chicago and the Trans-Continental Exposition in Omaha; having by intelligent labor earned the right to independence, they enjoyed life to the utmost, without a break in their happiness until the death of Mrs. Doolittle, in March, 1899. Prior to her marriage, in Michigan, in 1852, she was Jeannette Van Vleet. Her father was a justice of the peace and for thirty years served as postmaster at Wheatland, Hillsdale County, Mich.

The only son of our subject and his wife is Randall Doolittle, who was born in Michigan in December, 1857. He was two years of age when his parents brought him to Kansas. His education was received in district schools and the business college at Lawrence, after which he took a course in telegraphy. For two years he was employed as an operator on the Santa Fe road, but, being the only child, he felt it to be his duty to help in the management of the home farm, of which he now has entire control. Active in political matters, he has been a delegate to many conventions. In 1895 he was elected township trustee and served for two terms, being the only Democrat elected to any office in Wakarusa Township. November 29, 1882, he married Ella Walton, of this township. They have four children, Charles, Faith, Jeannette and Walton Randall.

HENRY CHRISTIAN PRANG. The life of this pioneer was for years intimately identified with the growth and progress of Leavenworth County. He lived to enjoy the comforts secured by the toil of early days, and to witness the growing importance of the city of Leavenworth, with whose history he was familiar from the time of its start. A native of Germany, he made his home in America after eight years of age, his parents settling near Burlington, Iowa, where he was reared. The year 1854 found him in Leavenworth. Soon afterward he went to Kickapoo, where he opened a blacksmith's shop, and for two years followed his trade. He then returned to Leavenworth and engaged in general blacksmithing until 1872.

On retiring from blacksmithing he opened a plow factory with Mr. Howell, organizing the firm of Howell & Prang, and continuing in the business for five years. In 1875 he became foreman for the Caldwell Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of wagons at the Kansas state penitentiary, where he remained for four years. In 1883 he formed a partnership with August Schanze in the implement business, the two continuing together for a few years. From that time he followed his trade until his death, which occurred July 23, 1886, at the age of forty-nine years. His life was an active and busy one, and by industry and economy he gained a competency.

The Republican party received the support of Mr. Prang. He never sought office, but was once nominated, without his consent, for councilman from the third ward. He was willing to assist his friends who desired office, but preferred to give his attention to business affairs rather than to official duties. In the blue lodge of Masonry he held the office of master for several successive years. In religion he was a Method-

ist. By his marriage to Jane Waddell he had three children: Charles H., a grocer, and George W., a horseshoer, both residing in Leavenworth, and Ellen, who died at the age of twenty-two. George W. was a member of the council from the third ward for one term, and fraternally he is active in the Modern Woodmen and Odd Fellows' Orders.

J H. JACOBS, manager of the Kansas Water and Light Company, of Lawrence, came to this state in the spring of 1857 and settled in Douglas County. He assisted in laying out the village of Eudora, and there he opened a general mercantile store. However, the following year he removed to Johnson County and started in business at DeSoto, remaining there for six years. In the fall of 1864 he disposed of his store there and came to Lawrence, becoming a member of the firm of Summerfield & Jacobs, and opening a wholesale and retail grocery. The partnership continued successfully until the death of Mr. Summerfield, after which Mr. Jacobs carried on the business alone for fourteen years, retiring in 1894, after thirty years of business life in the same city. Meantime, after retiring from the wholesale trade, he gave some attention to a baking business, in which he built up a large trade. As a business man he was known as a hard worker, and one who in all of his transactions was just, honest and fair. In 1894 he was made superintendent of the water works in Lawrence, which position he has since held, giving careful attention to the management of the plant. The water works are built according to modern plans and have proved satisfactory, the supply of water being ample and the quality excellent. The water is carried by a system of basins to a standpipe, which gives the desired pressure.

Mr. Jacobs was born in Nowowiesz, province of Plock, Poland, in December, 1829, and was next to the youngest of twelve children, six of whom are living, two in America, the others in the old country. His parents, Jacob and Rika Jacobs, were born in Poland, where his father was a merchant and farmer until his death at sixty-eight years. Our subject remained at home until seventeen years of age, when he migrated to Germany, and for three years taught school there. He then went to Newcastle, England, where he learned the trade of painter and glazier. In the fall of 1853 he came to America on the sailer, "Constantine," which anchored in New York City after a voyage of seven weeks. He remained in New York until 1855, when he went to Chicago and began in the fruit and confectionery business on the corner of Wells and Randolph streets. From there he came to Kansas in 1857, and his subsequent history has been identified principally with that of Douglas County. He was married in Eudora, this county, to Miss Mina Summerfield, who was born in Germany, and died in Lawrence in 1898. They were the parents of three children: Benjamin, who graduated from the Kansas City Medical College and is now practicing in that city; Solon, who is solicitor for the Georgia Central Railroad in Alabama; and Mrs. Bertha Tilles, of Fort Smith, Ark.

Fraternally Mr. Jacobs is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is a Master Mason. During the Price raid he was called out as a member of the state militia, and assisted in driving the Confederates out of Kansas. In politics he has always been a Republican, but is not radical in his views.

A RTHUR J. ANDERSON, M. D., general medical examiner for the Fraternal Aid Association and one of the popular physicians of Lawrence, was born in Greenfield, Ohio, June 19, 1863, and has made his home in Lawrence since the fall of 1868. His father, S. B. Anderson, M. D., was a son of John and Sarah (Brooks) Anderson, natives of Scotland, who lived for some years in Pennsylvania, but later settled in Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio. Born in Pennsylvania and reared in Ohio, S. B. Anderson graduated from a medical college in Cincinnati, and for some years practiced in Greenfield, but in 1868 settled in Lawrence, Kans., where he built up a large practice. He served both as president and vice-president of the State Homeopathic Medical

Society. Since his retirement from practice he has made his home in Denver, Colo. At Greenfield, Ohio, August 9, 1849, he married Miss Nancy L. Davis, daughter of Dr. Jephtha Davis, who was born in Kentucky, but removed to Ohio and engaged in medical practice at Circleville until his death. In the family of Dr. S. B. and Nancy Anderson there were seven children, namely: Samuel H., who graduated from the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical College and is now engaged in practice in Kansas City, Mo.; Mary A., wife of S. D. Coffin, of Denver, Colo.; John Frank, who owns and conducts a stock ranch in Monte Vista, Colo.; William J., who died in Kansas City; Nannie, who died in childhood; George D., who died in Denver, Colo., in 1899; and Arthur J.

The subject of this sketch studied in the University of Kansas with the class of 1885 until the close of the junior year, making a specialty of chemistry and anatomy. On leaving school he began the study of medicine with his father. In 1884 he entered the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical College. One year later he matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1887, with the degree of M. D. The confinement of college work had impaired his health greatly, but after a year devoted to recuperation he was as rugged as before. He practiced with his father until 1895, and since the latter's retirement has been alone. In 1893–94 he held the chair of sanitary science and hygiene in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College. In 1893 he received from the governor appointment as a member of the state board of health, which position he filled for two years.

Dr. Anderson was married in Lawrence to Eva B., daughter of E. A. Smith, who was the first cashier of the first bank established in this city and is now engaged in the raising of standard-bred horses. Mrs. Anderson was educated at Bethany College and is a lady of refinement, holding a high position in society. Their three children are Bessie, Eva and Arthur.

Fraternally Dr. Anderson is connected with Acacia Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., Scottish Rite and Topeka Consistory. He is past chancellor in the Order of Knights of Pythias. In the organization of the Fraternal Aid Association he took an active part and has been one of its active members. In 1897 he was elected general medical examiner for the association, his district covering eleven states and two territories. So ably did he fill the office that at the expiration of his term he was re-elected, in 1899, against thirteen candidates. He is local examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, examiner for the Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World, Select Friends, National Reserve and Ancient Order of Pyramids. A charter member of the Douglas County Homeopathic Medical Society, he has been one of the officials since its organization and is now its vice-president. He is also connected with the Kansas State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. In politics he is a Democrat.

HARRY RABINOVITZ, of Leavenworth, was born near Kovina, Russia, a son of Zusman and Rachael (Hernburg) Rabinovitz, and a descendant, on his father's side, of a family of noted Jewish rabbis, while through his mother he traced his lineage to an old and prominent family engaged in the mercantile business. He was the youngest of five children, of whom two sons and one daughter are in the United States, his brother, Frank, being a merchant in Kansas City. He was born January 18, 1871. Until fourteen years of age he attended the national schools in Russia. When a boy he traveled through Russia, France, Germany and England. In 1885 he came to America, reaching Philadelphia a stranger in a strange land, with whose customs and language he was not familiar, and with no money in his possession except sixty-five cents. For four months he engaged in selling matches to such customers as he could find on the street or in offices. In this way he earned $9. With this money he purchased a small outfit of goods and began peddling through different parts of Pennsylvania, making his headquarters in Allentown.

After three years as a peddler he went to Chi-

cago and from there to Kansas City in 1889, spending three months as a clerk. His next location was at Lee Summit, Mo., where he attended school two winters and also studied under private instruction in the summer. At the same time he carried on business as a peddler. On his return to Kansas City he engaged in the restaurant business. In 1894 he came to Leavenworth, where he bought a wholesale liquor business, and this he carried on for one year. In 1895 he accepted a position as agent in Leavenworth for Val Blatz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., and has since filled this position. The company has recently completed a large plant, with office, warehouse, ice house and storage rooms, on Broadway and Seneca street. The ice house has a capacity of two hundred and fifty tons, and the warehouse a capacity of three car loads.

In 1893 Mr. Rabinovitz returned to his native land, where he visited relatives and old friends. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican in national politics, but in local elections votes independently.

GEORGE UMMETHUN, who was one of the leading business men and well-known pioneers of Leavenworth, was born in Furstnau, Hanover, Germany, December 15, 1835, and was educated in his native province. In 1851 he accompanied his parents to America and settled with them in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he secured work in a drug store, and remained in the same position until he left the city. In the spring of 1859 he came to Leavenworth and opened a drug store under the firm name of Coolidge & Ummethun, having as a partner his former employer in Cincinnati. After the building burned in which he had carried on business he erected what was then known as the Ummethun opera house, a two-story brick building on the corner of Delaware and Fourth streets. Here, in the corner room of the ground floor, he conducted the leading drug business in the city. For several years he rented the upper part of the building as an opera house, but afterward it was remodeled into a business block, and the Leavenworth National Bank now occupies the rooms in which he had his drug store. He then opened a drug store in another part of the town, where he continued in business until his death.

Upon the organization of the German Savings Bank Mr. Ummethun was chosen its president and served as such during the first three years of its existence, after which he was a director and stockholder in the institution until its consolidation with the First National Bank. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Leavenworth, being the first Democrat to hold that office for some years. It was the wish of both parties that he serve a second term, but he refused. In 1889, at the Democratic state convention held in Leavenworth, he was unanimously nominated for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated with his party. In 1863–64 he was a member of the city council. His interest in local affairs was less that of a partisan than of a public-spirited citizen, who desired the advancement of his city and its increasing prosperity. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows. He was reared in the Lutheran faith and always inclined toward that church. His disposition was genial, accommodating and generous; he was a man of domestic tastes, and his happiest hours were those spent in the midst of his family, to whom he was intensely devoted. He died January 30, 1890, while he was still in the prime of life and business activity.

The marriage of Mr. Ummethun to Miss Martha Augusta Austin occurred October 4, 1865. She was born in Huron County, Ohio, a daughter of Homer and Adaline (Cherry) Austin, natives respectively of Berkshire County, Mass., and New York. Her father went to Ohio when a young man and assisted in clearing and improving a farm there. From 1849 to 1851 he was with the gold-seekers in California and met with fair success. After his return to Ohio he remained for some years on the home farm, which had been given to him by his father. In the spring of 1863 he sold that place and came to Leavenworth, where he engaged in the grocery business for three years. Later he settled upon a farm twelve miles from the city and there he has since made his home. At the time of Price's raid he served

in the home guard. During his residence in Ohio he served as justice of the peace for several years. Notwithstanding his eighty-four busy years, he is still active for one of that age. His wife is also living and is seventy-five years of age. Of their four children, Martha Augusta is the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. Ummethun have two daughters, Josephine, at home; and Linnie Leona, wife of Dr. C. C. Allen, of Kansas City, Mo.

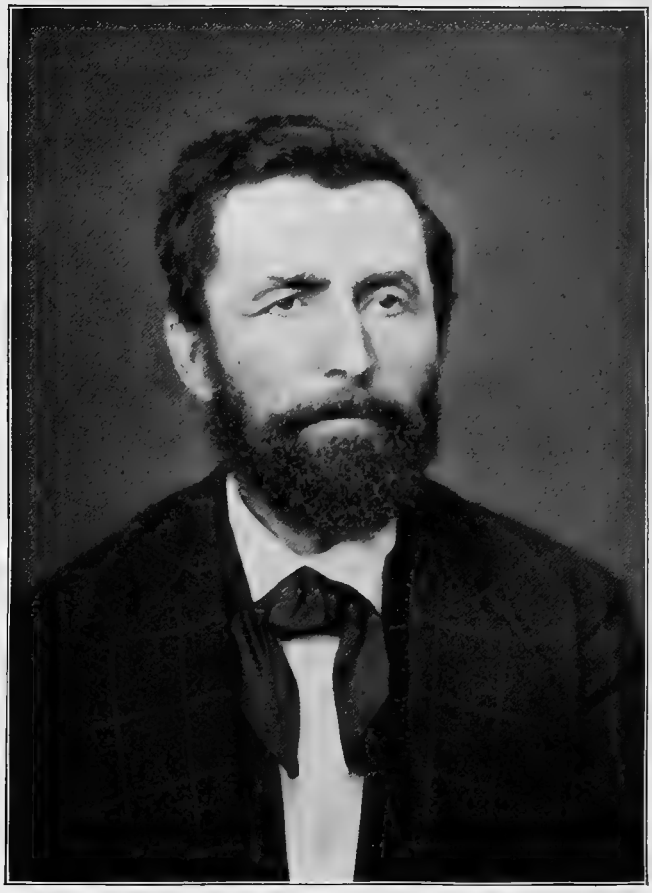
ROBERT M. FERGUSON, who is proprietor of a mercantile store in Leloup, Franklin County, was born in Plainfield, Ill., June 12, 1853, and represents the third generation of his family in America. His father, Robert, came to the United States in 1849 and after one year in eastern Pennsylvania, where he married, he settled in Illinois, becoming identified with agricultural matters in that state. By his marriage to Nancy McDougal, he had eight children, of whom Robert is the oldest now living. His education was begun in the common schools of Illinois and carried on later in Northwestern College at Plainfield, a business college at Joliet, and Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., but he left the last-named institution before graduating.

In the spring of 1876 Mr. Ferguson came to Franklin County to take charge of his father's farm here, and, besides its management, he engaged in shipping grain and cattle. After a time he began to raise stock, and he continued buying, raising, feeding and shipping, until 1887, when he embarked in the mercantile business. In the meantime he also engaged in the lumber business, in which he was interested for four years. Since beginning as a merchant he has dropped all outside matters and enterprises except the shipment of grain and the supervision of his farm. He is the owner of two hundred and thirty acres which he cultivates, in addition to three hundred and twenty acres that he rents. In raising farm produce he makes a specialty of corn. His various interests combine to make him a very busy man. He has the leading business in Leloup, his sales aggregating $6,000 per annum, outside of his grain business, which is also large. Having to devote himself closely to the management of his private affairs, he has no leisure for participation in public affairs, but he seeks to do his duty as a citizen and keeps posted concerning national issues. The Democratic party represents his views upon the problems before our country, and he gives his vote to his party's candidates. Three times he was chosen to act as postmaster (during the administrations of Hayes, Cleveland and Harrison), and he had the office in his store.

Mr. Ferguson's family consists of his wife and two children, Henry, aged sixteen, and Robert, aged two years.

GEORGE A. ANDERSON, a prosperous cattleman and farmer of Kanwaka Township, Douglas County, was born in this county March 15, 1860, the son of Thomas and Hanora (Hickey) Anderson, to whose sketch upon another page the reader is referred for the family history. He grew to manhood on the home farm and was given such advantages as local schools afforded. Reared under the most careful home influences, and trained to habits of industry, perseverance and integrity, he was well fitted for the responsibilities which awaited him in life. At an early age he became familiar with agriculture, and it was natural that, when selecting an occupation, he should choose the one with which he was most familiar and in which he might reasonably hope to gain exceptional success.

In 1885 occurred the marriage of Mr. Anderson to Miss Maggie J. Fawl, who was born in Douglas County. Her father, Patrick Fawl, was among the earliest settlers of Kansas and is still living at the homestead in Marion Township, Douglas County, where he settled upon coming west. After our subject's marriage he settled upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Kanwaka Township, which place had been deeded to him by his father. Upon this place he began farming for himself. Working industriously he was rewarded by a commendable degree of success. Realizing the possibility of large profits in the cattle business he devoted considerable atten-



WILLIAM SERVATUS.

tion to this branch of agriculture. In the fall of 1891 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres additional, and removed to his new home. Besides these two properties, comprising three hundred and twenty acres, he owns one hundred and sixty acres which he uses for the pasturage of his cattle. He and his wife are the parents of eight children, seven now living, viz.: Mary, Maggie, George, Thomas, Frank, Rosie and William.

The political affiliations of Mr. Anderson are with the Democratic party. In 1895 he was elected clerk of the township, which office he filled for three years. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. Fraternally he is connected with Lawrence Camp No. 798, Modern Woodmen of America. He is respected as one of the enterprising farmers and honorable citizens of his township.

MRS. DELIA F. SERVATUS, who is a pioneer of Franklin County, has for more than forty years made her home on a farm ten miles southwest of Ottawa, in Homewood Township. She was born in Bucks County, Pa., a daughter of John and Anna Catherine (Hoffman) Matts, of whose ten children eight are still living. The three oldest sons, Peter, Alexander and Elias, are retired from active cares, the first-named living in Dane County, Wis., the second in Coopersburg, Pa., and the third in Richlandtown, Pa. John lives in Dane County, Wis.; Nicholas is a farmer in Franklin County, Kans.; Jackson F. carries on farm pursuits in Bucks County, Pa.; and Catherine Amelia makes her home in Bucks County, Pa.

The Matts family was founded in America by John Mich Metz (as the name was then spelled), a native of Germany, who settled in this country in early life. His wife, Barbara, was born on the ocean when her parents were crossing from Germany to the United States. Born in Philadelphia, John Matts was a boy when he accompanied his parents to Bucks County, Pa., and there he learned the tanner's trade under his father, with whom he worked in the tanning business until the father's death, when, he being the only son, the responsibility of managing the business fell entirely upon him. After some years of successful work he retired from the business and settled upon a farm, where the remaining years of his life were spent. He was a prominent figure in local politics and took a leading part in district affairs. For four years he was a member of the state legislature, and at other times he held local positions of honor and trust. In early life he voted with the Democrats, but at the time of Andrew Jackson's veto of the national bank bill, which did not meet with his approval, he allied himself with the Whig party A successful business man, he amassed a considerable fortune. While he was not connected with any church, he was a man of Christian belief and exemplary life. During the war of 1812 he went to the front in the American army.

The mother of our subject was a native of Northampton County, Pa., and a daughter of John and Margaret Hoffman, natives of Pennsylvania, and owners of a valuable farm in Bucks County. Mr. Hoffman was a soldier during the entire period of the Revolutionary war and was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware on that stormy night in winter. Often, in later years, he told his children and grandchildren of those days of suffering, when the soldiers, illy clad and barefooted, pushed their way through ice and snow, leaving behind them the bloody footprints made by their bare and lacerated feet.

When eighteen years of age our subject went to Wisconsin and made her home with her four brothers who had preceded her to that state. In 1856 she became the wife of William Servatus, who was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1830, and came to America late in the '40s. For some years he followed the painter's trade in Utica, N. Y. Later he settled in Dane County, Wis., where he met and married Miss Matts. Shortly after his marriage, in the winter of 1856-57, he came to Kansas and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres in Franklin County, on which he built a small cabin. Returning to Wisconsin, he brought his wife back with him and settled in his new home, where they arrived June 6, 1857. Settlers were few at that time, their nearest neighbors being a few families who had settled

on Middle Creek. In time they were prospered and were able to replace their cabin with a neat house, while other improvements were constantly being made also. Mr. Servatus died here February 4, 1881, since which time his widow has continued to live here, managing the cultivation of the land and actively superintending all of the work. In religion she is identified with the Christian Church, while Mr. Servatus was a Roman Catholic.

MICHAEL A. PRZYBYLOWICZ, city clerk of Leavenworth, was born in this city June 1, 1865, a son of Hon. Michael A. and Johanna (Geschnecher) Przybylowicz, natives respectively of Poland and Germany. His father, who was the son of a soldier in the Russian army, learned the butcher's trade in youth, and after coming to America spent some time in the east, but about 1847 traveled through Kansas and Missouri, settling in St. Joe. About 1850 he crossed the plains to California and engaged in the restaurant business in San Francisco. Later he took up a claim in what is now Portland, Ore., and engaged in business there, but soon gave up all of his interests in that place, and returning east settled in Leavenworth, where he embarked in the grain and commission business. During the Civil war he was a member of a Kansas regiment of volunteers. In 1869 he started the Continental hotel and this he conducted, building up a large business, and becoming well known as an accommodating, genial landlord. From 1883 to 1890 he rented the hotel to others, but in the latter year again assumed its management, and carried it on until his retirement from business in 1895. During his active business life he made several trips across the plains. In local affairs he took an active part, being a leading Democrat. Several times he was elected a member of the city council and for two terms he was a member of the state legislature of Kansas. Of his eleven children, six are now living.

The oldest son and next to the oldest child is the subject of this sketch. In 1884 he graduated from the high school. Shortly afterward he entered the First National Bank as a messenger boy, and later was promoted, by successive steps, until he became a bookkeeper. After four and one-half years in the bank he resigned in order to engage in the hotel business with his father, and for four years he continued with the latter. When his connection with the Continental hotel was severed he went to Kansas City and for a short time was bookkeeper for the Weston Brewing Company. On his return to Leavenworth he became night clerk in the Imperial hotel. April 6, 1897, he was elected city clerk on the Democratic ticket and on the 14th of the same month he took the oath of office. Since then he has given his attention to official duties, in the discharge of which he has shown efficiency and energy. Fraternally he is connected with the Select Knights.

JAMES L. TURNER, of Ottawa, was born in Marysville, Union County, Ohio, March 14, 1857, a son of James and Elizabeth (Gibson) Turner, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. His grandparents came from their respective localities to Ohio and settled upon farms in Union County. For many years James Turner held office as probate judge in Union County, where he died in 1859; five years later his wife died. Of their twelve children all but three grew to mature years, and five sons and one daughter are now living. One of the sons, Taylor, was a soldier in the Civil war and died in Pennsylvania. Another son, Emory, lives in Kansas City, Mo., while Allen and James L. reside in Ottawa, Kans.

The youngest of the sons, our subject was deprived by death of his parents while he was still too young to realize his loss. He remained with an older sister on the home farm and when she died, in 1876, he started out for himself. Afterward he was employed on farms in the same neighborhood until December, 1878, when he and his brother Allen came to Ottawa. At first he rented land in Ottawa and carried on farm pursuits, but in 1893 he settled in the city and started a livery business on Second street. Here he has since built up a large business. He is the owner of two fine draft horses, "Moscow" and

"Thumper." "Moscow," No. 14,282, is a black Percheron stallion, bred by F. J. Jolidan & Son, of Elvaston, Ill. Sired by Isidore, 8018, he by Bayard II (5612), he by Picadore I (7330), he by Bayard (9495), he by Estrabia, 187 (796), he by a son of Jean-le-Blanc (739). Dam, Rosette 7998 (12121) by Mignon (11216), by Favori, belonging to Madam Marchand; second dam Cocotte (12120) by Bayard, belonging to M. Lefeuvre. He is coal-black, with star on forehead, sixteen and one-half hands high, and won the first prize at the Franklin County fair of 1896, while one of his colts won first prize at both the Douglas and Franklin County fairs.

In politics Mr. Turner is a Republican. He is past officer in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in Ohio to Miss Lou Coon, who was born in Sidney, Shelby County, that state, and is a lady of refinement and pleasing manners and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES C. EMERY, who is one of the oldest surviving residents of Kanwaka Township, Douglas County, now makes his home in Lawrence, where, in March, 1895, he purchased a residence at No. 504 Louisiana street, with the intention of spending his remaining days here, in the enjoyment of the competency acquired by his industrious efforts in earlier days. He was born in Saco, Me., May 31, 1830, a son of Moses Emery, who was an attorney and farmer, a man of high standing and a prominent factor in church and educational matters. The family is descended from John Emery, who with his brothers, Anthony and another whose name is unknown, crossed the ocean from England in 1635, one settling in Pennsylvania, while Anthony and John became pioneers of Newburg, Me. In 1836-37 Moses Emery, then a member of the Maine legislature, successfully engineered the enactment of the charter of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company in the face of a powerful opposition. Of the cause of education he was a prominent champion, and for a long period was president of the board of trustees of Thornton Academy at Saco, named after Marshall Thornton, one of its founders and a leading contributor to its support. Our subject's mother, Sarah C. Thornton, was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Thornton, a minister sent by the English government to act as marshal of the province.

Prior to the age of nineteen our subject started for California. Sailing to Boston, he there took passage on a boat and journeyed to the isthmus of Panama, where he spent three months. From there he took a whaling vessel to California, where he arrived after a voyage of seventy-eight days. For three weeks he worked in San Francisco, living with a Mormon family. He then went to the mountains and engaged in mining. For a time he worked with a Mr. Bowie, a cousin of the inventor of the bowie knife. While there he met Nathaniel Gordon, a man from Maine, who was hanged in New York in 1862 and was the first man to suffer capital punishment in the United States on account of bringing negroes from the coast of Africa to our country. Finally our subject sold out to his brother and returned to Maine. Since his first trip a railroad had been built across the isthmus, and he crossed on it, the fare being $25 for a ticket and fifteen cents for every pound of baggage taken across.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth our subject arrived in Kansas. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of unsurveyed land in what is now Kanwaka Township. The land was raw and no attempt had been made to clear it of the timber growth or break the prairie. He at once settled upon it and began the work of improvement. Afterward he engaged in raising horses and cattle, and also carried on general farm pursuits. He continued to live there until March, 1892, when he removed to Kansas City. From there he came to Lawrence in 1895.

He never sought for office, but, at the solicitation of the members of the Republican party in his locality consented to serve as road overseer, which office he filled for a number of years. He was also one of the board of directors of school district No. 20. In religion he is of the Uni-

tarian faith. September 9, 1857, he married Anna Caldwell, of Saco, Me., an estimable lady, whose death February 27, 1897, was a heavy blow to the family. They were the parents of three sons, namely: John C., who died at Rico, Colo., of pneumonia, at thirty-one years of age; Frank W., a physician in Winfield, Kans.; and Eugene T., who conducts the home farm. Besides his property possessions in the west our subject is interested in a cotton factory at Biddeford, Me.

ANDREW SCHWARTZ, who is a prosperous German-American farmer of Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County, was born at Schwegenheim by Speyer, Rhine Province, Germany, January 9, 1845. He was the second child and oldest son among seven children (two now deceased) born to the union of Philip and Katherine (Reichert) Schwartz, who were farmers. When a boy he attended the schools of his native land and afterward learned the wagon-maker's trade. When twenty-one years old he came to America, with the intention of returning to Germany, but, liking this country, he decided to remain. From New York, where he landed, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and secured work at his trade. Two years later he came to Kansas and for a time stopped in Leavenworth, but later settled in the village of Springdale in the fall of 1870. After two months as an employe he bought out his employer and carried on the shop alone. With a short intermission he continued the business until 1888, when he turned his attention to farming. From the proceeds of his business he secured the money necessary for the purchase of farm land. From time to time he made investments in land, and now owns one hundred and thirty acres, all lying near Springdale. Stock-raising has been his specialty. He understands stock thoroughly and gives them the best of care. On his place may be seen Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. The fact that he has running water on his place greatly increases its value. Everything is arranged in the best manner possible, and there is plenty of shelter for the stock. He has always been a lover of a good horse, and those on his place, both work and carriage horses, are of the best. The larger part of the land is used for pasturage, but some is planted to grain, which is used for feed for the stock. He has been prospered and has secured a competency.

Politically Mr. Schwartz votes the Republican ticket and attends the county conventions of his party, as well as some of the congressional and state conventions. In 1889 he drove out to Colorado with a four-mule team and was engaged in railroad work there during the summer, but in the fall sold his outfit for $700 and returned to Kansas, preferring this state to Colorado. As he had rented his place for three years he opened a hotel at Brighton, Leavenworth County, and continued there until the lease on his place had expired. He then returned to his farm, where he has since devoted himself closely to the stock business. He is a genial, companionable man, fond of good company, but never neglecting his business affairs, which he manages with shrewdness and in an economical manner. On his farm stands a Quaker Church, and he is a member of the congregation, though his wife is a member of the Catholic Church. August 9, 1882, he married Annie Mohan, who has resided in Leavenworth County since 1861. They became the parents of three children, but all are deceased. They have reared a nephew of Mr. Schwartz, who is now in Denver, Colo.

CHARLES APITZ, proprietor of the Central Hotel of Lawrence, was born in Halle, Saxony, Germany, a son of August and Maria (Spott) Apitz, also natives of Saxony. Both of his grandfathers took part in the wars of the early part of the nineteenth century; his paternal grandfather, who was forced to take part in the Napoleonic march to Moscow, perished during the trip. August Apitz was a harness-maker and upholster and engaged in the leather business. He died in 1872, having survived his wife twelve years. They were the parents of nine children, all but three of whom attained mature years. Of those who were spared to

manhood and womanhood, Henrietta and Fredericka died in Germany, and Frederick, who came to Kansas in 1865 and was a large and prosperous harness manufacturer, died in Lawrence, on the 4th of July, 1894. The three now living are: Charles, of Lawrence; and Albert and Franz, of Germany.

In the village where he was born October 28, 1837, the subject of this sketch was reared and there he learned the trades which his father followed. Afterward he was employed as a journeyman in the different kingdoms of Germany, also in Switzerland, Austria and Hungary. In 1863 he left Bremen on the sailer "Peter Roland" and, after a voyage of forty-six days, landed in New York, where he worked at the upholster's trade. September 28, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, Second Army Corps, being mustered in as a private at Elizabethtown, and thence sent to the front at Petersburg, arriving there three days after his muster-in. The company was not provided with muskets until after reaching the battle-field. On the 28th of October they went into the battle, being stationed near the front on the left flank of the army. When the day was ended fifteen hundred were dead, wounded or captured. He was one of the prisoners, and was taken to Libby prison at Richmond, where he remained for four months lacking four days, after which, at the time of the grand exchange, February 26, 1865, he was returned to the northern ranks. His experiences in prison were exceedingly trying, for he suffered not only from hunger, but also from the cold, and at times it seemed as if he would die of starvation or freeze to death.

On being released from prison, Mr. Apitz was given a furlough of thirty days, at the expiration of which he accompanied his regiment to the south, witnessed the final surrender of Lee and then took part in the review at Washington. On being discharged he returned to New York City, and there found a letter from his brother stating that he was in Canton, Ill. Desiring to join him, our subject came west, but on arriving at Canton found his brother had gone to Lawrence, Kans. Accordingly he came to this city, in August, 1865. He was the first upholsterer in Lawrence, starting a shop on Massachusetts street which he conducted for three years successfully. However, the dust injured his health and he was obliged to quit. Going to Leavenworth, he bought the City hotel, which he conducted until 1870, but the venture was not successful. His next undertaking was the building of the Tremont house at Humboldt, Kans., which he conducted for six years. In 1876 he traded it for one hundred and seventy acres of land in Shelby County, Mo. He went to Macon City, Mo., where he carried on the Macon house until 1880, when the building was burned down. Then, going to Moberly, Mo., he ran a hotel and was so successful that after a year he bought a place, selling this at a great profit a year later. In 1882 he returned to Lawrence and bought the old Union (now the Central) hotel, corner of Vermont and Warren streets, where he has a large building covering three lots and equipped with all of the modern improvements. Of this hotel he is the popular landlord.

In national politics Mr. Apitz is a Republican, but is independent in local politics. He has been trustee of the Turn Verein and is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. In Lawrence he married Miss Mary Stadler, who was born in Germany, and in childhood accompanied her parents to Missouri. They have three children: Amelia, William F. and Bertha. The older daughter is the wife of Albert Krause, who is first lieutenant of Company H, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, that won fame in the Philippines; William F., who was a member of the Sixth United States Infantry, was shot and seriously wounded in the right hand at Santiago, during the Spanish-American war.

JCASS RATHBONE. The family represented by this gentleman has been identified with American history since the days of the "Mayflower" and the settlement of Massachusetts. Subsequent generations removed further south. J. Castelli Rathbone, who was born in New Jersey and educated in New York City, moved to West Virginia in young manhood and

bought property on which afterward oil was first discovered in that state. His landed possessions aggregated several thousand acres, which he superintended, in addition to engaging in milling and merchandising. For many years he served as county surveyor. He was a man of superior ability and intelligence, and wielded a large influence in his community. At the opening of the Civil war the government called upon him to raise a company for the Union army, and this he did, receiving a colonel's commission in recognition of his services. Oil had been discovered on his land just prior to the war, and after its close he returned home and gave his attention to the development of that industry. He has always been a very active man, and now, at eighty-one years of age, is still hearty and robust. His home is now with his son in Leavenworth County, but he retains some interests in the east. In earlier life he was active in the Democratic party, and took a leading part in local affairs as a member of the town council and in other capacities. In religion he is of the Catholic faith. By his marriage to Eliza Vanderbeek, of New Jersey, he had ten children, only four of whom are now living, namely: Abram, of Lawrence, Kans.; William, who remains in Parkersburg, W. Va.; F. W., M. D., of Kansas City, Mo.; and J. Cass, of this sketch.

During the residence of the family in Parkersburg, W. Va., our subject was born July 25, 1858. He was educated in Baltimore and the college at Ellicott City. In deference to his father's wishes he took up the study of law, which he completed in 1879, and afterwards practiced at St. Mary's and Parkersburg. However, the profession was not congenial, and he sought other work more to his taste. In 1880 he bought a drug store in Kansas City and with his brother continued in that business for five years. He then came to Leavenworth County and purchased a country place of three hundred and twenty acres in Tonganoxie Township. At that time his health was so poor that he was told by the physicians that he would probably not live more than a month. In the hope that country life might assist him to regain his strength he bought his property here. The hope was realized and he has now regained his strength and is hale and strong. At the time of its purchase the farm had a small house, but he has since erected a fine residence, as well as other farm buildings. In 1897 he went to Missouri and bought a mill at Pleasant Hill, but not finding it profitable he sold it a year later. He now gives considerable attention to the stock business, making a specialty of black Jerseys. He has never been active in politics nor has he allied himself with any party, but maintains an independence of thought in such matters. In religion he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

August 18, 1879, Mr. Rathbone married Miss Eugenia Chancellor, daughter of Capt. Edmund P. Chancellor, who at one time was a well-known river captain on the Ohio between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone have four children, Rhoda, Mary Eugenia, Lucille and Edmund Castelli.

LEWIS SEUFERT is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Leavenworth County and is one of the pioneers of Stranger Township. He was born in Baden, Germany, May 30, 1834, and was only one year old when brought to America by his parents. Reference to his family history appears in the sketch of his brother, George A. Seufert, who occupies a farm near his own. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, N. Y. When nineteen years of age he settled on a farm with his parents. In 1854 he went to California by water and remained for four and one-half years, engaged in farming and mining. His mining ventures were not very successful, but in farming he was more fortunate. After his return to the east he resumed work on the homestead.

In 1867 Mr. Seufert left New York and settled in Leavenworth County, Kans., where he has since made his home. At first he carried on general agricultural pursuits in partnership with his brother, George Adam, but in 1893 the estate was divided, he taking the eastern half, and his brother the western tract. He has since carried

on general farming alone. The place consists of two hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, upon which he has made all the improvements of a first-class farm. He is an energetic and industrious man and deserves the abundant success that has rewarded his efforts.

For some years Mr. Seufert identified himself with the People's party, but when the Democrats adopted a free silver plank in their platform he transferred his allegiance to this party. While he has never accepted office, he has been interested in local politics and has taken an active part in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Fraternally he is connected with Henry Lodge No. 90, A. F. & A. M., of Tonganoxie. His parents being Lutherans, he was reared in that faith and has always adhered to its doctrines. In 1865 he married Miss Barbara Leininger, who was born in Alsace, and came to America in girlhood. They have had seven children, but one died in infancy. The others are: Charles L. and Henry, who are in the employ of a firm in Kansas City, Mo.; Louisa, William, Priscilla and George E.

JOHN WILLIAM ALDER, chief clerk of the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., November 3, 1844, a son of John and Marie Antoinette (Rossenbach) Alder, natives repectively of Burwick on the Tweed, England, and Alsace, which at that time was a part of France. His father was the only son of William Alder (also an only son). In youth he learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of seventeen he entered the British army and served in the Bermudas for seven years altogether, after which he settled in Buffalo, N. Y., and followed his trade. In 1856 he removed west to Wisconsin and settled in the woods near Prairie du Chien, where he cleared and cultivated a farm. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and served for four and one-half years, until the close of the war. At the battle of Antietam he was severely wounded in the left side, from the effects of which he never recovered. He died in 1882, at the age of sixty-six. In politics he was a strong Republican and was frequently elected on that ticket to local offices. His wife, who was of German and French extraction, accompanied her parents to Buffalo, N. Y., in girlhood, and died in Wisconsin. They had seven children, five of whom are living. One of the sons, Alfred A., enlisted at sixteen years in an Illinois battery and served during the last two years of the Civil war; he is now living in South Dakota.

In August, 1862, the subject of this sketch was enrolled as a member of Company I, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and was mustered into the service at Madison, Wis., joining the regiment at Fort Scott about thirty days after their arrival. Six months later he was made orderly to Major-General Blunt, with whom he served at the taking of Fort Smith, and the battles of Lexington, Little and Big Blue, Westport, Mine Creek and Newtonia. At Baxter Springs, October 6, 1863, eighty soldiers were attacked by six hundred guerillas and met with severe losses. He continued fighting bushwhackers and engaged in outpost duty. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth, in July, 1865, and at once came to Lawrence, where he clerked in a boot and shoe store. After a time he became a member of the firm of D. C. Haskell & Co., continuing in this connection until the business was sold in 1877. In January, 1879, he entered the Indian service at Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., where he remained as chief clerk until the fall of 1885. He then came back to Lawrence, where he has since made his home. In May, 1890, he received appointment to his present position as chief clerk at the Haskell Institute.

In politics Mr. Alder is a Republican, stanch in his allegiance to his party. He is a member of the Congregational Church and a contributor to its benevolences. He was made a Mason in Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., to which he still belongs, and he is also connected with Lawrence Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., and DeMolay Commandery No. 4, K. T. Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., numbers him among its members. Since coming to Lawrence he married

Miss Eunice M. Pease, who was born in New Hampshire, a daughter of C. A. Pease, a pioneer of 1855 in Lawrence, and now a retired business man of this city. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alder is Charles Eugene, a graduate of the high school and the University of Kansas, from which he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M., also a graduate of Harvard College in 1898. The daughters are Louise, a graduate of the high school in 1898, and Helen, a member of the high school class of 1902.

JEREMIAH H. GLATHART, who was one of the very first men to engage in business in Lawrence, was born near Pekin, Carroll County, Ohio, in May, 1836, and when eighteen months old was taken to Hancock County, the same state, by his parents, Peter and Susanna (Kennel) Glathart, natives of Switzerland. The former, who accompanied his father to America, settled in Carroll County in 1825 and followed the mason's trade and general farming. Early in 1838 he settled nine miles east of Findlay, Ohio, where he followed his two occupations of mason and farmer, and where he died at fifty-six years. His wife also died in Ohio, and of their ten children only three are living. There were six sons, one of whom died in boyhood. Manassah, who was a member of the Second Kansas Regiment, was killed in the battle of Springfield, Mo., early in the war; Leon, who enlisted in Ohio, died at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Aaron, also a member of an Ohio infantry regiment, was wounded in service, but recovered and now lives in Findlay, Ohio; Rudolph went to San Antonio, Tex., before the war and never returned.

Among his brothers and sisters, of whom he was third from the youngest, the subject of this sketch passed his boyhood days on a farm. He assisted in clearing the land and placing it under cultivation. His advantages were meagre. For a short time he was a pupil in a log building, furnished after the manner of primitive schools, with a writing desk running along the wall and with puncheon floor and rough pine benches for seats. He taught school one winter and then clerked in Findlay. He was the first of the family to migrate west. Having read much concerning the history of Kansas, its struggles for the abolition of slavery and its border troubles, he became so interested that he established his home here and in 1858 assisted in voting it in as a free state. He came from Cincinnati by boat to St. Louis, thence by boat to Kansas City, from there walked to Paola and Osawatomie, from there to Lawrence. At Osawatomie he had staked a claim, then another in Franklin County, and, finally, on reaching Lawrence, was so pleased with this neighborhood that he gave up the first two claims and took one ten miles south of Lawrence. After six months he traded it for a stock of grocery and bakery goods and embarked in business in this city.

In the spring of 1860 Mr. Glathart started with a company of twelve and three wagons drawn by mules and horses, and following the Platte route, reached Denver after five weeks. He spent a short time on a ranch and then returned to Lawrence. In the summer of the same year he drove cattle and hauled freight to Denver, and afterward freighted in the mountains as far as Idaho Springs, returning in 1861, when he took another load of freight to Denver. In the summer of 1861 he sold goods at Empire City, returning by stage in the fall. While he went to Ohio on a visit he sent some freight to Colorado in charge of others, but they did not follow out his instructions and he lost heavily thereby. He then quit freighting and began auctioneering in Lawrence, in which line he has had a large business. For some years he carried on the Old Curiosity Shop, selling out in 1878. About 1869 he started in the wagon and carriage business. For some years he also had a livery business on North Hampshire street, and now has a stock of agricultural implements, his location being No. 640 Massachusetts street. At different times he has been extensively interested in the stock business and has bought and sold horses and mules. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Wakarusa Township, this county, and two farms of five hundred acres in Sarcoxie Township, Jefferson County. He was a director in the

old Douglas County Bank and had continued as such with its successor, the Lawrence National Bank. He is also a director in the American Plaster Cement Company and a director in the Sparr-Stubbs Contracting Company, which has had railroad contracts, and built the Physics building, University of Kansas. He is also a member of a company that bought Bismarck Grove for a public park.

In Lawrence Mr. Glathart married Miss Emily Thompson, who was born in Massachusetts, but has spent her life principally in this city. They have two children living. Albert, who graduated from the University of Kansas in 1896 with the degree of A.B., has since been connected with his father in business; Emily, who is a graduate of the high school and the conservatory of music at Lawrence, is the wife of Dr. Charles Simmons, of this city. Mr. Glathart is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he was a Republican from 1860 to 1870, when he espoused the cause of Democracy and has since been a firm adherent of its principles.

FELIX C. BROWN, proprietor of Brooklawn Sanitarium in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., August 13, 1843. He is a son of Gideon L. Brown, who removed from Tennessee to Missouri in 1830 and became a pioneer farmer of Jackson County, and later of Platte, settling in the latter county in 1837. A man of enterprise and shrewd business judgment, he was considered one of the best and most successful farmers in his section of the country. The most of his active life was spent in Buchanan County, where he had a host of warm friends. In 1854 he visited Kansas and entered a tract of land in High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County, but never removed to this state. Having come from the south, and being familiar with southern institutions, he sympathized with the Confederacy at the time of the Civil war. He was himself a large slave holder and lost heavily by the war. Politically he was active in the Democratic party and took a warm interest in public affairs. His intelligence and high character fitted him for positions of honor and trust, but his preference was for private life, and he devoted himself assiduously to his agricultural interests. At the time of his death, in 1859, he was fifty-nine years of age. He was a son of Felix Brown, of North Carolina, who descended from Scotch ancestors identified with colonial history and active in the Revolutionary conflict. By the marriage of Gideon L. Brown to Matilda Patton, of South Carolina, seven children were born, four of whom are now living, namely: Martha, wife of A. H. Squires, of Platte County, Mo.; Amanda, widow of Samuel Fulton; Felix C.; and Missouri T., wife of Henry Turner. The mother, who is now eighty-four years of age, resides in Wallace, about two miles from the old homestead in Buchanan County, Mo.

When eighteen years of age the subject of this sketch enlisted in the Confederate army, joining a company of dragoons under Governor Jackson. After a short time he became a member of the First Missouri Light Artillery, in which he continued until the close of the war. In a skirmish near Newtonia, Mo., and a battle at Jenkins Ferry, he was wounded, but neither time seriously. He took part in all the battles west of the Mississippi River in which the department of the Mississippi participated, with the single exception of the battle of Elk Horn. After the surrender of General Lee and the downfall of the Confederacy, in April, 1865, he returned to his native county. He began farming on the old homestead and there remained for seven years. In 1872 he settled in Atchison County, Kans. His first visit to this state had been made in company with his father, when he was a boy of nine years, and he well remembers the excitement caused by the border warfare of those days.

After farming in Atchison County for eight years Mr. Brown returned to Missouri, and from there, in 1883, he came to Leavenworth County to take charge of an asylum known as the Maplewood Asylum. He remained at the head of the institution for a year, after which he engaged in the mercantile business in Leavenworth for four years. In 1889 he erected a substantial building

south of the city and there he opened a private sanitarium, of which he has since been the head, although, in the spring of 1898, he moved his institution from its former location to the old military road, where he now carries on a private asylum and sanitarium. Since 1883 he has made a study of this line of work and is admirably qualified for all of its responsibilities, hence he meets with success. In politics he is a Democrat and takes a part in public affairs. While in Atchison County he served as trustee of Walnut Township for two terms. Twice he was a candidate for alderman from the sixth ward of Leavenworth, but each time was defeated by a small majority. Fraternally he is past grand of Odd Fellows' Lodge No. 103. February 15, 1866, he was united in marriage with Jincy A. Blakeley, of Platte County, Mo. They are the parents of eight children, namely: Thomas J., who is undersheriff of Leavenworth County; Cora M., wife of Arthur Land; Maude, who married C. H. Masterson; Felix L., a farmer; Gideon A., Jesse, Ernest and Kirby, at home.

ALEXANDER G. GLENN. Noticeable among the fine farms of Douglas County is the property of Mr. Glenn, which is situated on the uplands of Lecompton Township, three miles west and one mile south of Lecompton. Here he has made his home since 1861, meantime making valuable improvements on the place and bringing it under a high state of cultivation. Through able management of his farming and stock interests he has become one of the substantial men of his locality, and is now the owner of four hundred and twenty-three acres of valuable land.

In Boone County, Mo., our subject was born April 27, 1833, being a son of A. W. and Nancy (Austin) Glenn, of whose eleven children eight are living. His father, a native of Kentucky, born about 1800, was eight years of age when his parents moved to Missouri, settling at a point that is now the heart of St. Louis. Daniel Boone was a justice of the peace at the time and made out the deed for the land. Indians still roamed over the prairies, and the Spaniards, too, caused constant trouble. After two years the family removed to St. Charles, Mo., but in a short time settled in Howard County, where the men erected forts, manufactured their own powder, and guarded their homes while the women largely attended to the crops.

After his marriage A. W. Glenn engaged in farming in Boone County for some years. Later, however, he went to Linn County, Mo., where he had many exciting experiences with and escapes from the Indians. In the spring of 1856 he came to Kansas, settling in Lecompton Township, Douglas County,, where his son, our subject, now resides, the latter having the previous year purchased a settler's right to a quarter-section for $500 in gold. During the fall after the father's arrival, his farm was the camping place for a thousand soldiers who were sent to protect the citizens of this part of Kansas. He lived on the old homestead until within a few days of his death. While visiting his son on this farm he was stricken with congestion of the brain and died in January, 1898.

His youthful years spent upon the frontier, amid pioneer scenes, had given our subject a taste for this kind of life, and in 1854 he started for Kansas, then a sparsely settled territory. Arriving in Douglas County in August of the same year, he looked over the country and was favorably impressed by the prospects offered. Returning to Missouri, he spent the winter there, and in the spring of 1855 he again came to Kansas, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land three miles from Lecompton, upon which tract he began farming. In 1861 he exchanged his farm on the river bottoms for his father's place, and removed to the latter property, where he has since resided. In politics he has always been a Republican, but has not cared for public offices, nor had a desire to identify himself with partisan affairs. His religious faith is that of the Methodist denomination. He is a man of upright life, kind heart and great generosity, and willingly gives to objects of an educational, religious or charitable nature.

The marriage of Mr. Glenn, in 1856, united

him with Miss Elizabeth Zinn, daughter of George W. Zinn, who came to Kansas at an early day, settled in Douglas County, and was a member of the first territorial legislature as well as several succeeding sessions of that body. Eleven children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn. Of these ten are living, namely: George A., William B., John T., Cyrus and Grant, who are farmers of Lecompton Township; Jacob, who is at home with his parents; Eliza A., who is the widow of Joseph Vaughn and makes her home with her parents; Nancy J., at home; Mary E., wife of Cyrus McQuisten, of Big Springs; and Alphareta, at home.

FREDERICK WEELBORG was a resident of Leavenworth County from the pioneer days of 1857 until his death. Born in Germany in 1832, he was reared in that country and received the advantages of its schools. In order to escape obligatory service in the German army he came to America at the age of twenty-one years. Securing employment at the shoemaker's trade in Indianapolis, Ind., he remained in that city for a few years. In 1857 the attention of the people in the United States was drawn toward Kansas and strong efforts were made to attract settlers there. Among the many who decided to cast in their lot with the new country was Mr. Weelborg. He came to Leavenworth when the town was very small, giving little evidence of future prominence and prosperity. Opening a small shop he devoted himself to the shoemaker's trade. After some time he removed to the country near Leavenworth and for thirteen years made his home upon a farm, the management of which he superintended. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement from business cares and in the enjoyment of comforts his early labors had rendered possible.

April 23, 1862, Mr. Weelborg married Sophia Schreck, who was born in Union County, Ind. Her father, Henry Schreck, a native of Prussia, was reared on a farm in that country and there married Mary Baymer, a native of the same place as himself. About 1848 he brought his family to America, settling first in Pittsburgh, Pa., and working in mines in western Pennsylvania. From there he moved to Union County, Ind., and rented a farm. Later he bought farm land in Ripley County, Ind., where he engaged in general agricultural pursuits. As the country settled up he removed further west. For a time he lived in Missouri. In 1862 he came to Kansas and purchased a farm of forty acres five miles south of Leavenworth, where he resided until his death at seventy-three years of age. Politically he was a Republican and in religion a member of the Methodist Church. His wife, who, like himself, was an earnest Methodist, died when eighty-two years of age.

Active in local politics, Mr. Weelborg voted the Republican ticket and identified himself with enterprises for the benefit of his town and county. His life was that of a conscientious Christian, and he and his wife were active workers in the Methodist Church. They had no children of their own, but took three into their home and cared for them as their own. When Mr. Weelborg died, January 2, 1890, he was in comfortable circumstances. In his estate was included a two-story brick building on Delaware street, with a store room on the first floor and residence apartments, occupied by his widow, on the second floor. He had many friends among the people of this county where for so long he had made his home.

HON. WALTER B. BASS, deceased, formerly a successful grain and stock farmer of Ottawa Township, Franklin County, was born in Williamstown, Orange County, Vt., December 4, 1828. His father, Joel, was a son of Joel Bass, Sr., who was a son of one of three brothers that came to this country from England and settled in the New England states. The education of our subject was obtained in the common schools and Kimball Union academy. In 1850 he went to Kentucky and there he taught school for two years, after which he engaged in farming in Will County, Ill., for about fifteen years, buying and improving one hundred and sixty acres of land that was raw prairie and engaging largely in the stock

business. In December, 1868, he came to Kansas and settled in Ottawa Township, Franklin County, where his family still resides. All around this locality he found the land raw and destitute of improvements, not even having fences. Beginning with a half section, he broke the land, put the best of it under the plow, so that one hundred acres were in cultivation. Most of the property was used for hay and grazing purposes. He gave considerable attention to the stock business, raising cattle and handling other stock.

In public affairs Mr. Bass was active, affiliating in his earlier days with the Republican party, but becoming somewhat independent in later life. He was a champion of the free silver cause. While in Illinois he served for some time as township supervisor, a position similar to that of county commissioner. After coming to Kansas he was township trustee for many years. In the fall of 1880 he was elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket. During his term of service he was a member of the committee that drafted the Murray act and gave considerable time to the successful carrying through of the bill. From the time of his settlement in the west he was identified with the Presbyterian Church, in which he served for several years as an elder.

February 26, 1856, in Orange County, Vt., Mr. Bass married Ellen, daughter of John and Dolly (Smith) Lynde. Her grandfather, Judge Cornelius Lynde, who was for many years a judge, descended from an English family that settled in the neighborhood of Malden, Mass. John Lynde, a native of Vermont, was a farmer and a man of influence and strong character. For years he was a director in a bank at Northfield and another in Barre. In politics he was a Whig and later a Republican, and he served ably in the state legislature, both as representative and as senator. He was a strong supporter of the temperance cause. By his marriage to Miss Smith he had twelve children, all but one of whom attained mature years, Mrs. Bass being the eldest. She received good advantages in girlhood and was fitted, both by natural gifts and by training, for the responsibilities of life. By her marriage nine children were born, but only three attained maturity. Of these William assists in the management of the home farm; John, who married Sarah Ruth Tracy, also resides on the old homestead; and Ella, deceased, was the wife of George Marsh.

The latter part of the life of Mr. Bass was spent somewhat in retirement, although he continued to maintain an oversight of his property interests long after advancing years rendered manual labor unadvisable. During the existence of the Grange he was one of its best known members. Both by principle and by practice he advocated the temperance cause, regarding the licensing of liquor as an evil to be condemned. When in his seventieth year he passed from earth, March 14, 1898.

ALFRED B. POWELL, deceased. This pioneer settler of Levenworth County was long numbered among the leading agriculturists of Alexandria Township, with whose vital interests he was intimately identified. When he came to the west the farming lands had not been brought under culivation to any great degree; the soil was waiting for the hand of the husbandman. He purchased raw land, which under his skillful guidance rapidly developed into a cultivated farm, yielding abundant harvests. All of the surroundings underwent a transformation, the result of labor and energy. He was interested in the development of his township and did his full share in making it a profitable farming region.

In Madison County, Ind., where he was born May 17, 1820, the subject of this memoir was reared until fourteen years of age. His mother dying at that time, he went to Virginia to make his home with an aunt in Loudoun County, forty miles from Washington, D. C. For several years he remained on a farm. April 2, 1842, he married Miss Hannah Smith, who was born in Loudoun County August 15, 1820, and was reared on a farm there. After his marriage Mr. Powell followed farming and the shoemaker's trade. In 1848 he went to Warren County, Ohio, and one year later settled in northern Indiana, where he worked as a shoemaker. In April, 1860, he came to Leavenworth County and rented farm

land. In 1863 he bought the farm of raw prairie land which, under his management, was transformed into a highly cultivated place. It includes three hundred and twenty acres of land and is now the home of his widow. Here his life was brought to a close, January 2, 1899, after a busy and useful existence. Republican in politics, he was active in local affairs and held several offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife was a Quaker by birthright. Of his children we note the following: William is postmaster of the Soldiers' home at Leavenworth; Mary G. resides with her mother; Virginia is the wife of M. S. Grant, of Leavenworth; Frank is in Alaska; Charles L. in Leavenworth; Robert F. on the home farm; and Mahlon T. in Leavenworth; Howard, the youngest, is a farmer in High Prairie Township.

FREDERICK W. WULFEKUHLER, proprietor of the wholesale grocery house of Rohlfing & Co., has been identified with the business interests of Leavenworth since the fall of 1861, and is not only one of the most experienced, but also one of the most successful grocers in the state. His establishment is situated on the corner of Cherokee and Third streets. The main building is four stories in height, 50 x 125, besides which there is a three-story building, 25 x 125, and also a warehouse. The company is one of the oldest in the state and its trade extends throughout this entire section of the country, the business having proved a most successful investment for its promoters.

Mr. Wulfekuhler was born at the family homestead near Osnabrück, Hanover, Germany, in September, 1841. Reference to the history of his father, Christopher, may be found in the sketch of his brother, H. William. When he was fourteen years of age he came to America, proceeding from New York City to St. Louis, where he was apprenticed to the jeweler's trade. His trade occupied his days and in the evenings he attended school. In St. Louis, in May, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Third Missouri Reserves, and served in southwestern Missouri for three months. After his muster-out he came to Leavenworth and entered the employ of his brother, who had established the business of Rohlfing & Co. in 1858. In 1864 he became a partner in the company.

During the early days Rohlfing & Co. were engaged in freighting to Denver and established a branch house on Fifteenth street, that city. In 1866 the two brothers bought the old-established house of Henry & Garrett and continued that business, which he still owns. In 1887 he bought the block which he now occupies. He was instrumental in the re-organization of the Globe Canning Company, of which he has since been treasurer. In the re-organization of the Leavenworth National Bank he took an active part and has since been a director; he is also a director in the Union Savings Bank.

Politically Mr. Wulfekuhler is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of Custer Post No. 6, G. A. R. His marriage took place in Denver and united him with Miss Sophia Rohlfing, who was born in Hanover. Four children were born of their union, viz.: Alma; Hattie, who was educated at Bethany, Kans.; Adolph, who is bookkeeper for his father; and Frederick, Jr.

HENRY BIEBUSCH, a pioneer of Lawrence, now deceased, was born in Prussia, in April, 1821, and in youth learned the builder's trade. At eighteen years of age he came to America and followed his trade in the eastern states. In March, 1857, he arrived in Lawrence, Kans., where he took contracts for the building of houses. At the time of the Quantrell raid, in August, 1863, he had just completed a building on the corner of Warren and New Hampshire streets. This the raiders burned to the ground. They also visited the family residence, but Mrs. Biebusch, instructing her husband to hide, met them at the door and they left the place without doing any harm. As a contractor he was very successful, but in 1873 he lost all he had by the failure of the Home Insurance Company of

Topeka, in which he held stock and mortgages. About the same time he ceased to take contracts and engaged in the hotel business. During his residence in the east he was a prominent member of the Turn Verein. Fond of music he was himself a fine singer and a good musician. He organized the Turners' Society in Lawrence, which held its first meetings in his yard, but afterward built a hall of its own. In the first band organized here he played the trombone. During the war he was a member of the Kansas militia. For many years he was connected with the Masonic fraternity and in religion he was an active member of the Lutheran Church. After having been for years successfully engaged in the hotel business he died February 24, 1891.

The widow of Mr. Biebusch, who has had charge of his property interests since his death, was Annie Kaittenberg, born in Bakken, Schleswig-Holstein. Her parents, Kassen and Cecelia (Peterson) Kaittenberg, were also born there, the former being a brick manufacturer and contractor. He joined his children in America when past middle life, but died a month after he reached Davenport, Iowa. After his death his widow went to California with her sons and died at Willow, that state, in 1891, aged eighty-one years. She was the mother of seven children, named as follows: James, of Lawrence, who was a member of an Illinois regiment during the Civil war and died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Biebusch, May 18, 1899; Jasper, who is living retired from business in Dixon, Cal.; Anna Dorothea, Mrs. Biebusch; Hans C., a ranchman at Willow, Cal.; Mrs. Maria Brinkman, of Independence, Kans.; Henry and Andrew, who are engaged in ranching at Willow, Cal.

When Mrs. Biebusch was a girl of eighteen she came to America, in the sailer "Johanna Eliza," which after a voyage of six weeks from Hamburg landed in New York. The voyage proved an almost fatal one, for the vessel had a collision and was injured to such an extent that it began to fill with water, but by a constant use of the pumps the danger was averted. After landing she went to Rock Island, Ill., and there, March 1, 1857, she became the wife of Mr. Biebusch. With him she proceeded at once to Kansas. She experienced all the hardships of the days of border warfare and the subsequent perils of the Civil war. In 1873 she started the Biebusch hotel, which she continued until 1888, and afterward built a house, 100 x 100, on New Hampshire street. Besides this property she owns the building occupied by the University book store. In religion she is connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. She is identified with the Woman's Relief Corps and has taken an interest in its work. To her marriage three children were born, Clara, Cecelia and Otto. The two youngest died in childhood. Clara married Philip Weitzenkorn, of Lawrence, and died May 18, 1896, leaving two children, Leo and Dorothea. Notwithstanding all the sorrow that has came into the life of Mrs. Biebusch in the loss of her husband and all her children she is not sad or gloomy, but has a cheerful, pleasant disposition that wins the friendship of her associates and acquaintances.

FREDERICK DEICHMANN, who is living retired at No. 812 Rhode Island street, Lawrence, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1831, and received his education in the schools of his native land. When a young man he came to America, landing in New York and going from there to Chicago, where he was employed for some years. In 1860 he settled in Douglas County, Kans., opening a butcher shop at Eudora, and at the same time engaging in farming and stock-raising. He was successful and acquired considerable property. After Quantrell's raid he moved to Lawrence and bought the lots on which the Hub store now stands. Here he erected a building, which he rented for two years. The construction of this building was superintended by his wife, he meantime continuing his shop in Eudora, but on closing up that business he opened a shop in Lawrence. For many years he carried on business, building up a large trade.

At Eudora, in 1861, Mr. Deichmann married Mrs. Henrietta (Kuffman) Harbold, who was born in Germany and immigrated to the United

States during the same year that Mr. Deichmann crossed the ocean. She was first married to Carl Harbold, who died soon afterward. After her marriage to our subject she at once began to assist him in all of his enterprises. When she settled in Eudora she was obliged to cut the bushes down in order to make the land open to travel. For years she lived in a small log hut, meantime working outdoors in the cultivation and clearing of the land. Early and late she toiled in the fields, shirking no work that would aid in the development of the place. Indians were numerous in early days, and she became familiar with their language so she could converse with them, after which she had no trouble with them. To her marriage with Mr. Deichmann three children were born: Mary, wife of A. M. Goldstandt, of Wichita, Kans.; Frances, who married H. L. Gerson, of Oklahoma; and Alfred, who is engaged in the cattle business in Kansas City, Mo.

At various times Mr. Deichmann invested in city and farm property, much of which he still owns. For eight years he was a director in the Lawrence National Bank and the Lawrence Gas Company. An honest, upright man, his business transactions were conducted in such a manner as to win the confidence of those who had dealings with him. In 1890 he retired from business. In politics he early identified himself with the Democratic party, and on that ticket he was twice elected to the city council. Of recent years he has been afflicted with softening of the brain, and since this affliction has come upon him his wife has taken charge of his business interests and managed his affairs successfully.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, who owns and operates a farm in Grant Township, Douglas County, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., July 27, 1841, and is a descendant, in the fourth generation, from one of that name who came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, later going to Ohio. His father, James Adams, was a cabinet-maker by trade, which he followed in West Virginia, but in 1857 came to Kansas in order to identify himself with the free-state cause. Settling in Franklin County, he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, broke the ground and made the necessary improvements. There he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1862, when he gave the place to our subject in order to keep him out of the war, a plan, however, which did not prove successful, as the latter had been in the army before and afterward enlisted a second time. Going to Lawrence, James Adams followed his trade there. Upon the death of his wife, whom he had married in Virginia and who bore the maiden name of Jane Orr, he removed to Anderson County, Kans., and lived at the home of his son, O. B. Adams, and there his death occurred in 1891. He was an earnest Christian and a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a stanch Republican. In his family were seven children, six of whom are now living.

Educated in subscription schools, our subject was reared to farm life and early selected agriculture for his occupation. He was sixteen years of age when the family settled in Kansas. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in Company F, Second Missouri Battalion, under Colonel Nugent, and served until he was honorably discharged in January, 1862. On his return home his father persuaded him to turn his attention from military affairs to the cultivation of the farm, and for a time he engaged in the planting of a crop, but in July he again enlisted, this time becoming a member of the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, in which he remained until January, 1865. During most of the time he was engaged in scout duty, principally in Arkansas, but he also took part in a number of engagements, among them that of Jenkins Ferry on the Saline River.

Returning to Lawrence at the close of the war Mr. Adams secured employment at carpentering. After a year he bought a farm in Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County, where he engaged in the cultivation of grapes, continuing there until 1873. He then sold the place and bought his present farm in Grant Township, Douglas County, where he has eighty-six acres devoted to general farm pursuits, making a

specialty of wheat, corn and potatoes. In all movements for the good of the community he maintains an interest. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln and he has ever since adhered to Republican principles. In religion he is a Congregationalist. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. In 1867 he married Miss Annie M. Miller, daughter of Robert Miller, of Lawrence. They have five children, namely: Robert J., who is engaged in the mercantile business at Big Springs; Mark O., who conducts the home farm for his father; Susie M., wife of George Ford, a farmer in Grant Township; Frank, who is engaged in business as a photographer; and Eva V., at home.

JAMES DONNELLY, who came to Lawrence in June, 1857, is proprietor of one of the finest livery establishments in the entire west. In 1869 he started in the hack business with one hack, and from that small business has built up his present large and important business. With his brother, in 1873, he bought a suitable location for a livery, and carried on a growing business in an old building that stood there. When that barn was burned down, in 1897, he erected a two-story brick structure, 50x117 feet, with an adjoining stable, 75x50, the new part containing an elevator. Here he has ample accommodations for hacks, carriages, coupes and surreys, as well as for his roadsters and driving horses. Every modern improvement is to be found in the stables, including water and sewer connections, electric bells and lights, etc.

The Donnelly family is one of the oldest in Derry. Our subject's father, Bernard, who was born in that county, grew to manhood upon a farm there and was educated in the national schools of Ireland. In 1847, accompanied by his wife, Mary (McIver) Donnelly, a native of County Tyrone, and with their seven children, he took passage on the sailer "Sir Colin Campbell," which after a voyage of six weeks and three days from Belfast arrived in Quebec. From there he proceeded via the lakes to Chicago and thence to a farm near Woodstock, Ill. Two of his brothers, Neill and Andrew, had preceded him, and the settlement in that vicinity is still known as the Donnelly settlement. In 1857, with all of his family except his son Andrew (who in 1849 had crossed the plains to California, and remained there until 1873, finally coming to Lawrence, where he died) and his daughter Catherine (who had died in Illinois in 1849) he started for Kansas, making the trip via Jefferson City and steamer, while his son, our subject, drove overland, crossing the Mississippi at Burlington and the Missouri at Weston. After settling in Lawrence he built the Donnelly house and engaged in keeping boarders until he died in 1863. His wife, who was a daughter of Dennis McIver, died in Lawrence in 1884, aged about eighty years. Of their children who accompanied them to Kansas, Mrs. T. J. Collins and Mary reside in Lawrence; James was fifth in order of birth; John, who was our subject's partner, died in 1892; and Neill is in charge of the Kansas City business owned by himself and brother.

In County Derry, Ireland, the subject of this sketch was born in December, 1840. He was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to America. From an early age he hired out to farmers in Illinois. In 1857 he drove overland to Kansas, and after his arrival in Lawrence began working for other parties. During the war he and his brother John served in the militia. In 1864 he went to Leavenworth, but returned to Lawrence the following year. Here he married, in 1872, Miss Maggie McConnell, who was born in St. Catharine's, Canada, and died in 1879. She was a daughter of John McConnell, who was a merchant tailor by trade and settled in Lawrence about 1868.

Politically Mr. Donnelly is a Democrat and has been on the county committee various times. In 1858 he voted for the admission of Kansas as a free state. In the organization of the Commercial Club he took an active part, and is now one of its leading members. He is also a member of, and stockholder in, the Merchants' Athletic Association.



CLARK TEFFT.

CLARK TEFFT, one of the pioneers of the western country, now living in Appanoose Township, Franklin County, was born in Exeter, Washington County, R. I., in 1827, a son of Jonathan and Mary (Gates) Tefft, both of Puritan descent. His grandfather, Sprague Tefft, spent his entire life in Washington County, of which he was a native, and he was a member of a family connected with the early history of Rhode Island. Jonathan Tefft was also a life-long resident of Washington County, and died on a farm there at forty-nine years of age. A man of pronounced views, he was stanch in his anti-slavery beliefs and was also a leading spirit in agitating reforms in the sale of intoxicating liquors. He was long survived by his wife, who died in Connecticut at eighty years of age. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living, namely: Israel G., of Connecticut; Clark; Lyman B.; Lucy A., widow of Enos Munger; and Jonathan E., a physician residing in Springfield, Mo.

Until twenty-six years of age our subject remained in his native county. He learned the blacksmith's trade and also worked in a cotton mill for some time. In 1854, coming west, he settled south of Lawrence, pre-empting the northwest quarter of section 1, Willow Springs Township, Douglas County. The land was wholly unimproved and it was only after years of toil on his part that the necessary improvements were made. He made of it a stock farm and continued there until 1870, when, desiring more satisfactory range for his stock, he sold out and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Franklin County where he now lives. By subsequent purchase he has become the owner, altogether, of two hundred and forty acres, on which he follows general farming and stock-raising. At the time he settled on the place only twelve acres had been improved. He has developed the remainder of the two hundred and forty acres and made the various improvements now noticeable on the place.

Often members of the Republican party, to which he adheres, have asked Mr. Tefft to become a nominee for some local office, but he has always refused political offices except in Douglas County, where he served three terms (six years) as justice of the peace. For several years he served as a member of school boards in Douglas and Franklin Counties, during which time he assisted in building a schoolhouse and in promoting the standard of education in the district. By his marriage, in 1846, to Clara A. Larkin, he has a daughter, Mary J., Mrs. J. F. Patten, and a son, Milton D., a farmer of Appanoose Township. At the time of the Civil war he was a member of the state militia and served as captain of Company A, Twenty-first Kansas Cavalry, with which he took part in the battle of the Blue against General Price. During Quantrell's raid, in 1863, he started from Lawrence to Baldwin to notify the people of Quantrell's approach. After he had left home, some of the raiders surrounded the house and said they had orders to burn all houses. Mrs. Tefft entreated them not to burn the place and they promised not to do it if she would give them $50. She had only seventy-five cents in the house. This she gave them, but it was of course not enough to appease their demands; and, had they been able to find matches, the house would undoubtedly have been destroyed, but they finally left without doing any damage. Mr. Tefft was always stanch in his adherence to the free-state cause and did all in his power to keep slavery out of Kansas. He was on duty during the battle of Washington Creek. At all times he was found ready to do his part. As a citizen he has shown a loyal devotion to his state and his nation, and has supported measures for the benefit of each.

MARK S. WRIGHT, who is engaged in contracting and building in Leavenworth, was born in Roanoke County, Va., December 27, 1856. The years of boyhood and youth he spent upon the farm where he was born, and from an early age he assisted in the cultivation of the land. His father was interested in an undertaking and furniture business and manufactured furniture and coffins. Under his supervision the son gained a knowledge of cabinet-making. From that he drifted into carpentering. When about sixteen he secured employment as

a carpenter in the erection of the buildings of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg, Va. The following season he was employed on the Lake Spring Hotel at Salem, Va. When he was twenty-one years of age his father was killed by a runaway horse; afterward he took charge of the home place and remained there until twenty-four years of age.

Mr. Wright then left his old Virginia home and came west as far as Decatur, Ill., where he worked at his trade during one season. In September, 1883, he came to Leavenworth and for two years worked at carpentering, but since 1885 has been taking contracts. Much of his work since 1894 has been in the nature of contracts for the government, including work at Forts Leavenworth, Reno and Root, Ark., where he had charge of the building of officers' quarters. He was the contractor and builder of the Ettenson block, one of the finest buildings in the west. Besides his contracting business he is the owner of a farm of one hundred and seventy acres in Leavenworth County, which he managed personally for a number of years, but in 1898 rented the land to tenants.

In politics Mr. Wright affiliates with the Republican party and votes its ticket at local and national elections. By his marriage to Miss Hannah Dowdell, December 31, 1884, he has four children, namely: Elmer R.; Lawrence and Laura, twins, who are now eleven years of age; and Edna.

CHARLES C. CUTLER came to Kansas in 1857, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land near the claim which his father entered, in Cutler Township, Franklin County. While improving his place he remained with his father, whom he assisted in the general management of the estate. He is now the owner of eight hundred acres of land, on which he is engaged in raising stock, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, of which he has about thirty head. He also has a number of Clydesdale horses. A man of progressive disposition, he has always been interested in matters looking toward the improvement of his property, and is quick to seize upon any idea that promises to be of practical help. During the many years of his residence in this one spot he has maintained a constant interest in the growth of the county. As vice-president of the Fair Association he endeavored to promote an enterprise which he believed would prove advantageous to the people.

Born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1835, our subject is a son of Daniel C. and Betsy (Larkin) Cutler. His father was born in Waterford, Ohio, in 1799, when all of that region was included in the northwestern territory. He engaged in farming and stock-raising there until 1857, with the exception of two years in Iowa. During 1857 he crossed the plains into Kansas Territory, and, settling in Franklin County, he took up a quarter-section where his son now lives. The remainder of his life was spent in this place. In time he accumulated one thousand acres of land. Much of his attention was given to trading in land and raising stock, his interests being large and important. A stanch free-state man, he was fearless in the expression of his opinions and firm in his decisions. On the organization of the Republican party he became a supporter of its principles. While in Ohio he was a political associate of Asa Harris. It was through his efforts that a postoffice was established at Rantoul, and he served as postmaster for several years, having the office at his residence during all of the time. He was the first county commissioner under territorial government. Throughout all of eastern Kansas he was known and honored. His death occurred at his home in 1887, aged eighty-eight years. His wife, who was born in Ohio in 1806, died in Kansas in 1883. They were the parents of two children, Charles C., and Mary A., who died in 1853.

While our subject did not have good advantages when he was a boy, he has gained a broad knowledge through observation and self-culture, and is a well-informed man. Politically he is a Republican, but he has never cared for political prominence, nor has he sought office, preferring to give his attention wholly to his private business affairs. During the war he served in the

state militia, which was called out to assist in driving Price out of the state, and he took part in the battles of Westport and the Blue. Like his father, he is an active worker in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1890 he married Sarah Friesner, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Shields) Friesner, also natives of that state. Her father, who was for years the leading merchant of Logan, Ohio, died in that place in 1859, at the age of forty-four years. Strong in convictions, he supported the old-line Whig party with all the ardor of a man who firmly believes in the justice of his cause. He was a man of religious character, a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. Of his family of nine children, only three are living, those besides Mrs. Cutler being William S., who was an officer in the Union army during the Civil war and is now living in Logan, Ohio; and John S., a prominent attorney and ex-judge of the circuit court of the Hocking County district.

WILLIAM A. PORTER was born in Gratiot, Licking County, Ohio, January 22, 1852. His opportunities for securing an education were meagre, and he is therefore a self-made man. At the age of ten years he moved with his parents to central Illinois and settled in DeWitt County, where he remained until 1869. He then came to Kansas, settling in Miami County, where he engaged in farming in the summer and teaching school in the winter. At the death of his father, in 1877, he began the study of law at Paola under the instruction of W. B. Brayman, a prominent attorney of that place. In 1880 he graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in September of the same year he located at Leavenworth, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. He is well versed in the science of the law and is strong before courts and juries. He has never held a political office, although an able campaigner and always interested in the election of Republican nominees and always giving his services freely to his party. He is a Past Eminent Knight Templar and a member of Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In 1886 he was married to Amanda R. Clough, second daughter of William McNeill Clough, a former member of the Leavenworth bar.

HARRY T. HUTSON, proprietor of Hutson's bakery, was for a number of years one of the most active and enterprising business men of Lawrence. He still retains a general supervision of his bakery, but, on account of illness, is forced to leave the active work to others. About 1887 he was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism and for years suffered most severely from that disease, which, in 1894, left him a cripple, with both limbs stiff and useless. However, although he is to a large extent helpless, his illness has not warped his sunny, genial disposition, but he retains his good nature and cheerful way of looking at things.

Mr. Hutson was born in Gosburton, Lincolnshire, England, December 31, 1850, a son of Charles and Annie (Rice) Hutson, also natives of Lincolnshire. His father, who was a shoemaker by trade, during the latter part of his life engaged in farm pursuits. There were twelve children in the family, but only two ever came to America. Our subject, who was one of the youngest, received only limited advantages, for, the family being large and the parents people of small means, he was early obliged to become self-supporting. At nine years of age he began to work for his board and clothes, and for some years he was employed on a farm. While he did well in England, he was ambitious to gain a larger success, so came to America in March, 1872. Settling in Lawrence, he was employed in a livery for almost two years, and then worked for a baker about the same time, after which he farmed near town for a year, and then started a restaurant on Massachusetts street. From this business he drifted into the management of a bakery in 1882. He bought a lot at No. 709 Vermont street, built a building suitable for residence purposes, also containing bake shops, office, etc. In 1892 he sold out his restaurant in order to devote himself entirely to the bakery,

which has proved a very successful enterprise. Hutson's bread is known all over Lawrence and is in steady demand.

In Lawrence, in May, 1877, Mr. Hutson married Miss Anna Groh, who was born at Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, N. Y. Her father, George Groh, a native of Frankfort, Germany, came in company with other members of the family to America and settled near Watertown, where he grew to manhood. Afterward he engaged in farming in Jefferson County. In 1860 he settled in Boonville, Mo., where he remained until his death, in 1877. He married Susannah Lear, who was born in Frankfort, Germany, and accompanied her parents to Lafargeville, N. Y., where she was reared and married. Her death occurred in Missouri. Of her ten children, six attained maturity, one of these, Jacob, being a soldier in the Civil war. Mrs. Hutson was born in 1851 and in 1860 accompanied her parents to Missouri, where she attended the public school. In 1870 she came to Lawrence, where she was married seven years later. She is an energetic, capable woman, and has proved a helpmate to her husband in the truest sense of that word. They have two sons, George, who is in Arkansas City, Kans., and William, who assists in the bakery business. Mr. Hutson is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and his wife is a charter member of the Fraternal Aid Association in this city.

JOHN CRAMER. Notwithstanding his eighty active years, Mr. Cramer is still a man of keen intellectual powers and well-preserved bodily faculties. A pioneer of Wellsville, where he still makes his home, he is the owner of a residence and eight acres of land in this village, also has eighty acres in Douglas County, Kans., and a five-acre tract in Kansas City, Mo., which he purchased thirty years ago and which has since become quite valuable. For some years he has engaged in the buying, selling and shipping of stock, and has met with success in the business.

Near Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, Mr. Cramer was born April 25, 1819, a son of William and Margaret (Coonfoyer) Cramer, natives of Pennsylvania and of Dutch families. His father, who learned the blacksmith's trade in Pennsylvania, moved to Ohio when that section of country was new, and there he engaged in farming and blacksmithing. From Fairfield County he moved to Knox County, Ohio. Later he bought a farm in Florence, Cooper County, Mo., where he cultivated his land and also engaged in blacksmithing. Politically he voted with the Democrats. He died in Missouri when ninety years of age. His wife died when ninety-five. When only five years of age our subject was put into the home of a man with whom it was planned he should learn a trade, but when ten years old he returned to his mother, who took, on a lease, a tract of timber land. This he helped to clear, and afterward bought. In time he became the owner of over two hundred acres, which he had earned by his own efforts, in addition to helping his mother.

In 1859 Mr. Cramer sold out in Ohio for about $10,000 and came to Kansas, where he bought a half-section of land in Richland Township, Franklin County. He carried on farm pursuits and dealt in stock until 1882, when he sold his farm of six hundred acres for $17,000. On leaving that place he settled in Wellsville, where he has since bought and sold stock. For half a century he has been an earnest member of the Baptist Church. He is a believer in Democratic principles and is deeply interested in public affairs, but has never desired office, and the only positions he has consented to hold are those of school director and other local offices. For many years he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity.

The first wife of Mr. Cramer was Maria Hardister, of Ohio, who died at forty-five years of age. Of her nine children six are still living, namely: Andrew, who served in the Civil war and is now a farmer in Butler County, Kans.; Frank, who served in the Rebellion and is now engaged in the livery business in Wellsville; Lavina, Mrs. Hamilton; Mary, who is married and lives in Greenwood, Kans.; Louisa; and David, a farmer of Osage County, Kans. William died from the effects of disease contracted in the army. The

second marriage of Mr. Cramer united him with Lucy Morgan, who was born in Ohio and died in Kansas at thirty-eight years of age. Of the three children born of this union, John is engaged in buying and shipping stock in Wellsville, being a partner of his father; Louisa, Mrs. Bevins, whose husband is a farmer, lives in Iowa; Carrie is married and lives in Kansas City, Mo. The present Mrs. Cramer bore the maiden name of Anna Bivens and was born in Circleville, Ohio.

JOHN W. KINDRED. The farm in the Kaw Valley which is owned and operated by Mr. Kindred is known as the Jacob Dolosi estate, and comprises ninety acres of fine land situated in the Weaver bottom. The soil is so excellently adapted to the raising of potatoes that the owner is making a specialty of them, and has already met with noteworthy success in this branch of agriculture. Besides his private interests he is general manager of the Kaw Valley Potato Growers' and Co-operative Dealers' Association of Weaver, in the organization of which he took a very active part.

Born in Madison County, Ky., August 10, 1858, our subject was two years of age when his father, Fields Kindred, moved to Clay County, Mo., and there he acquired the rudiments of his education. When he was twelve he accompanied his parents to Edwardsville, Kans., where he grew to manhood, completing the common-school studies in Wyandotte County. He remained with his father until twenty-six years of age, when he took a farm four miles north of Bonner Springs. In addition to operating this place, which was known as White Feather farm, he also purchased and cultivated adjoining land. In 1894 he moved to Fall Leaf, Leavenworth County, where each year he planted between sixty-five and one hundred and twenty acres in potatoes. While farming there he made his home in Eudora, in order to secure educational advantages for his children. Next he purchased two hundred and fifteen acres in the Kaw Valley, four miles west of Eudora, where he engaged in raising potatoes quite extensively. In February, 1898, he sold that place and bought a farm in Willow Springs Township, Douglas County, from which place, in April, 1899, he removed to his present property in Eudora Township, the same county. This location he considers the best he has yet found, and he has energetically set about the improvement of the farm, which shows the results of his efficient supervision.

Fraternally Mr. Kindred is connected with Bonner Springs Lodge, K. of P., and the Knights and Ladies of Security in Eudora. In politics he is a Populist. While living in Wyandotte County he took an active part in local affairs, and in 1887, 1888 and 1889 he served as trustee of Delaware Township. While filling that position he was instrumental in securing good bridges for the country roads, and was appointed bridge commissioner by the county board. Other local improvements also received the impetus of his assistance. Believing that the public school is the basis of the good government of the future, he does all in his power to promote the welfare of the schools of his neighborhood. For five years he was a school director in Wyandotte County. December 29, 1881, he married Miss Annie Morgan, who died April 16, 1883, leaving a daughter, Edna, now a student at the Hesper Academy. April 2, 1885, he was united in marriage with Eliza B. Magee, who was reared in Wyandotte County, and by whom he has had the following-named children: Agnes, Nora, Frank (deceased), Grace, Lena, Seth, Byron, Ethel and Ellis Lee. The family are connected with the Christian Church, and aid religious movements as far as possible.

JUNIUS UNDERWOOD, member of the wholesale produce firm of Kumler & Underwood, and secretary and treasurer of the Griffin Ice Company, of Lawrence, is a member of an old Pennsylvania family. His father, Prescott, was a son of Daniel Underwood, a native of Connecticut, who removed to Pennsylvania and engaged in lumbering and building. During the Civil war Prescott Underwood offered himself for service, but was rejected. After the

war he settled upon a plantation in Georgia, but in 1868 removed to Kansas, settling in Lawrence. While making his home in the city he improved a tract of seventy-five acres adjoining the city limits, where he engaged in raising fruit and potatoes. He was one of the first to engage in raising potatoes in this locality, and became one of the largest shippers and growers in the county, having nearly one hundred and twenty-five acres planted in potatoes. However, neither he nor his wife had good health, so, hoping a change would prove beneficial, he removed to Whatcom County, Wash., in 1887. There the climate proved very helpful, and he has since given his attention to the cultivation of his valuable farm, making a specialty of raising cherries. He has frequently contributed to agricultural papers, and his success as an agriculturist and particularly as a fruit and produce-grower makes any suggestions from him valuable. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane A. Niles, was born in Wayne County, Pa., and died in Washington February 17, 1889, leaving three children: Junius; Mrs. Mary Buswell and Hattie, both in Washington.

Born in Wayne County, Pa., March 15, 1865, the subject of this sketch was reared in Kansas, and studied in the Lawrence high school and the University of Kansas, which he attended until the junior year. On account of his father's poor health he left the university and assumed the management of the home farm, which he superintended for three years. During that time he engaged in shipping potatoes to different points and thus became acquainted with his present partner, G. V. Kumler. In 1891 the firm of Bell & Kumler was succeeded by Kumler & Underwood, who at first carried on an exclusive produce business, but later began to deal in garden and field seeds, also to handle potatoes and apples in carload lots. The firm have a warehouse, 25x50, at No. 628 Massachusetts street, and a seedhouse, 40x80, three stories in height. Besides this business, Mr. Underwood is secretary and treasurer and a director of the Griffin Ice Company, which he assisted in incorporating and of which A. J. Griffin is the manager. This is the largest ice company in Lawrence. Not only have they several warehouses in which natural ice is stored, either for home distribution or shipment to other points, but they also have a plant with a capacity of thirteen tons a day for the manufacture of artificial ice.

On the Republican ticket Mr. Underwood was elected to represent the sixth ward in the city council, where he served for six years, retiring in the spring of 1899. During his last term he was chairman of the library committee. He is connected with the Fraternal Aid, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Pythias. In Delmar, Iowa, December 15, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Flora Hinckley, who was born in that city, a daughter of Clark Hinckley, a veteran of the Civil war and now manager of a creamery at Welton, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood had six children: Alice, Addie, William, Hattie, Fay and Prescott. Hattie died June 16, 1899.

CHARLES W. EWING, M. D., a leading physician of Wellsville, Franklin County, was born in Marathon, Clermont County, Ohio, December 8, 1861, a son of John and Rebecca (Birdsall) Ewing, and a descendant of one of three brothers, John, Samuel and Alexander, who emigrated to Philadelphia from Ireland about the time of the Revolutionary war. His father, a native of Batavia, Ohio, was reared and educated in that place. About 1861 he went to California, where (and in Idaho) he engaged in mining for seven years. Like many miners, he met with both good and bad luck, at times was successful and again unsuccessful. On returning to Ohio he took up farm pursuits near Marathon, where he remained until his death, at sixty-three years of age. His wife, who was born near Marathon, is still living, and is now sixty-four years of age. She is a lady of noble Christian character, and an earnest believer in Methodist Episcopal doctrines. Of their three children, Edward, who is engaged in railroading, resides at Concordia, Kans.; Elizabeth is the wife of N. S. Hazen.

When eleven years of age our subject began to

work upon a farm. From that time on he was self-supporting. At the age of sixteen he came to Kansas, settling in Nemaha County, where he secured work on a farm. When not busy with farm duties he attended school, completing the course in the Paola normal school at Paola, Miami County, from which he graduated in 1884. He had commenced to teach school in 1880, having schools in Miami and Johnson Counties, and after his graduation he taught for two winters, also served as deputy county treasurer of Johnson County. In 1884 he took his first readings in medicine, having as preceptor Dr. G. T. Goode, of Olathe, Johnson County. Later he matriculated in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa., from which he graduated in 1888. Returning to Kansas he opened an office at Edgerton, Johnson County, and continued there until July, 1892, when he removed to Wellsville. He is well informed regarding his profession, has a thorough knowledge of the various forms of disease and the best remedial agencies for each, and his practice is large and growing.

Fraternally Dr. Ewing is connected with the blue lodge of Masonry in Wellsville, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In religion he is a Methodist, while his wife adheres to the doctrines of the Christian Church. October 7, 1896, he married Miss Minnie A. Goode, of Olathe, Kans., daughter of Dr. G. T. and Virginia A. (Lane) Goode. They have one son, Charles W., Jr.

FRANK P. SMITH, A. B., A. M., is one of the successful educators of Kansas. He became principal of the high school at Ottawa, Kans., in the fall of 1889, and the following year was elected superintendent of schools. In that capacity he continued until December, 1894, when he was elected to succeed Edmund Stanley (state superintendent of public instruction), as superintendent of the Lawrence schools, which responsible position he has filled with the greatest intelligence and fidelity. Under his supervision are fifty-two teachers and twenty-six hundred pupils, of which enrollment more than seventeen per cent are in the high school. There are seven grammar school and one high school buildings. The latter is thoroughly equipped for advanced work, and it is said that no high school in the state is higher in its standard or more thorough in its work than this, which fact proves the ability of those who are devoting themselves to the instruction of the students.

Professor Smith was born in Salem, Ind., July 9, 1854, a son of Lewis N. and Nancy Jane (Worrall) Smith, natives respectively of Washington County, Ind., and Westport, Ky. His grandfather, Richard Smith, of Virginia, settled in Salem, Ind., about 1822, and died there in 1833. During the war of 1812 he served in the American army. His wife, Hannah, was a daughter of George Etzler, who enlisted from Virginia in the Revolutionary war. Lewis N. Smith has been a farmer, and by economy and judgment has accumulated a competency. He has served several terms as county commissioner. Of his three sons and one daughter, Spencer W. is a physician in Indiana; Mrs. Laura Maudlin also resides in that state; and L. Newland occupies the old homestead. The oldest of the family is the subject of this sketch. He was reared on a farm and had few leisure moments, but, being studious, he devoted himself to his books whenever possible, and was in the habit of plowing corn during the day and studying Cæsar and Virgil at night. In 1873 he entered the Indiana State University at Bloomington, from which he graduated in 1878, with the degree of A. B. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Baker University in 1893.

In 1878 Professor Smith became principal of the village school at Fisherville, Ky., and in October of that year he was married, in Salem, to Miss Amanda E. Brewer. In February, 1879, a disastrous fire terminated his work in Fisherville. He returned to Indiana and remained for some months on the home farm. Afterward, for three years, he was principal of the high school at Salem, and for two years held a similar position in Orleans, Ind. For five years he served as superintendent of the Bedford city schools. His wife died in December, 1888, leaving a daughter,

Daisy B., who is a graduate of the Lawrence high school class of 1899, and is now a student in the Kansas University. From Indiana he came to Kansas, where he has since won prominence as an instructor, the energy with which he carries on his work and the intelligence displayed therein having secured for him the confidence of his associates. He is a member of the state school text book commission, appointed by Governor Stanley, and is connected with the State Teachers' and the National Education Association, of the latter of which he is a vice-president. Politically he adheres to Republican principles. At one time he was active in the work of the Knights of Pythias. He is a past officer in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M.; Lawrence Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.; DeMolay Commandery No. 4, K. T., and the consistory of Topeka. In religion he is a Methodist. Since coming to Kansas he has been a second time married, his wife being Miss Rose E. Brock, who was born in Leavenworth County, Kans., and was educated in the Eureka high school.

JOHN B. STUMP, who resides near Baldwin, Douglas County, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, May 30, 1834, a son of Louis and Elizabeth (Fitzwater) Stump, also natives of that part of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, John Stump, who was of German extraction, was born in Virginia and for a short time made his home in Kentucky, but removed to Ohio with two brothers, settling upon a farm and afterward devoting himself to agricultural pursuits there; he married Jane Lowrey, who was a native of the Old Dominion. Louis Stump was born on the first day of the year 1804, and spent his entire life upon a farm near Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he met with fair success as an agriculturist. During the existence of the Whig party he voted for its principles, and afterward became identified with the Republicans. He died when eighty-one years of age.

The mother of our subject, who was a daughter of Thomas Fitzwater, died in 1836, when her three sons were small. In religion she was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. Of her children, the two eldest were Thomas and David, neither of whom ever married. Thomas, who was a farmer in Illinois, died at the age of seventy-years, and David, who remained in Ohio, died when sixty-eight years of age. After the death of our subject's mother, his father was married to Matilda Price. By that union seven children were born, one of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Daniel, a farmer of Franklin County, Kans.; Belinda, who married Jerry Hussey, and died in Ohio in 1885; Jane; Samuel, a farmer and stockman, who died in Kansas at the age of fifty years; Joel H., who is a farmer in Illinois; and Mary, who lives in Ohio.

Until thirty-five years of age our subject remained at home with his father and step-mother, excepting only the period of his service in the army. In March, 1863, he enlisted in gunboat service on the "Covington," Captain Hurd, and after three months was transferred to the "Exchange" No. 38, Captain Gibson, where he remained for twenty months. The most of this time was spent on the Tennessee, Cumberland, Yazoo, Mississippi and White Rivers, and he participated in a number of engagements. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged and went back to his Iowa home. In the spring of 1869 he came west to Kansas and in the county of Douglas purchased a tract of farm land in Willow Springs Township. There he continued to reside until 1895, when he sold the one hundred and sixty acre farm and bought a tract of ten acres near Baldwin, his present home.

In political views Mr. Stump has always affiliated with the Republican party; but he has never shown a partisan spirit in his opinions. For five years he served as trustee of Willow Springs Township and discharged the duties of the office with the utmost fidelity. With his family he holds membership in the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is connected with Odd Fellows' Lodge No. 31, in Baldwin, and with E. D. Baker Post No. 40, G. A. R., also in this village. His marriage, November 8, 1869, united him with Miss L. A. Goodell, who was born in Grafton County, N. H., January 3, 1835, a

daughter of John and Lucy (Storrs) Goodell, natives of the same county, both members of old New England families and of Scotch extraction. Her father died at sixty-five and her mother when sixty-one years of age. Both were adherents of the Congregational Church. She was educated in the public schools of New Hampshire and an academy in Vermont. After teaching for a few years in New England she went to Ohio, and was similarly engaged for four years, also taught for three years in Iroquois County, Ill. Two daughters were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Stump. The older, Birdie, is the wife of J. F. Dole, a resident of Washington state. The younger, Mysie E., is a graduate of the Baldwin high school and an accomplished young lady, who is popular among the young people of the village.

ROBERT A. KIER, who is one of the enterprising and progressive business men of North Lawrence, was born in Clarksburg, Indiana County, Pa., August 28, 1832, a son of David and Jane (Lauglin) Kier, also natives of that county. His grandfather, David Kier, Sr., was born in Ireland of Scotch ancestry, and at an early age settled in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming until his death; in this country he married a lady who was of German descent. Upon a large farm in Indiana County David Kier, Jr., carried on agricultural pursuits until he passed away, when forty-five years of age. His wife, who was a daughter of John Lauglin, a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., and a large farmer, was left at the death of her husband with the management of the farm and the care of the children. She remained with her children on the homestead, and there her death occurred when advanced in years. Of her five sons and three daughters, four sons and one daughter are now living, and one of the brothers occupies the old homestead. Another son, James, served in the navy during the Civil war.

The youngest of the children was Robert. He attended the grammar and high schools, and remained with his mother until he was twenty-three years of age. In the fall of 1855 he settled on a farm near Muscatine, Iowa, and there he engaged in farming, superintending for four years a place owned by a steamboat captain. Then going to Winterset, Madison County, Iowa, he worked there for a time, later was at Leon, Decatur County, that state, where he carried on a drug business for seven years. In 1880 he came to Lawrence, and during the first year worked as a druggist, but afterward engaged in contract painting for three years. In 1886 he began in the coal business and has since built up a large yard on Rhode Island street, where he deals in coal of all varieties, and also has wood on sale. A siding from the Union Pacific Road makes easy connection with his yard, thus facilitating the work. For a time he engaged in the manufacture of wire fence, but now devotes himself exclusively to the coal business.

Besides his coal yard Mr. Kier owns three houses in North Lawrence, one of them, on the corner of New York and Maple streets, being his residence, and one of the finest houses in this part of Lawrence. A man of firm convictions, he has never wavered in his allegience to the Republican party, but always supports its principles. He is a member of the Christian Church and a contributor to its maintenance. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows. During his residence in Iowa he was married in Muscatine County to Miss Cordelia Ritchie, who was a member of an old family there, her father, John D. Ritchie, having been the earliest settler there. Mr. and Mrs. Kier have three daughters, Ionia, May and Maude.

HON. NOAH SIMMONS, M. D. For many years identified with the history of Lawrence, Dr. Simmons did much to promote the prosperity of the city, among whose citizens he held a position of influence. His recognized ability led to his election to a number of positions of trust and responsibility. For two terms he served as a member of the state legislature, and during the legislative struggles of his second term he supported the Douglas faction. Among the other offices which he filled were those of mayor of Lawrence, health officer and coroner of Doug-

las County, member of the state board of health and president and secretary successively of the Kansas State Medical Association. While his close connection with public affairs brought him prominence in his home county and state, he became best known throughout the country as the proprietor of Simmons' liver tablets or ginger snaps, which have had a large sale, their manufacture having become a business of considerable magnitude.

Dr. Simmons was born in Piqua, Ohio, March 21, 1828, and died at Lawrence, Kans., April 27, 1898. He was the youngest of thirteen children, whose father, Adam Simmons, was a native of Switzerland, a farmer by occupation, and a member of the German Reformed Church. When he was entering upon manhood he began the study of medicine in Miami County, Ohio, and after a time spent in study under private preceptorship, in 1852 he entered the Cincinnati Eclectic College, and began the course there, but did not complete his studies at once. Instead, he opened an office at Union City, Ind., where he practiced steadily for two years. He then took another course of lectures in college, after which he returned to Union City. In 1864 he again entered college, remaining this time until his graduation February 15, 1865. He continued actively engaged in practice at Union City until June, 1868, the date of his removal to Lawrence, where he afterward built up a large and remunerative practice. He also gave some attention to the supervision of his farm in Sarcoxie Township, Jefferson County, where he had a fine fruit orchard. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, Masonic fraternity and Eastern Star, also the Independent Order of Good Templars. In religion he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he was firm in his allegiance to Republican principles. He was a man who possessed far more than ordinary literary ability, and, had he not chosen medicine for his profession, he would probably have made a name for himself in literature. Even in the midst of his busy professional career he found time for the preparation of articles bearing upon the science of medicine or upon historical or general subjects, and these indicate his high order of literary talent.

In Fletcher, Ohio, April 9, 1857, occurred the marriage of Dr. Simmons to Miss Elizabeth Toms, who was born near Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, a daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Merkel) Toms, natives respectively of Frederick, Md., and Washington County, Pa. Her paternal grandfather, Jacob, was born in Maryland and was of English descent. Her maternal grandfather, Daniel Merkel, moved from Pennsylvania to Miami County, Ohio, where he died; he was a son of a Revolutionary soldier. Jonathan Toms, though a tanner by trade, devoted himself principally to farming in the Miami Valley. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but, on his removal from Maryland to Ohio, there being no Lutheran Church in his new home, he identified himself with the United Brethren denomination. He was an Abolitionist in principle and a Republican in politics. At the time of his death he was ninety-two years of age. His wife died when she was sixty-two. Their ten children attained mature years, and five are now living, Mrs. Simmons being next to the youngest. She had two brothers who served in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war, Emanuel being sergeant, and George Oliver captain of his company.

The family of Dr. and Mrs. Simmons consisted of three sons. The oldest, Charles Jefferson Simmons, is represented in the following sketch. The second son, Frank Simmons, is a graduate of a high school and the commercial college of Lawrence and is now connected with a business house in Lawrence. Harry, the youngest son, is a commercial grain dealer in New York City. The younger sons are professional skaters and have traveled over the entire world, giving exhibitions of, and lessons in, that art. Mrs. Simmons has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since a girl of sixteen years. She is connected with the Eastern Star, Selected Friends and Ladies' Circle of the Grand Army. Since the death of her husband she has been in charge of the manufacture of the tablets and has superintended their sale in a way that proves her to be a woman of exceptional business ability.

Among the people of Lawrence, where for more than thirty years she has made her home, she has many friends and well-wishers. She has witnessed the growth of this city from an early day and has taken a pride in its development and progress.

There is connected with the Simmons family a history that is more than usually interesting. As already stated, the family is of Swiss origin. Phillip Simmons with his wife and only son, John, settled in York County, Pa. After the death of his parents and years after his own marriage, John started with his family for Ohio. On the way he met the Millhouse family, who had come from the same part of Switzerland as himself. The two families settled in the Miami Valley. John Simmons, Jr., a few years later, married Susan Millhouse. In the latter part of 1809 their only son, David, was born. March 14, 1810, John enlisted in the First Regiment of United States Infantry and was assigned to duty at Fort Dearborn, on the present site of the city of Chicago. Soon afterward he arrived at the fort, and was so pleased with the prospects that he frequently expressed the belief that a great city would in time be built near there. Wishing to have his family with him he walked back to Ohio, and in the latter part of March, 1811, accompanied by his wife and son, started for their new home in the west. They reached Chicago in April, joining the little band of soldiers at the fort. February 13, 1812, their daughter Susan was born, the first white child born on the present site of Chicago. Indians were treacherous and hostile, and the small troop of soldiers, with their families, were constantly menaced by these foes. August 15, 1812, occurred the dreadful massacre of Fort Dearborn, the record of which is a part of history. Near an old cottonwood tree, long known as "Massacre" tree, a wagon filled with little children, fleeing from the Indians, was overtaken and every child murdered. Among these children was David, who was known as the "curly-headed corporal," and about the same time the little "corporal's" father, Corporal Simmons, was foully murdered by the savages, and his wife, with her infant daughter in her arms, was captured. Of their long months of captivity, their sufferings, their cruel treatment, it is difficult to conceive. In April, 1813, an exchange was effected and mother and daughter were once more permitted to return to the mother's old Ohio home. Nor did their trials end with the return. A year afterward the mother's sister and brother-in-law were killed by the Indians. In time, however, peace and prosperity came to them, and, in the happiness of the present, the mother could to some extent forget the sufferings of the past. The daughter became the wife of M. P. Winans and moved from Ohio to Iowa, thence to California. During the World's Fair it was the desire of many that she visit the great city by the lake, but she had lived so long in the genial climate of southern California that she was averse to returning, even temporarily, to the east.

CHARLES J. SIMMONS, M. D. In the profession which he selected for his life work, Dr. Simmons has attained a success that entitles him to rank among the foremost physicians of eastern Kansas. A close student of the science of medicine, his skill and ability have won for him a high reputation, not only among those who have been under his professional care, but also among other physicians. His reputation among the people of Lawrence, his home town, is that of an able physician, who is accurate in the diagnosis of disease and skillful in the selection of remedial agencies. From year to year his practice has increased, and is now of such proportions that it leaves him with little leisure for social recreation or needed rest.

Dr. Simmons was born in Union City, Ind., February 25, 1858, and was ten years of age when brought to Lawrence by his father, Noah Simmons, M. D. He was educated in the grammar and high schools and in the University of Kansas, from which he graduated in 1882, with the degree of A. B. Immediately afterward he began the study of medicine, of which he had gained a rudimentary knowledge under his father's instruction. He attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the state university, after which he studied in Dartmouth

(N. H.) Medical College, and finally graduated from the University of Vermont, with the degree of M. D. He also graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he attended two sessions; and from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he took one course of lectures. Returning to Lawrence, he entered upon the practice that has since assumed large proportions, and in addition to his private practice he was city physician for two years. His office is at No. 721 Massachusetts street.

The few vacations which Dr. Simmons has allowed himself in his busy life are devoted to post-graduate work in eastern colleges. In 1895-96 he took a course of lectures in the Post-Graduate Medical College of New York. In 1897-98 he made a special study of surgery and gynecology in the New York Polyclinic, and in 1898-99 he devoted some time to the same specialties in Philadelphia. Devoted to professional duties, he has no desire to enter the arena of public affairs and, aside from voting the Republican ticket, takes no part in politics. However, as a public-spirited citizen he is well informed concerning local and national issues. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen and Knights of Pythias. For two years he was United States Pension Examiner. In his religious views he favors the doctrines of the Methodist Church. His marriage, which took place in Lawrence, united him with Emily, daughter of J. H. Glathart, of this city. They have two children, Jerry and Stella.

REV. JAMES MURRAY, a retired minister residing in Baldwin, was born in Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., on the 4th of July, 1828. His father, James, who was probably a native of Massachusetts, accompanied his parents to Monroe County, N. Y., in boyhood, and later removed to Ontario County, where he followed the shoemaker's trade. During the war of 1812 he enlisted in the American army, and served until he lost an eye in the battle of Sacket's Harbor. In politics he was identified with the Know-Nothing party and later with the Whigs. In religious belief he was a Methodist, and while he was quiet and retiring in disposition and not prominent in the church, he was a very earnest and faithful member. He died in 1855, at the age of sixty-four years. His mother, Sarah, who was of Scotch birth, died October 23, 1841, at seventy-seven years of age. He married Orpha Hickox September 14, 1814. She was born in Ontario County, N. Y., and spent her last days in Michigan in the home of her son, James, where she died at sixty-four years of age. Of her seven children our subject alone survives. She, like her husband, was an earnest Christian and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., our subject received his education, graduating from the academy there at nineteen years of age. He then went to Michigan and taught school for a short time. October 5, 1853, at Bellevue, Mich., he married Miss Hannah Perry, who was born in Cortland County, N. Y., August 11, 1833, a daughter of Joab and Jane (Crawford) Perry, natives of New York. Her father, in 1834, went to the then territory of Michigan, where he cleared a homestead from the primeval wilds, and, as his county became settled, acquired prominence among his neighbors by reason of his upright character and acknowledged ability. A Democrat in politics he was active in local affairs, and for many years served as justice of the peace. His death occurred when he was eighty-five. His wife, who, like him, was born in New York of old New England stock, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1880, at the age of seventy-two years, upon the old homestead, where she and her husband had lived for many years.

In 1857 Mr. Murray came to Kansas and selected a claim in Johnson County, but was driven away by the troops. Returning to Michigan he devoted considerable time to the work of a local preacher. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted as a delegate in the Christian commission rooms at Louisville, Ky., and later enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry.

He was assigned to Sherman's division, and at the time of the march to the sea was detailed and left in the rear to complete some clerical work on the muster rolls. When the work was finished he went via New York to Goldsboro, expecting to join the command, but found that Sherman had passed on to the sea. He then returned to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. Afterward he was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and Helena and Little Rock, Ark., where he was discharged. He was paid off at Detroit, Mich., in September, 1865. In October of the same year he sold his property in Michigan and removed to Kansas, settling in Ottawa, and accepting a position as agent for the American Bible Company. In 1869 he entered the ministry, and was present and answered every roll call for thirty years thereafter. For three years he was superintendent of mission work in the Indian Territory, but was then obliged to retire from the work on account of poor health. During his time in this position he had been in twenty-one of the twenty-three nations of the Indian Territory, and has had personal interviews with many leading Indians, including "Scar-Faced Charley" and "Steamboat Frank," who massacred Custer.

From 1869 to 1871 Mr. Murray held a pastorate in Mound City, Kans., after which he received conference appointments to various places. He entered the town site at Oklahoma City and was elected the first mayor of the place, also served as president of the Oklahoma Town Site Company, that city having been founded at the time that he was superintendent of missions in the Indian Territory (1886–89). In 1889 he came to Baldwin, purchased a home, and, on account of ill health, took a superannuated position in the conference. When the president of the bank at Baldwin died, in 1891, the cashier of the bank, in behalf of the directors, offered Mr. Murray the presidency. Although he had no experience in banking he accepted and filled the position with success, continuing until 1898, since which time he has been a director in the institution. Twice he was elected mayor of Baldwin, and in other ways the people have shown that they hold him in the highest respect. In politics he is a Republican, with prohibition sympathies. Some years ago he was asked to act as financial agent of Baker University. At the time of his appointment he was asked what salary he expected. He answered "that he would give his services and board himself," which he has continued to do, donating his services gratuitously to the college and collecting considerable money for the institution. He is a member of E. D. Baker Post No. 40, G. A. R., and for one year acted as department chaplain for the state association. He and his wife have two daughters: Jennie, wife of R. N. Kemp; and Mary, who married James E. Hair, cashier of the bank at Baldwin.

JOHN A. DAVENPORT, SR., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and was the member of an old and honored Virginian family of planters. His father and grandfather, both of whom bore the same name as himself, were born in the Old Dominion, and were extensive planters and tobacco merchants, their plantations being operated by their slaves. However, the father became convinced that the institution of slavery was unjust, and in order to free himself from its influences he removed to Ohio, taking with him his eighty slaves. Purchasing large tracts of land he presented eighty acres to each colored man, entailing the property to their descendants. Upon the remainder of the tract he carried on, through tenants, agricultural pursuits.

Much of the life of our subject was passed in Ohio, and for years he carried on a general store in Woodsfield. In 1871 he came to Kansas, settling upon a farm near Ottawa, and during the subsequent years of his life he identified himself closely with the growing prosperity of Franklin County, among whose citizens he was known and honored. Fraternally he was a Mason. He was active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church and served as a member of the official board. He attained the age of seventy-nine, dying July 13, 1898. His life was that of an exemplary citizen. He always stood for measures to benefit the people and uplift the race. During the Civil

war he served as colonel of the state militia at the time of Morgan's raid in Ohio, being one of three colonels who commanded twenty thousand men.

The marriage of Mr. Davenport united him with Margaret Smith, who was born in Ohio; her father, John Smith, having moved to that state from Pennsylvania. She is now living in Ottawa. Of her six children all but one are still living, one son, J. W., being a merchant of this city, while another son, John A., Jr., is county clerk.

JOHN A. DAVENPORT, JR., clerk of Franklin County and one of the successful business men of Ottawa, was born in Woodsfield, Monroe County, Ohio, September 30, 1858, and was fourth among the six children of his parents. When twelve years of age he accompanied the family to Franklin County and his education was completed in the high school of Ottawa. When thirteen he entered the employ of the People's National Bank as a messenger boy, continuing in that position for eighteen months, after which he returned to high school. Subsequently he clerked in a mercantile establishment. In 1881 he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in coal operating, organizing the Standard Fuel Company, which opened four mines in the vicinity of Des Moines and had its office in that city, with Mr. Davenport as secretary.

Selling out his interest in the concern in 1886, Mr. Davenport returned to Ottawa, where he has since carried on the grocery business in the same block, his location being No. 320 Main street. He has built up the largest business of its kind in the city and is known as a reliable business man, whose dealings are always fair and honorable. From year to year he has increased his stock and the aggregate amount of his sales, while reasonable prices and fair dealing have brought the store into favor with all customers.

In politics Mr. Davenport is in sympathy with the silver wing of the Republican party, being a champion of the free coinage of silver and at the same time a believer in the protection of home industries. For one term he represented the third ward in the city council, and during the last year of the term he served as president of the board. In 1897 he was nominated for county clerk on the Democratic ticket, endorsed by the Populists, and was elected by a large majority, leading his ticket. In January, 1898, he took the oath of office, and has since given his time to official duties. Fraternally he is connected with Ottawa Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M., Franklin Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and in religion he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of its board of trustees. The Commercial Club numbers him among its members. He was married in Springfield, Ill., to Miss Ida Burkhart, who was born in that city, and by whom he has two sons, John Adrian (the fifth of that name in direct line) and Walter.

PHILIP M. LEWIS, M. D., who is a successful practicing physician of Lecompton, was born in Delaware County, Ind., February 20, 1841, a son of Ephraim and Sarah (Johnson) Lewis. He is one of sixteen children, of whom the following survive: Julia, widow of David Conger, of Marshall County, Kans.; Philip M.; Jefferson, a minister of the United Brethren Church, residing in Lecompton; Caleb, of Las Animas, Colo.; Margaret, who married Archibald McLaughlin, of Nemaha County, Kans.; Susan, wife of Claudius McLaughlin, of Marshall County, this state; Nancy E., of Frankfort, Marshall County; Ada J., who married James Smith, of Oklahoma; Sarah, wife of J. C. Blair, of Centralia, Nemaha County; and William, who is engaged in the real-estate business at Blue Rapids, Kans.

A native of Tennessee, born in 1809, Ephraim Lewis was only one year old when his parents removed to Indiana and established their home in a blockhouse in Dearborn County. Some years later they removed to what was known as the reserve, in the northern part of the state. When Indiana was redivided into counties they were in Delaware County. After his marriage Ephraim Lewis settled upon a farm in that coun-

ty and engaged in farming. In 1845 he removed to Decatur County, where he made his home for six years. Thence he went to Bartholomew County. After another six years he established his home in Jennings County. In the fall of 1857 he came to Kansas, settling on Sugar Creek in Linn County. He experienced the perils and riots of pro-slavery and free-state troubles. In 1858 he removed to Marshall County and there remained up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1893. Though he was reared a Democrat, after he settled on Kansas he became an active worker in the free-soil party. For two terms he served as county commissioner of Marshall County, where he was a very influential citizen.

The education of Dr. Lewis was obtained in public schools and in Lane University. In 1859 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. J. Ockerman, of Marshall County. During the next year he accompanied his preceptor, who removed to Madison County, Iowa, and there spent two years. On the death of Dr. Ockerman he continued his studies under Dr. A. B. Smith. In 1865-66 he attended Rush Medical College in Chicago, after which he began to practice, as an under-graduate, in Madison County. Two years later he returned to Kansas and the year 1868 found him located in Lecompton, where he has since resided. In 1883 he entered Kansas City Medical College, from which he graduated the following year. Prior to this he had built up an extensive practice, and had gained the confidence of his community as a skilled practitioner. Since entering in partnership, in 1895, with Dr. H. L. Chambers, a physician and surgeon of exceptional ability, he has been gradually retiring from professional practice and has been devoting a part of his time to the growing of fancy poultry.

After the reorganization of the town of Lecompton, Dr. Lewis was the first mayor and continued in that office for five years. For two terms he served as township trustee. In politics he is independent, supporting the measures he deems best for the country, irrespective of party. In 1897 he was elected president of the Kansas State Poultry Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and in religion is a member of the United Brethren Church. By his marriage to Miss Martha J. Baird, of Warren County, Iowa, three children were born, two of whom are living, Benjamin E. and Maggie B. The son, who is a graduate of Lane University and holds a state teacher's certificate, is principal of the high school at Centralia, Kans. Soon after graduating he was united in marriage with Miss Hattie E. Snyder, an accomplished young lady, daughter of Rev. Dr. Snyder, of Lecompton. The daughter, who is a talented musician, is the wife of Dr. H. L. Chambers, of Lecompton.

ALVIN V. SHARPE, B. S., LL. B., attorney-at-law and justice of the peace of Lawrence, is a descendant of German ancestry. His great-grandfather was one of three brothers who came from Germany and settled in Tennessee, where the grandfather, William Sharpe, was born. The latter removed to the north, settling in Hendricks County, Ind. William Sharpe, Jr., our subject's father, was born near Pittsburg, that county, and in 1862 enlisted in Company C, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of which regiment Col. Benjamin Harrison was commander. Among the engagements in which he took part were the battles of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge and those along the line of Sherman's march to the sea. At the close of the war he returned to Indiana. A few years later he removed to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he engaged in farm pursuits. In 1870 he came to Kansas and settled upon a tract of land near Vilas, Wilson County, where he has since made his home, transforming his property into a well-improved farm. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a member of the Christian Church. He is interested in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, and enjoys meeting his old comrades and reviewing with them the events of the Civil war and those memorable engagements at Russellville, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marilla,

Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Bentonville, Averborough, etc., in which he bore so brave and gallant a part. Two of his brothers also fought bravely in defense of the Union.

The marriage of William Sharpe, Jr., united him with Miss Sarah E. McAninch, who was born in Hendricks County, Ind., and died in Wilson County, Kans., in February, 1882. Her father, Joseph McAninch, was of Scotch parentage, and with two of his sons served in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war. He is still living and makes his home on a farm in Ringgold County, Iowa. Of the children of William and Sarah Sharpe four are living, viz.: Alvin V.; O. Dayton, a practicing physician in Neodesha, Kans.; Mrs. Minnie Newman, of Neodesha; and Mrs. Etta Wiggins, also of Wilson County. Our subject, who was the oldest of the family, was born near Caledonia, Ringgold County, Iowa, June 23, 1867. From three years of age he was reared upon a farm in Wilson County, Kans. After completing the studies of the schools there, in 1888 he entered Lane University, from which he received the degree of B. S. a few years afterward. He then entered the law department of the University of Kansas, where he took the regular course, graduating in 1893, with the degree of LL. B. Previous to this, in order to earn the funds necessary for his university course, he had devoted some attention to teaching. In 1893 he opened an office at Yates Center, but in 1895 returned to Lawrence, where he has since engaged in practice, with the exception of a short period spent in travel as attorney and collector for the Deering Harvester Company. During this time he traveled through North Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba, and after his return to Lawrence he represented the same company in Kansas. In March, 1899, he was appointed justice of the peace, and on the 1st of April was elected to the office.

June 7, 1893, in Lawrence, Mr. Sharpe married Miss Linnie Blakley Worthington, who was born in New York state and received her education in the University of Kansas. They have one child, Maud. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church and are identified with its work. Fraternally Mr. Sharpe is connected with the Modern Woodmen and the Sons of Veterans. In politics he is stanch in his adherence to the Republican party, and is an active member of the Republican county central committee.

CYRUS W. FLORY. Coming to Marion Township in 1876, Mr. Flory settled on what was then known as the Metsker farm and since that time he has been associated with the agriculturists of his part of Douglas County. His wife is the owner of six hundred and ninety acres of land bearing first-class improvements, including the usual buildings found on a first-class farm. Besides general farming he is interested in the stock business and has made a specialty of feeding cattle, the farm being admirably adapted for stock-raising by reason of the abundance of water on it. He is also interested in the mercantile business at Lone Star with his brother, J. M. Flory, under the firm title of Flory Brothers.

Born in Whitley County, Ind., in 1852, Mr. Flory was a boy of almost twelve when his father, Christopher Flory, in 1864 removed from Indiana to Kansas and settled in Willow Springs Township, Douglas County, where he has since made his home on a farm. In early manhood he followed carpentering, but of later years has devoted himself to agriculture. The subject of this sketch received his education principally in the schools of Willow Springs Township. At the age of twenty-one he started out for himself and, for a year, had charge of a portion of the home farm. At the time of his marriage, February 24, 1876, he moved to the farm where he has since resided.

Taking an interest in all local affairs, Mr. Flory gives his support to measures of undoubted value to the people. Twice he was the Republican candidate for township trustee, and for several years he served as township clerk and treasurer, also was a member of the school board and assisted in the building of Lone Star schoolhouse No. 47. The people of this township recognize his moral worth and hold him in the highest regard as a man and a citizen. His wife, Sarah E., daughter of John C. Metsker, shares with him in

the esteem of friends and associates. Immediately after their marriage her father, Mr. Metsker, gave her three hundred and fifty acres of land and this she still owns, in addition to three hundred and fifty acres they have since bought. They are the parents of five children now living, namely: Clarence M.; Jane E., wife of W. J. Anderson; Leroy, Wallace O., and Lola M. One son, Claude, died of diphtheria when three years and ten months old.

GEORGE ADAM SEUFERT, who is a retired farmer and stock-dealer of Stranger Township, Leavenworth County, was born in Baden, Germany, May 16, 1832, a son of Lewis Florian and Catherine (Roland) Seufert, natives of Germany and France respectively. His father, who was a tailor by trade, came to America in 1836, and stopped for two years in Rochester, N. Y. From there he started with his family for the west, but had gone only as far as Buffalo when his wife was taken ill with fever and he was obliged to stop. He became interested in business in that city and was so successful that he employed as many as twenty-five men. About twenty years after he settled in Buffalo, poor health caused him to retire from business to a farm where he continued to reside for twenty-four years. Finally he came to Kansas and two years later he died here, at the age of sixty-six. Of his six children three are living: Catherine, wife of Florian Seufert and a resident of New York state; G. Adam, the subject of this sketch; and Lewis, a farmer in Stranger Township.

When four years of age our subject was brought by his parents to America, spending forty-two days upon the ocean in a sailing vessel. He was educated in Buffalo schools. For seven years he worked for Holt & Palmer, proprietors of a line of canal boats. Later he engaged in farming. During the gold excitement of 1859 he went to California, where he secured work as a farm hand, remaining until the spring of 1863. On his return to Buffalo he resumed agricultural pursuits near that city. In the fall of 1867 he settled in Kansas and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, of which twenty acres had been broken. The only building on the place was a small log house. For twenty-five years he and his brother operated the land in partnership. During the first seven months they lived in the log cabin, but as soon as they had money enough they built a more substantial house. From time to time they added to their possessions. They were shrewd, cautious and conservative in their dealings, and never gave a note or mortgaged their property, but bought for cash only. At the time of the division of their property, in 1891, they had five hundred and forty acres, on which they raised cattle, horses and mules, as well as engaged in general farm pursuits.

After retiring from farming our subject gave his attention more closely to the creamery business, with which he was identified until the spring of 1899. He is still interested in the creamery at Basehor and is chairman of its board of directors. In 1899 he rented much of his land and has since lived retired. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church and a contributor to religious enterprises. Politically he was reared a Democrat. For ten years he has served as school director and for twelve years has acted as township treasurer. In 1864 he married Margaret Leininger, whose home was twelve miles from the city of Buffalo, in Erie County, N. Y. They are the parents of four children: George, a farmer of Tonganoxie Township; Rosie, who married Harry Levan, of Kansas City; John, now in the Klondike; and Margaret.

JAMES CONNOLLEY SIMMONS, former representative of the fifteenth district in the Kansas legislature, is a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Franklin County. In 1890 he bought a tract of land in Franklin Township one and one-half miles south of Wellsville. Prior to that time he had engaged in buying and shipping cattle, making his headquarters in Wellsville. He now gives even more attention than previously to the stock business, making a specialty of raising Polled-Angus cattle and Poland-

China hogs. While he farms one hundred and sixty acres, the grain raised is not sufficient to provide feed for his stock, and each winter he is obliged to buy some.

In Warren County, Ind., Mr. Simmons was born December 23, 1850. His father, Frank, a native of Ireland, was a seafaring man and served on a British man-of-war. Upon coming to this country he settled in Indiana, where he became interested in farming and the stock business. In February, 1856, he established his home in Lawrence, Kans., and remained there, interested in the stock business, until his death. A stanch free-soiler he was always loyal to the government, and in politics voted with the Republicans. He was twice married, both times in Ohio, and had thirteen children, four of whom were born in Indiana, the others in Kansas. Of these our subject was next to the eldest. He was five years of age when the family settled in Kansas. His mother died when he was a child, and when fourteen years of age he went to Texas, where he was employed as a cattle puncher on the trail from that time until he was twenty-one. In 1871 he returned to this locality and began to improve some land in Richmond Township, Miami County. All the grain he raised was used to feed his stock, as even at that time he was interested in the stock business. In 1875 he went to the Black Hills, but after a year returned to Wellsville, where he remained until removing to his present farm.

Active in the Democratic party Mr. Simmons attends all state and county conventions, and has served as a delegate to all of such meetings held since 1882. For six years he was chairman of the county central committee. In 1892 he was elected to fill a vacancy as register of deeds. The next year he was elected for a full term, being the only Democrat in his congressional district who was successful in being elected. In 1896 he was elected to the legislature, receiving a majority of more than five hundred and forty, although the county is Republican. Under his influence the county was divided into two districts. While in the house he served as member of the railroad, judiciary, congressional and judicial apportionment committees. During Cleveland's first administration he held the office of postmaster at Wellsville. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Select Knights at Wellsville, and is also connected with the Odd Fellows' lodge there.

By his first wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Copeland, Mr. Simmons had one child, now deceased. September 7, 1881, he married Kate E. Nutt, by whom he has six children, namely: Mary Olive, John Francis, William Ross, Mattie L., Ida L. and Ray E.

WILLIAM SPURGEON, who is an enterprising business man of Lawrence, is a descendant of an old eastern family. His father, Jasper Spurgeon, who was born in Indiana, removed from there to Jasper County, Mo., and engaged in agricultural pursuits. When the war broke out he found that his section of country was in the thickest of the secession region. He himself was a stanch Union man, yet he was so honorable in character and so fair-minded that he retained the respect of his Confederate neighbors. Feeling, however, that his family would be safer elsewhere, he moved them to Fort Scott, Kans., and, after seeing that they were provided with needed comforts, started back to his Missouri farm. While on the way he was attacked and killed by bushwhackers. He was then forty years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Dorcas Foster, was born in Indiana, and descended, through her mother, from the Jackson family of North Carolina. She died in Jasper County a short time after the death of her husband, leaving five daughters and one son.

Born in Greencastle, Ind., the subject of this sketch was seven years of age when his father was killed. His mother being unable to continue the management of the two farms they owned, sold them immediately after the war, when prices were low. They have since become very valuable, and on one of them, six miles southeast of Joplin, is a popular summer resort. At the close of the war our subject came from Fort Scott to

Lawrence, where his sister, Mrs. Hyatt, made her home. He stayed with her for a time, and was then taken into the home of his uncle, Martin Sedgwick, who adopted him. There he grew to manhood. Early made familiar with agricultural pursuits he operated his uncle's farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Kanwaka Township, to which in time he fell heir. In 1893 he sold the place and bought a livery barn at No. 820 Vermont street, Lawrence, where he has improved and enlarged the building, now 40x108 feet, two stories, and has since carried on a livery and feed business. He has a genial disposition that makes him popular among his patrons. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally holds membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

ALDAMAR P. ELDER, president of the Ottawa Foundry Company and president and manager of the Ottawa Gas and Heating Company, is one of the most successful business men of Ottawa. He was born in Kenduskeag, Me., April 17, 1854, a son of Gov. P. P. Elder, of Ottawa, one of the most eminent men of Kansas. He was four years of age when the family came to Kansas, and his childhood years were passed in Ohio City, Fort Scott and Baldwin City until 1866, since which time he has made his home in Ottawa. From 1871 to 1873 he conducted his studies in the University of Kansas. When the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad was completed he went to Texas and was employed as clerk in the grocery house of Fuller & Hyatt at Denison. On returning to Ottawa in January, 1874, by special act of the legislature passed allowing him to exercise the rights of majority, he bought the hardware stock of S. D. Smith, and engaged in the hardware business at No. 126 South Main street. In 1882, by consolidation with H. C. Bronson, the Bronson-Elder Hardware Company was formed, this being incorporated with Mr. Bronson as president and Mr. Elder secretary and treasurer. The location of the business was at No. 216 South Main, and the trade built up was large and profitable. After some years the Ottawa Foundry Company was organized, with Mr. Elder as president. In the meantime Mr. Elder had acquired a controlling interest in the gas works and was made superintendent of that plant.

A division of the hardware stock was made in 1888, when Mr. Elder took the plumbing and gas-fitting part of the business. For some years he remained at No. 220 South Main, but in 1895 removed to No. 208 South Main, where he has three floors, 25x125. He carries all the leading lines of stoves and ranges in stock, and has put in one hundred and twenty-five furnaces in Franklin and adjoining counties. He has had the contracts for the finest plumbing, steam and gas-fitting in Ottawa, including that for the Rohrbaugh Opera House, Baptist Church, People's National Bank, First National Bank, court house, county infirmary, the residences of H. A. Dunn, Lyman Reid and others. The contract for the residence of Lyman Reid was one of his latest and most important. In it the plumbing is complete and modern in every detail. A water motor in the basement, operated by city water pressure, forces soft cistern water automatically to the various fixtures throughout the house. Two lavatories, enameled laundry tubs, bath room with tiled floor, enameled sink in photographer's dark room, etc., render the house perfect as to plumbing; while the heating is by the hot water single pipe system, with large boiler and Zenith radiators of ornamental design. No residence in Kansas is more complete as to plumbing and heating than this, and Mr. Elder received numerous congratulations upon the success of his work.

In addition to his other business Mr. Elder handles bicycles, making a specialty of the Crescent, and he also sells windmills and pumps. He has enlarged the gas plant to a capacity of one hundred thousand feet, and has made the enterprise a profitable one. He is secretary of the Master Plumbers' Association of the State of Kansas. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the fire department, of which he was chief for ten years. For two years he was a member of the school board. Politically he was formerly a Populist but is now a Democrat. He is

connected with the blue lodge and chapter of Masonry, the Odd Fellows and Fraternal Aid. For two years he was president of the State Firemen's Association, and served on its committee on legislation. He was the author of two laws now on the statute books of the state, one of which levies a tax of two per cent of gross premiums on fire insurance companies in cities where organized fire departments are maintained, this fund being for the relief of firemen injured in fires or for their families.

In Ottawa, in 1876, Mr. Elder married Clara M., daughter of William H. Maxwell, formerly a prominent attorney of Jonesboro, Tenn., but later a practicing lawyer in Ottawa, and finally a resident of Paoli, where he died. Mrs. Elder was born in Jonesboro and received her education in the Ottawa University. To their marriage three children were born: Raymond E., P. P., Jr., and Clara D. The older son, who assisted his father in business, enlisted in May, 1898, in Company K, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, and served as corporal until honorably discharged at San Francisco in October of the same year.

FRED RUDER, a pioneer of 1857, is still engaged in business in Leavenworth. In July, 1884, he started a harness shop at No. 731 Shawnee street, buying the property which then had an old frame building on it. He continued in the same shop until 1895, when he built a two-story brick structure, which gives him a fine store room besides the rooms above. In addition to the harness manufactured he carries a large stock of saddles, and the trade is so large that he and his son are kept steadily employed, at times other assistance being required. The business is carried on under the firm name of Fred Ruder & Son.

In Liverpool, Medina County, Ohio, Mr. Ruder was born May 28, 1835. His father, George, was born in Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1833, crossing in a sailing-vessel which was wrecked near the coast of Ireland. Upon reaching the new world he engaged in farming in Ohio. Our subject's educational advantages were meagre, as he was able to attend school only three months in the year. His time was devoted principally to clearing the home farm. When fourteen years of age he began to work in Cleveland, and three years later he was apprenticed to the harnessmaker's trade, at which he served until twenty-one. He then went to Chicago, and after a short time at his trade, in the spring of 1857 came to Kansas, arriving in Leavenworth April 15. Here he was employed as a saddler in the government service. He made many trips to the west for the government, being gone from six months to two years at a time, and working at Forts Dodge and Lyon and on the Uncompahgre. Much of his time was given to the repairing of harness for trains. In 1869 he bought eighty acres of partly improved land in Leavenworth County and established his family in the log cabin there, while he engaged in clearing up the land. During some of his longer trips for the government the family remained on the farm. During this time he made the equipments for the cavalry at the arsenal here and also worked at Rock Island. In February, 1884, he brought his family to Leavenworth.

Though not active in politics, Mr. Ruder has served his party, the Republican, as delegate to conventions and has been a member of the school board. Reared a Lutheran, he inclines toward that faith. In 1862 he married Mary Helling, who was born in Cleveland, her father, Henry Helling, having at one time been a manufacturer there. The seven children comprising their family are Amelia (deceased), Fred W., Caroline M., Andrew G., Sarah J. (principal of the Ottawa street public school), Anna B., and Charles H., who works with his father. The second son is superintendent of a factory at the state penitentiary. The oldest son, who is his father's business partner, was born at Fort Leavenworth and has been a lifelong resident of this county. Having been carefully instructed in the harness business by his father, he is well fitted to engage successfully in the business. Since June, 1896, he has been in partnership with his father. He is a thorough workman and gives his time closely to details of the business. He is connected with

the Leavenworth Turn Verein and in politics is a Republican. His marriage took place December 9, 1896, and united him with Ida Wettig, of this city.

CHARLES BOSWORTH. Eleven miles east of Ottawa, and five miles south of Wellsville, in the northeastern part of Peoria Township, Franklin County, lies one of the finest farms of this region. It is the property of Mr. Bosworth, and lies on sections 21, 22, 23, 26 and 27. At the time he came here the land was raw prairie, but he has transformed it into a valuable farm. By various purchases he became the owner of three thousand acres, out of which he gave to each of his children a farm. He now conducts twenty-two hundred acres, of which one thousand acres are in Barber County, Kans. Of his property fifteen hundred acres have been under the plow, but the land is now mostly in tame grass for the pasturage of stock, and the corn raised is also used for feed. He makes a specialty of Hereford cattle, of which he now owns three hundred head. Without doubt he is the largest land owner and heaviest stockman in the county. His farm bears all of the modern improvements. The residence is surrounded by large grounds, with shade trees that were set out by him. The farm buildings on Mr. Bosworth's property are the finest in Franklin County, and among the best and most attractive in the state of Kansas. It is a fact worthy of note that he has distributed more money in wages than any other farmer in Franklin County.

The ancestry of the Bosworth family is traced back to Bosworth, England, a place associated with the celebrated battle of Bosworth Field, where, in August, 1485, was fought a battle that, with the death of Richard III., terminated the war of the Roses. Cyrus Bosworth, our subject's father, was born in Massachusetts, and immediately after the breaking out of the war of 1812 migrated to Ohio. It had been his intention to engage in a seafaring life, but the boat he had in process of building was burned by the British, and he then abandoned the plan and went to Ohio, where he followed farming. In politics a Whig, he served as sheriff and representative. In religion he was a member of the Christian Church, in which he preached often. His death occurred about the time of the beginning of the Civil war. In his native county of Plymouth he married Sina Strowbridge, by whom he had fourteen children, but eight died in infancy, and only our subject and a sister survive. By a second marriage he had two children.

Born in Trumbull County, Ohio, July 27, 1824, our subject was educated in common schools and Bethany College in West Virginia, which he attended for one term. At an early age he became familiar with the stock business. His father was one of the first to introduce fine stock into Trumbull County. He also engaged in the lumber business with Granville W. Sears, furnishing the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company with all the oak timber they used during a period of three and a-half years. Both during and immediately after the war he was successful in a financial way. In July, 1869, he arrived in Kansas. His father-in-law, Mr. Sears, and the latter's two sons, had come here in 1857, and had taken up about ten quarter-sections of land, holding it until 1869, when our subject, who was in partnership with Mr. Sears in the sawmill business, traded his interest in the sawmill and land for the Kansas land. On this property he settled, and to it he added from year to year until his possessions became very large and valuable. He votes with the Republicans, and in religion is identified with the Christian Church.

In Ohio, January 1, 1856, Mr. Bosworth married Mary E. Sears, whose father was born in New York and her mother in New Jersey. Of their seven children five are living, namely: Granville Sears, a farmer of Peoria Township; Frances E.; Mrs. Belle Moherman, of Peoria Township; Mrs. Clara Castle, whose husband is an instructor in Harvard College; and Laura.

At the time of the sale of the lands in the Peoria Reservation in 1857, Mrs. Bosworth's father, Granville W. Sears, accompanied by his two sons, John M. and James M., came to Kansas, and secured, by purchase and locating of warrants, ten quarter-sections of land in Franklin

and Miami Counties. This original acquisition subsequently became the property of Mr. Bosworth, who has added to it since that time by the purchase of six quarter-sections. Of the whole property he has in recent years deeded twelve hundred acres to his children.

JUDGE LEWIS S. STEELE, of Lawrence, came to Kansas June 1, 1857, and located a claim near Clinton, Douglas County. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 15, 1833, a son of Col. J. C. and Elizabeth F. (McLean) Steele, natives respectively of Chillicothe, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Robert Steele, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and followed the carpenter's trade, was one of the first settlers of Chillicothe, having gone there prior to 1800, while it was still the capital of the territory. With lumber that he had sawed and nails that he manufactured he engaged in making furniture in that city, and also followed general building, erecting the first capitol of Ohio at Chillicothe. Later he settled on a farm not far distant. He was of Presbyterian-Scotch ancestry. His death occurred when he was eighty-four. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Johnston, of Chillicothe.

By trade Col. J. C. Steele was a carpenter, but he followed farming during much of his life. In 1848 he settled at South Salem, Ohio. He aided in the construction of the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad, in which he was a director. In 1857 he brought his family to Kansas and settled on a claim at Bloomington, where he improved a farm and made his home until he died, in 1878, at the age of seventy-eight. Through his having served as the commander of the Ohio state militia he was always known as Colonel. He was a member of the first anti-slavery society in the United States, joining it about 1833. He was a candidate for congress in Ohio on the free-soil ticket, but was defeated with his party. While in the east he was a prominent temperance worker, as well as an advocate of abolition of slavery. In 1854 a colony was formed for the purpose of locating in Kansas, but complications arose and the men determined to locate in Iowa. He therefore removed to Warren County, that state, when he pushed on to Kansas, and in March located a claim. From that time he worked to secure the admission of Kansas as a free state. He was a loyal patriot and gave five of his sons to the Union service. In religion he was a Presbyterian and served his church as an elder.

October 5, 1826, Colonel Steele married a daughter of Alexander McLean, who was a native of Scotland and a pioneer farmer of Ross County, Ohio. She had an uncle, D. V. McLean, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., who was one of the most famous preachers in this country. Her death occurred February 3, 1868. Of her children, Mary V., Mrs. R. A. Dean, resides in Lawrence. Robert, who was captain of a company that took part in driving Price out of the state, died in Belvoir, Douglas County, Kans., in 1898. Lewis S. was third in the family. Col. James M., who was first the captain of Company E, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, later served as lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Thirteenth United States Colored Troops, consisting of five companies; he now resides at Emporia, Kans., and is cashier of the Emporia National Bank. Evaline is the widow of C. F. Woodward, of Boise City, Idaho. Amasa J., who was captain of the Ninth Kansas Infantry in the Civil war, died in Ross County, Ohio, February 11, 1874. Ira T., who took part in the Price raid, is postmaster and a merchant at Belvoir, Kans., and a large farmer there. The youngest child, Marcus, died in infancy.

The education of our subject was acquired mainly in Salem Academy, which his father had assisted in starting. After teaching one term of school, in 1854 he went to Omaha, Neb., and spent one winter there, later settling in Indianola, Iowa, where he studied law with R. W. Steele, an uncle. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar. The next year he came to Kansas and settled at Bloomington, Douglas County, where he took up a claim. In 1860 he crossed the plains with oxen, following the Platte route, and arriving in Denver after a trip of forty days. From Denver he went to South Park, Buckskin Joe and Cali-

fornia Gulch, after which he crossed the Snowy range and mined in Washington Gulch. In the fall of 1862 he returned to the vicinity of California Gulch, thence went to Denver, where he enlisted as a private in Company C, Third Colorado Infantry, with which he marched to Leavenworth and Iron Mountain. He took part in the capture of Camden Point and Liberty, the battles of the Blue, Independence, Mares Des-Cyne and Newtonia. At the consolidation of the Second and Third Colorado Infantries at Rolla, Mo., in December, 1863, he was assigned to Company K, Second Regiment, and remained in it until he was mustered out, September 25, 1865. From the close of the war until his discharge he was engaged on the plains in protecting military posts, and during that time had several skirmishes with the Indians.

After leaving the army he located at Clinton, Kans., where he engaged in the milling business until 1872. During that year he came to Lawrence and began to practice law, also embarked in the real-estate and abstract business, in which he has since continued. He has subdivided Earl's addition to the east of the city, has a complete abstract book of the county, and has dealt in farm lands in this, Jefferson and Leavenworth Counties. From 1878 to 1880 he was police judge and justice of the peace, and the former office he held again from 1895 to 1897. A stanch Republican he assisted in organizing that party in Iowa in 1854, when its platform was far from popular. Fraternally he is a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and he is past master. He and his sister, Mrs. Dean, are the only survivors of the original members of the First Presbyterian Church in Lawrence, this being in 1858. For years he served as an elder and trustee of the church. In 1870 he became connected with the Grand Army and is now a member of Washington Post No. 12.

The marriage of Judge Steele took place in Lawrence, February 8, 1866, and united him with Louisa A. Blakely, who was born in Marietta, Ohio, and died in Lawrence in 1896. Her father, Rev. A. Blakely, who descended from "Mayflower" stock, was a pioneer Presbyterian minister in Kansas, where he settled in 1864. He organized the new school Presbyterian Church at Lawrence, which is now consolidated with the Presbyterian Church, and of which he was pastor until he died. Two of his sons, Charles and John R., were members of the Ninth Regiment New York Artillery. Charles was killed in the battle of Cold Harbor. John R., who was honorably discharged owing to physical disability, returned home and died there soon afterward. Judge and Mrs. Steele became the parents of four sons. Charles A., the eldest of the family, resides in Lawrence. John M., a newspaper correspondent, enlisted in Company H, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, and went to the Philippines, where he took part in various battles and has been editor of the Manila *American*. James L., a graduate of the University of Kansas in 1895, is a practicing lawyer of Lawrence. Horace E., the youngest son, while a student in Park College, Mo., left to enlist in the Spanish-American war, becoming a member of Company B, Third Missouri Infantry, May 14, 1898. He was stationed at Camp Alger, but finding his regiment would not see active service, he secured a muster-out by special order, November 7, 1898. He then hastened to San Francisco, intending to enlist in the Twentieth Kansas Infantry, but arrived there too late, the troops having just started for the Philippines, so he returned to Park College. The sons are identified with the Sons of Veterans and are bright and promising young men, of whose future it is safe to predict that their father's hopes will be fully realized.

JOHN TUDHOPE. The life of this successful farmer of Leavenworth County furnishes an example of what may be accomplished by persistence, determination and energy. The fact that, starting without means, he has attained a commendable success is an encouragement to every young man who starts now under similar circumstances. His farm in the Kaw River bottom is one of the finest in Sherman Township, and consists of five hundred and twenty-four and a-half acres. When he purchased the nucleus of

his property, in 1869, the Delaware reserve land had just been placed on the market and he bought fifty-six acres, to which he has since added frequently. He is engaged in raising stock and cereals, but makes a specialty of growing potatoes, to which he has planted from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty acres per year.

Our subject was born in Scotland April 10, 1833, a son of Jacob and Esther (Alston) Tudhope. His father, who came to the United States about 1848, settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., and engaged in railroad contracting. About 1854 he removed to Ohio and there remained until his death, at seventy-six years. During the Rebellion he enlisted from Allegheny City in the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and continued at the front until the close of the war, after which he accompanied his regiment to Texas to investigate the Mexican affairs. When mustered out he held the rank of sergeant. Returning to his Ohio farm he resumed agricultural pursuits, in which he continued uninterruptedly until his retirement. In politics he voted the Republican ticket. His wife died in Ohio when eighty-two years of age. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living, namely: John; James, who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg; William, now of Oregon, who enlisted in Pennsylvania under Johnson to fight the Mormons, and also took part in the Civil war as a member of the Fourth United States Cavalry; Margaret, Jane and Marion.

At the time the family came to America the subject of this sketch was fifteen years of age. About 1852 he secured employment at track-laying on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Allegheny City, and afterward for many years he was interested in railroad work. For sixteen years he made his home in Nevada, Wyandot County, Ohio, meantime engaging in construction and repair work on railroads. In 1867 he came to Kansas and settled at what is now Linwood. From that time until 1893 he was employed on the Union Pacific Road and had charge of repairs of the tracks as roadmaster from Kansas City to Junction City. Since 1893 he has given his attention wholly to agricultural pursuits. In politics he is a stanch Republican. His first vote was cast for S. P. Chase, governor of Ohio, and his first presidential ballot for John C. Fremont. For twenty-nine years he has been a member of the school board, meantime taking a very active part in educational matters; but, while willing to accept this position, he has always refused political offices. Since 1854 he has been a Mason. He is a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M.; De Molay Commandery No. 4, K. T., and Lawrence Chapter No. 4 at Lawrence. He has taken the twentieth degree in Scottish Rite. He is also connected with the Knights of Honor. While in Ohio he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the Congregational Church, of which he is a member, he serves as trustee and is an active worker.

The marriage of our subject took place July 24, 1854, and united him with Miss Mary Williamson, of Ohio, member of a Quaker family of that state. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living, namely: John; Sarah Esther, who is the wife of Hugh Perry; Mary, Mrs. D. C. Harbaugh; and James.

REV. JOHN M. SULLIVAN, a retired Methodist Episcopal minister residing in Baldwin, Douglas County, was born in Fayetteville, Brown County, Ohio, December 5, 1827. His father, John, a native of Kentucky, removed to Ohio with his parents in boyhood and spent the remainder of his life in that state, where he engaged in farming and died at forty-seven years. He married Sarah Hull, who was born in Ohio and died there at thirty-two years. She was a daughter of John Hull, probably an emigrant from Germany to this country, where he became a man of influence and served under Washington in the Revolutionary war. In religion she was identified with the United Brethren Church. At her death she left three children, the eldest being John M. The second son, Peter, who was a blacksmith by trade, served in the Seventh Illinois Infantry during the Civil war, and there contracted the disease that ultimately caused his death. He was very popular among the people

of Pittsfield, Ill., where he resided. A stanch Democrat, he was elected on the party ticket to various town and county offices, all of which he filled with credit to himself. The only daughter in the family is Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Baer and a resident of Georgetown, Ohio. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Patrick O. Sullivan, was born near Dublin, Ireland, and in boyhood ran away from home to become a sailor. After some years he abandoned his seafaring life and settled in Kentucky, where he followed farming. His last years were spent upon a farm in Ohio, where he died, of paralysis, at the age of sixty-five years. He married Miss Rachael Fritz, who was born in Pennsylvania, of German extraction, and died in Ohio at the age of seventy years, leaving seven children. She was a member of the Baptist Church.

At the time of his mother's death our subject was fifteen years of age. He learned the shoemaker's trade afterward and followed it for a time. At the opening of the Mexican war he enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Ohio Infantry, and in a short time was made a noncommissioned officer. After serving for a year he was honorably discharged from the army, and returned to Ohio. Later he attended Oberlin College, then taught a district school for two years and for a similar period was principal of the Fayetteville graded schools. Meantime he had determined to enter the ministry. With this object in view he secured admission to the Cincinnati conference, and was assigned as junior preacher on the East White Oak circuit for a year. His first charge was in Mount Washington, Ohio. He continued in that state until the spring of 1870, when he came to Kansas and for two years was stationed in Manhattan, for two years at Waterville, three years at Holton and four years in the Leavenworth district. In 1877 he moved his family to Baldwin, where he has since made his home.

During the war Mr. Sullivan was for two years chaplain of the Seventieth Ohio Infantry, and he still has in his possession a splendid letter of recommendation received from the colonel of the regiment. After serving as chaplain for two years the condition of his health forced him to resign. For two years he was chaplain of the house of representatives in Kansas. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a trustee of Baker University, being, with the exception of Dr. Dennison, of Topeka, Kans., the only trustee who has served for so long a period. In 1881 he received the appointment of agent for the university and had charge of the financial management of the institution, raising $10,000 with which to pay its indebtedness. Since 1881 he has also been a trustee of the Chautauqua assembly at Ottawa, Kans. For several years he was president of the State Methodist Episcopal Educational Association, and while at Holton he was a member of the board of examiners and also taught in the teachers' institute. Since his retirement from the ministry he has had leisure for participation in public affairs and has been active in the Republican party.

July 21, 1853, Mr. Sullivan married Lucy M. Sweet, who was born in Kentucky, but reared in Ohio, and is a lady of intelligence, amiable disposition and refinement of character. They are the parents of four children now living, namely: Benjamin M., a carpenter and builder in Topeka, Kans.; Emma S., wife of Henry Siegrist, cashier of a wholesale house in Kansas City, Mo.; Sadie, wife of Rev. John S. Colt, who graduated from Baker University and is now a prominent minister of Allegheny, Pa.; and Lyman, who graduated from the business department of Baker University and is employed in a store in Baldwin.

F. W. ELDRIDGE, M. D., city physician of Lawrence, is a graduate of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he received the degree of M. D., in February, 1879. For a year afterward he was employed as interne in the Cincinnati hospital, after which he returned to his native county of Elkhart, Ind. In 1881 he opened an office at Alma, Wabaunsee County, Kans., where, in addition to his general practice, he served as county coroner for two terms and as county health officer for five years, also as local surgeon to the Rock

Island Railroad for six years, county physician for one year, and member of the board of pension examiners for two terms, under Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. In 1891 he removed to Alta Vista, and from there, in April, 1897, came to Lawrence, where he has his office at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets. In May, 1898, he was appointed by Mayor Gould to the office of city physician.

Dr. Eldridge was born in Elkhart County, Ind., March 19, 1854, and is a son of Joseph W. and Jerusha (Walker) Eldridge, natives of Ohio and Vermont respectively. His paternal grandfather, Walter Eldridge, was born in Vermont, whence he removed to Ohio, and in 1837 settled in Indiana, where he died. The maternal grandfather, Lucius Walker, also settled upon an Indiana farm in 1837; he was a son of Elijah Walker, a Revolutionary soldier who died in Vermont and whose ancestors, of English origin, had removed from Connecticut to Vermont in an early day. Joseph W. Eldridge was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade. He removed from Indiana to Iowa, thence to Kansas, and assisted in building all of the depots on the Rock Island Railroad west of the Missouri. He is now living retired at Fremont, Neb. His wife died in 1854, when their younger son was an infant, and left two children, the elder of whom, Noble, is a contractor in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The boyhood days of Dr. Eldridge were spent with his grandparents Walker on a farm. He received his education in the high school at Goshen, Ind., after which he engaged in school teaching for four years. The study of medicine he commenced under Dr. F. M. Aitken, of Elkhart, Ind., and later carried it on in one of the best medical colleges of that time. He gives careful thought to every development made in the science which he has selected for his life work and keeps in touch with the latest discoveries in therapeutics. He is a member of the Douglas County and State Medical Societies, in the work of which he takes an interest. Politically he adheres to Republican principles, and in religion is a Methodist, while fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights and Ladies of Security, of which he is examiner. While living in Wabaunsee County he married Miss Lena Moggie, who was born and reared there, and by whom he has two children, Jessie and Ferris.

GEORGE C. APPLETON, recorder of deeds of Franklin County, was appointed by the board of county commissioners to fill a vacancy in this office, caused by the death of his father, G. F. Appleton, the former incumbent. While he had previously been devoting himself to an entirely different line of business, he has nevertheless discharged the duties of his office systematically and satisfactorily, and has proved himself a capable official. In disposition he is genial and affable, and these qualities have won for him friends among the best people of his county.

The Appleton family removed from Massachusetts to New Hampshire at an early day. S. S. Appleton, a native of New Hampshire, was for years general agent of the Vermont Central Railroad at Burlington, Vt., where he died. His son, G. F., was with the Vermont Central, first as city ticket agent in Burlington and later as a passenger conductor. During the Civil war he served for almost three years as captain of Company D, Tenth Vermont Infantry, assigned to the Army of the Potomac, but on account of physical disability he was discharged before the close of the war. In 1873 he came to Kansas, settling on a farm near Williamsburg, where he engaged in farming and raising horses of the Hambletonian strand. His horses he brought from the east and some of them were very fine. On his place of six hundred and twenty acres he had a race track, where he trained his horses for the turf. On finally abandoning the horse business he became a conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad between Kansas City and Sedalia, where he continued for some years. He then returned to his farm and was living there when in 1895 he was elected register of deeds on the fusion ticket. Two years later he was re-elected by a large majority. He took the oath of office

January 6, 1896, and continued in office until he died, April 12, 1899. He was a man whose friends were as numerous as his acquaintances. Seen under whatever circumstances he might be, he always proved himself a gentleman. Franklin County had few men more popular or better known than he, and his death was universally regretted.

The marriage of G. F. Appleton united him with Miss Jennie Abernathy, who was born in New York City, of English and Scotch descent, and is now living in Ottawa, making her home with her only living child, having lost her daughter Jennie in 1897. The subject of this sketch was born in Burlington, Vt., May 17, 1871, and was reared in Ottawa, where he attended the public schools. At eighteen years of age he secured a clerkship with Baldwin & Stone, after which he became interested in railroading, being employed with the Illinois Central, Rock Island and St. Paul roads, both in the yard and the train service. In January, 1899, he returned to Ottawa and entered the register's office as clerk. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the office, to serve until January, 1900.

CHARLES HEMAN CHAPIN. Adjoining the village of Springdale, in Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County, lies the farm where for years Mr. Chapin made his home. He was a man who stood foremost among the citizens of his county and also wielded considerable influence throughout Kansas, of which he was a pioneer. Born in Bloomfield, N. Y., March 17, 1822, he was a son of Heman Chapin, who engaged in various pursuits, but made agriculture his chief occupation in life. After completing his education in Canandaigua, N. Y., he entered a bank at Ellicottville, that state, and continued in the same concern until 1856, when he resigned a lucrative position in order to come west for the purpose of identifying himself with the free-state movement in Kansas.

During the troubles before the admission of Kansas as a state Mr. Chapin was associated with Gov. Charles H. Robinson and other men of prominence. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the First Kansas Infantry, and was commissioned quartermaster by Governor Robinson. This position he held until the disastrous battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., September 11, 1861. In that engagement, when General Lyon was shot, he was carried under a tree and left there until the battle was ended. Upon the withdrawal of the Union and Confederate forces Mr. Chapin returned to the battlefield with his ambulances, in order to gather the wounded. He found that the body of General Lyon had been put in an ambulance, but as he did not have room for the dead and the wounded both, he gave orders that the wounded be cared for first, hoping thus to save many lives. One of the men exclaimed, "But this is General Lyon." His reply was, "A live soldier is better than a dead general." Afterward, when the wounded had been removed, he carried the body of the general from the field.

Owing to ill health Mr. Chapin resigned his commission and returned home. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising and was one of the first to inaugurate the growing of fruit in this locality. He took a special interest in horticulture. In 1869-70 he was chairman of the board of commissioners, to which board he was elected on the Democratic ticket. Under Major Howell, of the United States Engineers, he was employed by the government in the dredging of the mouth of the Mississippi River in 1874-75. After his return to Leavenworth County he became an extensive contractor in the erection of bridges. He was intimately associated with the growth of his county and was a man of great public spirit.

The first marriage of Mr. Chapin united him with Miss Abbie Clark, who died, leaving a son, Staley N. Chapin, now a physician in Chicago. August 30, 1864, he married Jennie L. Day, by whom he had three children, namely: Oliver C., who is a civil engineer and also has charge of the home estate; Charles R., who is in the electrical business; and Mary C., who is a graduate in pharmacy. Mrs. Chapin was born in Erie County, N. Y., and in early childhood was taken to Wisconsin by her parents, Stephen and Lucy

(Wilder) Day. Since her husband's death she has continued to reside on the old homestead, which comprises a half-section of land directly west of Springdale. The property is managed by her son, Oliver, a man of business enterprise, who has leased land in the Osage Lands, I. T., and expects to embark extensively in stock-raising.

After many years devoted to farming and bridge-building, Mr. Chapin died suddenly, of heart trouble, October 28, 1889. At the time of his death many testimonials of his worth were given to his family. Citizens united in admiring his character and upright life. As a soldier he was faithful to every duty; as a business man conservative and judicious; and as a citizen progressive.

SAMUEL W. ABERNATHY, who is one of the most enterprising business men of Ottawa, was born in Morrow, Warren County, Ohio, December 8, 1857, a son of James W. and Abigail (Thompson) Abernathy, natives respectively of Brown and Union Counties, Ohio. His maternal grandfather, Rev. William Thompson, was a minister in the Christian Church, while his paternal grandfather, Samuel Abernathy, a native of the north of Ireland, engaged in farming in Brown County. From Warren County, where he had owned a farm, James W. Abernathy moved to Clermont County, Ohio, and there he still resides. His wife died in 1891. Of their eleven children five are now living.

At the time the family settled in Clermont County the subject of this sketch was eight years of age. He received public school advantages and remained at home until seventeen years of age, when he secured work as a clerk. Afterward he was employed as street car conductor in Cincinnati for several years. In 1882 he came to Ottawa, Kans., and began in business as collector for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. After nine months he went to Lawrence, where he was first connected with a piano house and later with a sewing machine firm. He remained in Lawrence from June, 1883 to 1885, when he returned to Ottawa and began in the sewing machine business for himself on Main street. Gradually his trade increased and he began to handle different articles. In 1887 he bought a stock of musical instruments. This proved so profitable and the business became so large that he finally turned his whole attention to it, and is now sole proprietor of the Abernathy Music Company, which has several branch agencies and employs from eight to ten traveling salesmen in southeastern Kansas. The original location of the business was No. 218 Main street, but after four years, in May, 1891, the headquarters were changed to No. 221 Main street. The success of this enterprise is due almost wholly to the energy of its founder, who is a man of business ability and manages every detail of the business with a keen eye and quick mind. His purchases of pianos and organs are made in the factory and they are shipped to Ottawa in carload lots, thence reshipped to different points as ordered. In stock are carried not only pianos and organs of the principal makes, but also mandolins, guitars, violins and other popular instruments.

Fraternally Mr. Abernathy is connected with the uniform rank of Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married in Ottawa to Prudence S. Grant, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, a daughter of James Harris Grant. They are the parents of six children, Blanche B., Ella F., Francis F., Abbie E., Prudence M. and Samuel G.

HENRY T. DIESTELHORST, who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Williamsburg, Franklin County, was born at Polle-Adwah, province of Hanover, Germany, in 1851. At the age of fifteen years, leaving school, he began to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker, at which he served for three years, and afterward followed the trade as a journeyman. When twenty-one years old he came to the United States, and after a voyage of fourteen days on the steamship "Wehser," of the Star line, he landed in New York September 14, 1852. After landing he proceeded to Hamilton, Mo., where his older brother was engaged in the

furniture business. Soon afterward he went to St. Joe, Mo., where he secured employment in the furniture factory of Louis Hex. His next location was in Gallatin, Mo., where he remained for a few months with an uncle.

Coming to Kansas in the spring of 1873, Mr. Diestelhorst worked in a furniture factory at Leavenworth for a short time. In the fall of the same year he removed to Ottawa, where for five years he followed his trade. The year 1877 found him in Williamsburg, which was then a small village. He purchased the furniture business owned by John Boston, and at once began to enlarge his trade, carrying a full line of furniture and manufacturing much that he sold. Since then he has added an undertaking business, and in both lines is well and favorably known through the southern part of Franklin County. In 1889 he erected on Main street the business block which he has since occupied, and he has also built another block and a residence in the town.

For several years Mr. Diestelhorst served as township treasurer, having been elected to the office on the Democratic ticket. He is active and interested in local matters, and is loyal in every respect to his adopted country. He is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Aid Association. In 1879 he married Matilda Reiner, of Lawrence, and they are the parents of five children: Ernest T., Ethel A., Herman, Luther and Mary H. .

AUGUST L. SELIG, ex-mayor of Lawrence, has been engaged in the insurance business in this city since 1874. He aided in the organization of the Kansas Building and Loan Association, of which he has been secretary from the first, and which occupies offices in the Selig building, a two-story brick structure erected in 1885. For three years he was state agent in Kansas and Colorado for the New York Underwriters' Association, and in the discharge of his duties traveled all through these states. He represents twenty-two of the strongest old-line companies in fire insurance, also the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, and places insurance on plate glass, steam boilers, besides representing an accident and a fidelity and casualty insurance company.

Mr. Selig was born in Hamburg, Germany, August 6, 1846, a son of W. H. and Elizabeth (Mackenthum) Selig, natives of Hanover and Hamburg. His father, who was a builder in the latter city, came to America in 1858 and settled in Douglas County, Kans. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Second Kansas Cavalry. He was wounded at Poison Springs, Ark., and taken prisoner. The Confederates started for Tyler, Tex., but on the way he became so exhausted from his wound that he could proceed no further. A guard was left with him to bring him up to the camp as soon as able, but the guard shot him, and no one knows his burial place. His wife died in Germany in 1852, leaving four children: Bertha, Mrs. Lahmer, of Lawrence; A. L.; Charles, who at thirteen years enlisted as a bugler in Company F, Second Kansas Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, since which he has made his home in Kansas; and Mrs. Minnie Gardner, of Lawrence.

The early boyhood years of our subject's life were spent in Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein, then a part of Denmark, where his father had a large brick yard and exported brick to the United States. In 1858 he and his father left Hamburg on the "Harmonia" and after a voyage of two weeks, during which time they touched at Southampton, England, they landed at Castle Garden. In September they reached Leavenworth, and in the spring of 1859 came to Lawrence, where the other children joined them. During that year he went to Belleville, Ill., where he secured work on a farm. In September, 1861, he wrote home to say that he had volunteered in the Union army and received word in reply that his father and brother had also enlisted. He became a member of Company E, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, under Col. W. R. Morrison, and was mustered in at Camp Butler. February 16, 1862, he was in the battle of Fort Donelson, where the Union forces gained their first decisive victory. He was also at Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the taking of Little Rock, Ark., and the battle of Pleas-

ant Hill, La. During the Red River expedition the first and second divisions were detached at Vicksburg from the sixteenth army corps, of which his regiment formed a part, and went to assist General Banks, arriving in time to save his army from annihilation. Later, going to Memphis, the command was sent into Mississippi, in the fall of 1864, to destroy railroad lines, and drove Price out of Missouri. Returning to Nashville, they arrived there the morning after the battle of Franklin had been fought. It had been a race between General Schofield and General Hood as to which should reach Nashville first, and the two divisions to which our subject belonged were thrown across Hood's front to check his progress. Two weeks later the battle of Nashville was fought, where Hood's army was completely routed. During much of his service in war Mr. Selig was with the first and third divisions (known as the "Flying Detachments" of the Sixteenth Army Corps, which formed under Gen. A. J. Smith after leaving Vicksburg. He was never wounded nor off duty until the close of the war, when an attack of fever confined him in a hospital at Paducah, Ky. He soon recovered and was made hospital steward. He had veteranized at Memphis in 1864 and was mustered out as first corporal in September, 1865, after a service of four years lacking fourteen days. While in the army he had studied under a Scotch-Irishman, his text book being the Missouri *Democrat* (now the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*). With the help of his friend he was able in two years to keep the company's books.

On leaving the army and returning to Lawrence Mr. Selig served for three years at the tinner's trade, and then opened a hardware store in Xenia, Kans. After two and one-half years he returned to Lawrence and resumed work, but meantime continued his studies until he had acquired, by self-application, a good education. He has since been a prosperous business man of this city. Here he married Miss Mary F. Park, who was born in Mitchell, Ind., and in 1866 came to Lawrence, with her father, John Park. The latter had been sergeant in an Ohio regiment and on coming to Lawrence started the insurance business which Mr. Selig now conducts. Louis F., the oldest son of Mr. Selig, is interested in business with his father. John E., the second son, is in charge of the city trade of the Theodore Poehler Mercantile Company. Ernest T., who was a member of the class of 1901, University of Kansas, is now electrician at the Insane Asylum at Topeka, Kans. Harry Garfield left the Lawrence Business College to enlist in Company H, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, which he accompanied to Manila, taking part in battles there. The youngest son, George A., is with his parents.

From 1890 to 1891, inclusive, Mr. Selig served in the city council. During his second year as councilman he was nominated for the mayor's office, on the Republican ticket, and was elected without opposition. In 1895 was again elected without opposition, serving until May, 1897. During his first term he was instrumental in securing a sewer system in Lawrence, the benefits of which, though not at first appreciated, have since been fully recognized. During his second term he inaugurated street improvements that are being continued. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., and aided in organizing the Sons of Veterans in Lawrence, with whom he was formerly connected. Fraternally he is senior warden of Acacia Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; past high priest of Lawrence Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., and past eminent commander of De Molay Commandery No. 4, K. T. He is a member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church and takes a warm interest in the work of this denomination.

NELSON M. CHANDLER, a pioneer of Franklin County, has been identified with the history of this part of Kansas for many years, and has been especially active in Harrison Township, where he owns eighty acres of good land. A careful and close observer of public events and national crises, he has always been independent in his views, supporting men rather than parties. He was an admirer of Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln and, later, of William Jennings Bryan. Educational work has been

given his constant assistance, while as clerk of the district for four years and as school director for some time he was able to be especially helpful to the local schools. For seven years he was township clerk, for one year served as township trustee, and for some years he has held the office of township treasurer.

A son of John and Waitstill (Shaw) Chandler, our subject was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and was one of four children, of whom one besides himself survives, the other being Naomi S., wife of J. P. Perro, of California. His father, who was born at Barre, Mass., April 9, 1783, accompanied his parents from that place to Potsdam, N. Y., in 1813, and there the remainder of his life was devoted to farm work. For several years he served as highway commissioner and supervisor, and he also did considerable to aid in the development of the schools of his district. He was a public-spirited man, ambitious not only for his own advancement but also for the prosperity of his community. In the work of the Presbyterian Church he was quite active. Politically he voted with the Democrats.

Stephen, father of John Chandler, was born August 23, 1753, and settled in New York in 1813, his later years being spent in that state. During the entire period of the Revolutionary war he served as a member of Washington's army. He was a son of Josiah Chandler, born at Pomfret, Conn., August 2, 1724, and a lifelong resident of Connecticut, where he engaged in farming. Joseph, father of Josiah, was born in Roxbury, Mass., June 4, 1683, and in early life removed to Pomfret, Conn., where he married and afterward resided. His father, John, who was born in England in 1636, was only one year old when he was brought across the ocean by his father, William Chandler (born in England in 1598), who settled in Roxbury, Mass.

The mother of our subject was born in Middleborough, Mass., March 12, 1786, a daughter of Daniel Shaw, who was justice of the peace in his town for years and was active in the Episcopal Church. When a young man our subject taught several terms in Potsdam, N. Y. In 1838 he went to Lenawee County, Mich., and worked by the month on a farm, also secured employment as engineer in a sawmill, and later operated a mill. In 1841 he returned to Potsdam and learned the carpenter's trade, remaining there until 1869. In May of the latter year he arrived in Ottawa, Kans., where he soon purchased the farm he still owns and occupies. During a portion of the time that has since elapsed he has followed his trade in Ottawa and Topeka, but his later years have been spent quietly on his farm. He is interested in religious movements and supports them when possible to do so.

December 29, 1852, Mr. Chandler married Miss Harriet E. Wilkinson, daughter of George Lee Wilkinson, a native of England, born in Sheffield in 1779. In his own country he learned the silversmith's trade, and being a man of inventive ability and with a thorough knowledge of his occupation, he made numerous improvements, among other things inventing the German silver process. He came to America and remained in this country until his death, in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler had five children, but two are deceased. Three sons are living: Edwin W., of Chicago; John Lee, at home; and William W., a skilled mechanic living in Chicago Heights, Ill.

LEWIS M. THOMPSON. The family represented by this gentleman originated in Scotland, whence Gideon Thompson emigrated to America at the age of seventeen years. After settling in Philadelphia he enlisted in the colonial army under General Morgan, whose daughter he afterwards married. When the war was over he established his home in Pennsylvania, at a point not definitely known. From that state his son, Enos, migrated to Ohio in an early day. Andrew H., son of Enos, was born in Athens County, Ohio, and grew to manhood upon a farm there. Some years after his marriage he sought a home in Illinois, settling in Adams County in 1830 and purchasing a tract of farm land there. He witnessed the early growth of that section of the state, which in later days has become one of the most prosperous farming regions in Illinois. In 1856 he removed from that county to Mis-

souri and settled in Harrison County, where he bought a section of land. For about ten years he made his home in the southern part of Missouri. In 1885 he came to Kansas and spent his last days in Linwood, where he died at the age of ninety-eight years. The only occupation which he followed in life, aside from that of farming, was the trade of a millwright. By his marriage to Elizabeth Stewart, who died in Illinois in 1847, he had eight children, of whom Lewis M. lives one mile and a-half south of Linwood, and Enos lives in Linwood.

When a boy our subject learned the miller's trade, which he followed for some years in Illinois. Born in Athens County, Ohio, October 23, 1828, he was only two years of age when the family settled in Illinois, and in that state he made his home until 1856. He then moved to Davis County, Mo., where he engaged in farming for twenty-two years, meeting with fair success during that time. The year 1878 found him in Leavenworth County, where he bought one hundred and ten acres in the Delaware reservation, in the Kaw River bottom. To this he has added, and now owns one hundred and sixty-five acres, upon which he has engaged in general farm pursuits.

Agriculture, however, has not represented the limit of Mr. Thompson's activities. For ten years he operated a corn mill at Linwood, where he ground corn meal. For seventeen years he ran a ferry over the Kaw River between Leavenworth and Johnson Counties, and for several years he carried on a sawmill, sawing the timber which he cut from his farm, also carried on the farm and mills at the same time. He also conducted a drug store in Linwood for five years. These various enterprises he conducted with energy and discretion, winning the confidence of the people as an intelligent and judicious business man. Besides his farm he is the owner of three lots and houses in Linwood. What he now has represents years of industrious application and has been acquired solely by his personal efforts. He has never allied himself with any political party, but at elections votes for the men whom he considers best qualified to represent the people. While living in Missouri he was elected to various township offices and also served as justice of the peace. In 1867 he was made a Mason, and now belongs to Linwood Lodge No. 241, A. F. & A. M. His marriage September 13, 1867, united him with Miss Isabel Plily, who died May 25, 1896, leaving four sons: John, who is principal of the high school at Columbus, Iowa; Douglas; Enos, who is a farmer and operates a sawmill in Sherman Township; and Samuel G.

EDWARD SHIVELY, a member of one of Douglas County's pioneer families, is a son of Joseph M. and Mary (Ulrich) Shively, to whose sketch upon another page the reader is referred for the family history. He was born in this county September 9, 1867, and grew to manhood on the home farm, acquiring his education in the common schools. Early made familiar with agriculture, it was not strange that he should select this occupation for his life calling, and the success with which he is meeting proves the wisdom of his choice. May 6, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Stutsman, a native of this county. Her father, the late John Stutsman, came from Indiana to Kansas about 1860 and settled in Marion Township, where he engaged in farm pursuits until his death.

After his marriage Mr. Shively purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining his boyhood's home in Marion Township, this tract being a portion of his father's property. Here he began farming and stock-raising. His industry and good management caused him to prosper. In 1898 he purchased an additional seventy acres, making his present farm one of two hundred and thirty acres. In addition to his work as a farmer he has assisted his father in inventing and patenting a corn harvesting machine, which in mechanical arrangement presents many remarkable features capable of construction only by an inventive genius. The patent has been purchased by the Deering Harvester Company, by whom the machine is now in process of construction, and one is now on exhibition at Mr. Shively's home.

Politically Mr. Shively has never identified himself with any organization, but votes independently and for the men whom he considers best qualified for office. He is a member of the German Baptist Church and a contributor to its various enterprises. He and his wife are the parents of five children, Myrtle R., Ivy M., Clyde E., Mary Elizabeth and Floyd H.

AUGUST ZIESENIS, who follows farming just outside the limits of Eudora, Douglas County, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 22, 1829. His parents died when he was a child. In youth he served for four years at the cabinet-maker's trade and at twenty he was drafted into the German army, but, not being willing to serve, he ran away and came to the United States without passport or papers of any kind. After a voyage of thirty-five days he landed in New York, in May, 1850. Proceeding to Chicago he worked at his trade. From 1853 to 1855 he was employed in Cincinnati, Ohio. He then became connected with the quartermaster's department of the regular army as a capenter and accompanied General Kearney's expedition to Pierce, Neb. After continuing in the government employ for a few months he went to Chicago and resumed work at his trade.

In 1857 Mr. Ziesenis accompanied the original town company to Eudora, Kans., and built the first house in the village, purchased some lots and assisted in laying out the town. Several of the early houses and stores were erected under his supervision. About 1857 he bought twenty-nine acres of land in the Shawnee reservation and built a small cabin on the site of his present home. At the time of coming to Kansas the days of the border ruffianism were drawing to a close, but he took his part in bringing them to an end, although of course not participating in the adventures of earlier days. He was in Lawrence when the governor sent the border ruffians to control the election and he was one of the party that captured them. At this writing he has in his possession an old musket captured during the melee. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, in which he served for three years, being promoted to the rank of corporal in recognition of his ability and faithfulness to duty. During the entire time of his service he was with the frontier department of the army under General Banks, and did considerable fighting with the Indians. On his return to Eudora, in 1865, he resumed agricultural pursuits, becoming the owner of a large stock farm, but he sold the most of the property in 1887, when the mineral spring was discovered on his land.

November 27, 1855, he married Johanna Franken. They have three children living: Minnie, widow of Thomas Gray, of Oklahoma; Augusta; and Charles, who lives in Lawrence. For several years our subject served as a member of the school board. During territorial days he was appointed road overseer by the governor, and holds a commission as constable under Secretary Welch, of the territory. He is a member of Eudora Post No. 333, G.A.R., and has served as post commander. In addition to his home farm he owns a farm on the Kaw bottom in Leavenworth County, where he is introducing a system of irrigation by means of water from the Kaw River.

MARTIN P. HAYS. During the twenty years of his residence in Kansas Mr. Hays became known as one of the most energetic and capable farmers and stock-raisers of Douglas County. On coming to this county in the spring of 1869 he purchased farm property in Palmyra Township, and at once turned his attention to the improvement of the property. In time he became the owner of land in township 15, range 21, as follows: section 5, one hundred and six acres; section 6, one hundred and sixty; section 7, one hundred and sixty; section 14, eighty; making a total of five hundred and six acres. This was improved by a substantial residence, several barns and granaries, and seven miles of hedge fencing. One hundred and fifty acres of the place he brought under cultivation, a still larger acreage was used as a pasture for stock, while on the remainder two thousand fruit trees were planted. He made a specialty of raising Norman

horses, and one of his finest stallions was the imported thoroughbred "Condor." At the time of his death, which occurred October 19, 1888, he was one of the wealthiest men in his township.

Near Whitestown, Butler County, Pa., Mr. Hays was born November 30, 1838. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, married a lady from Ireland, and afterward cultivated a farm in Butler County. About 1878 he removed to Kansas, where he died at seventy years of age. At the opening of the Civil war our subject enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and served for three years, participating in a number of important battles, in one of which he was wounded by a gunshot in the thigh. January 11, 1866, he married Miss Elizabeth Myers, daughter of John and Catherine (Beigley) Myers, and a native of Butler County, Pa. Her father, who was a lifelong farmer and an active Republican, died at eighty-seven years. While Mrs. Hays was visiting her old home her mother died, September 27, 1899, aged ninety-three years, five months and seventeen days. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Hays are named as follows: Harry H., who since his father's death has had charge of the home farm; Frank D., whose home is in Lawrence; John L., Veda Grace and Bessie B., at home. The family occupy the homestead, which is one of the most desirable properties in the township, comprising about seven hundred acres. In religion they are adherents of the Presbyterian faith.

MICHAEL CONLEY, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 28, Ottawa Township, Franklin County, is a veteran of the Civil war who, though severely wounded in the battle of Corinth, is still actively engaged in conducting his farm. He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, July 1, 1837, a son of Charles and Margaret (Bose) Conley, the former a millwright by trade, a Democrat in politics and a Lutheran in religion. About 1838 he removed to Stark County. There were three children in the family: Lydia Ann, deceased; Michael; and Hiram, who resides in Greenwood County, Kans. After the father's death Mrs. Conley was again married, becoming the wife of Barnard Brinkman, and she continued to reside in Ohio until her death. She was a daughter of Michael Bose, a native of Maryland and a cabinet-maker and farmer, who retained his activity and physical faculties until past eighty years of age.

With the exception of four years devoted to the lumber business at Ligonier, Noble County, Ind., our subject has spent his entire active life in farming. September 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, with which he went to the front. Among the engagements in which he participated were those at Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh and Corinth. After the latter battle he was confined to the hospital for three weeks and then was sent home to Massillon, Ohio, in company with two comrades who had been wounded by the same gunshot. Twice he was placed on furlough and when he reported the last time he was discharged for disability.

After the war Mr. Conley spent several years in Indiana. In 1869 he started west, going through to San Francisco on the Union Pacific and investigating the country through which he passed. Concluding that Kansas presented the most favorable opening he returned to this state and bought eighty acres where he now resides. The land was all prairie and he at once began the task of breaking it and making improvements. In 1883 he erected the substantial residence and in 1898 built a large barn. His principal business is the stock industry, and the grain which he raises is used exclusively for feed. He keeps on his place a fine grade of cattle, making a specialty of Shorthorns, and he also raises Poland-China hogs.

As road overseer and as member of the school board Mr. Conley has endeavored to promote interests advantageous to his fellow-citizens. In politics he is a Republican. During his residence in the east he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but since coming to Kansas he has allowed his membership to lapse.

September 18, 1879, he married Alice Gard, daughter of Levi and Barbara (Miller) Gard, by whom he has five children now living, namely: Algy, Leland, Cora, Howard and Harold, all at home.

OLIVER MERO, who has made Leavenworth his home since 1857, is a successful contractor and builder of this city. Among the buildings with the erection of which he has been connected may be mentioned the Cathedral, St. Mary's Academy, Union and Santa Fe depots (all in this city), Omaha College, Clayton College, Denver depot, the general offices of the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad in Kansas City, the general offices of the Santa Fe in Topeka, one wing of the capitol in Topeka, and many residences in Leavenworth and elsewhere.

The Mero family is of Canadian-French line age. The parents of our subject were Frank and Margaret (Peiro) Mero, who were born at Montreal, Canada, and their two daughters and four sons were natives of the same city. Oliver, who was the third of the sons, was born about 1832 and spent his boyhood days on the home place. At fifteen years of age he went to Cohoes, N. Y., where he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. After the expiration of his time he continued to work in the same place. From there he went to Detroit, Mich., where he found employment as a carpenter. While in that city, in 1856, he heard "Jim" Lane deliver a lecture concerning Kansas, in which he earnestly asked the free-state supporters to cast in their fortunes with the state that was in the midst of its struggle against the slavery movement. He was so interested and aroused that he determined to come west and help to make Kansas a free state. In 1857 he established his home in Leavenworth, where he had considerable experience in fighting the border ruffians and in guarding the town at night. From the first he was a free-state man and a Union Democrat, and he assisted to vote Kansas in as a free state.

The first carpentering secured by Mr. Mero in Leavenworth was in the building of William Russell's house. He became head foreman of carpentering for James A. McGonigle, in which position he continued for thirty-four years, meantime having charge of jobs in different parts of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado. In 1888 he began contracting for himself, and in 1896 took his son Frank as a partner, since which time the firm of Mero & Son has constantly engaged in contracting. His residence, which he built, stands on the corner of Middle street and Second avenue. He is an active member of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

The marriage of Mr. Mero to Miss Sarah Labarta, a native of Detroit, Mich., took place in Leavenworth in 1859. The eleven children born of their union are named as follows: Mrs. Amy Thompson, of Leavenworth; Frank, who is his father's partner; Mrs. Mary Peters and Oliver, both of Leavenworth; Mrs. Annie Schmelzer and Sophia, who live in Omaha; Ellen, who resides with her parents; Theodore, living in Omaha; James, William and Florence, of Leavenworth.

CALEB M. LUTHER is one of the well-known florists of Lawrence. About 1890 his wife, who has always been a lover of flowers, became interested in raising them upon a larger scale than before and built a small stone greenhouse. Less with a desire to make money than to gratify her taste for the beautiful, she gave considerable time to her work, and finally the business grew so large that he disposed of his grocery in 1892 in order that he might assist her in its management. Each year a greenhouse has been erected, until their space now includes nearly eight thousand feet of glass, their location being at No. 1447 Massachusetts street, where they have nine greenhouses fifty-five feet in length. In the spring of 1899 they established an uptown office near the Eldridge house on Massachusetts street, where orders are received and filled, and all kinds of cut flowers are kept on sale. A special feature is also made of floral decorations, in which line they have been very successful.

Born in Beckmantown, Clinton County, N.Y.,

April 11, 1847, Mr. Luther is a son of the Rev. Z. M. P. and Caroline (Groves) Luther, natives respectively of New Hampshire and Schuyler Falls, N. Y. His father, who was orphaned at an early age, removed to Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y., near where he held pastorates in Presbyterian churches for some years. Finally, owing to impaired health, he retired from the ministry and went to Elmer, Salem County, where he died in 1865, at fifty-two years. He married a daughter of Harry Groves, a professional man, and a deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Schuyler Falls. Mrs. Caroline Luther died at Stoughton, Mass., when seventy-two years of age. Of her children, Charlotte died in Virginia. Amos, who enlisted as a private in Company H, Sixtieth New York Infantry, was promoted to be a lieutenant and served for four years. He died in Washington, D. C. Henry died in Virginia City, Nev. Mrs. Helen C. Hathaway lives in Stoughton, Mass.; and Alice died in Kansas City.

The fourth among the children was the subject of this sketch. He was fourteen when the family moved from Clinton County, N.Y., to Salem, N. J., and for five years he lived upon a farm near the latter city. In the spring of 1870 he came to Lawrence and worked for his brother Henry for a few months, after which he clerked in a grocery and then started for himself. From 1885 to 1892 he was proprietor of a store on Massachusetts street, but sold out during the latter year in order to give his attention to floriculture. He was a member of the American Florists' Association, and takes an interest in everything pertaining to this occupation. In politics he is a Republican, in religion a Congregationalist, and also holds membership in the Fraternal Aid Association.

In Elmer, N. J., December 31, 1868, Mr. Luther married Sarah E. Lawrence, who was born in Waterloo, Canada. Her father, Leander, was a son of Zephaniah Lawrence, who was a member of an old Massachusetts family, but spent his life as a farmer in Canada, where Leander was born. At the close of the Civil war the latter removed to New Jersey, where he followed the cabinet-maker's business, and also cultivated a small farm. He died February 23, 1888, in that state, aged seventy-one years. He had married Sarah Bowker, who was born in Canada, and died in New Jersey. She was a daughter of Griffin Bowker, an owner of a saw and grist mill in Canada. Her mother was descended from the Van Dorn family, who were among the old and influential residents of Vermont. Leander and Sarah Lawrence had three children: Sarah E.; Alice, who is a widow and lives in Vineland, N. J.; and Abbott, a farmer in Salem County, N. J. Mrs. Luther was educated in private schools and an academy, from which she graduated. She came from New Jersey to Kansas with her husband in 1870, and has since resided in this city. They have three children: Winnifred H., a student in the University of Kansas; Ethel M., who is also attending that institution; and Herbert L.

ANDREW S. BALDWIN. During the long period that has elapsed since he came to Kansas Mr. Baldwin has made Douglas County his home. He arrived here in May, 1855, and took up a claim at the head of Rock Creek, in what is now Marion Township. Immediately he began the work of improving the claim and bringing the land under cultivation. In the fall of 1856 he sold the property, with the intention of leaving this section of country, but the Wakarusa war had broken out, and being unable to get away, he remained until the spring of the following year. In the meantime he took up his present home farm, and the prospects being good, he decided to make this his home. Going back to the east, he was married and on the 3d of April, 1857, returned to his land and began housekeeping on this place, where he has since resided. During the early days he passed through all the exciting experiences of border warfare, when life itself was in danger and property was constantly being destroyed or laid waste. At the time of the Civil war he was a member of Company I, Third Kansas State Militia, under General Curtis, and took part in various engagements, the most important being Westport. In

politics he is a pronounced Republican. For ten years he held the office of justice of the peace, and since 1876 he has been a member of the school board, being treasurer of the school district at this writing. For more than thirty years he has been an officer in the Presbyterian Church, to the support of which he has ever been a liberal contributor. Fraternally he is connected with General Lane Post No. 450, G. A. R.

In Harwinton, Conn., Mr. Baldwin was born June 23, 1829, a son of Joseph and Polly (Smith) Baldwin. He was one of ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Luther, a retired farmer of Lee County, Ill.; Miner, a farmer who lives at Harwinton, Conn.; Henry L., a retired business man of Denver, Colo.; Andrew S.; Charles O., a farmer of Harwinton; and Mary E., of Litchfield County, Conn. The father, a native of Branford, Conn., born June 16, 1797, was a son of Capt. Joseph Baldwin, an officer in the Revolutionary war. He grew to manhood in his native county, New Haven. On reaching manhood he removed to Litchfield County, Conn., and there he resided until his death, which occurred February 11, 1856. September 20, 1819, he married Miss Smith, who was born in Woodbury, Conn., June 5, 1796, and died November 19, 1899. Both were consistent members of the Congregational Church and were highly esteemed for the integrity of their lives and their kindness of heart.

At eighteen years of age our subject secured employment as a farm hand, working by the month for wages. January 24, 1857, he married Miss Mary Burr, daughter of Urial and Esther (Curtis) Burr, natives of Torringford, Litchfield County, Conn., the father born May 19, 1795, the mother September 13, 1797. The father, who was a son of Reuben and Martha (Wilson) Burr, was a man highly respected in his community and took an active part in the work of the Methodist Church. He married Miss Curtis December 13, 1820, and for almost thirty-nine years they lived together in happy wedded life, until her death, October 16, 1859. He survived her for many years and passed away June 29, 1882.

Upon the claim in Clinton Township, where he settled in the fall of 1856, Mr. Baldwin has since made his home. He and his family stand high among the people of this township and have many friends among the best people of their neighborhood. They have had eight children, but only four are now living. Alice May, who was born August 22, 1858, married Adolphus G. Hulce, a farmer of Leavenworth County, Kans., by whom she has four children: Nellie, C. Irvin, Bessie J. and Earl S. Cora A., who was born October 30, 1860, became the wife of G. W. Hood, by whom she had a son, Harry I.; she died November 21, 1893. Hattie, who was born March 4, 1862, married A. J. Hutcheson, by whom she had four children: Maude M., Grace E., Albert S. and O. Pearl; she died February 20, 1896. Fisher G. was born February 4, 1864, and died January 27, 1866. Chester U., who was born July 3, 1866, married Rose W. Anderson, and has one son, Fred M. Edith A., who was born February 12, 1869, is the widow of Tanner Price, and resides with her parents. Frederick A. was born March 15, 1873, and died November 17, 1874. Mary G., who was born October 28, 1877, is with her parents.

CAPT. O. C. McNARY, first assistant surgeon at the western branch of the National Military Home, in Leavenworth, was born in Washington, Pa., in 1853, and is a son of Oliver R. and Eleanor (Grove) NcNary. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, engaged in the mercantile business and also had large real-estate interests in that state. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry for three months and was made first sergeant of his company. At the expiration of his term of service he became connected with the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Infantry, of which he was commissioned quartermaster. Later he was chief quartermaster on the staff of Generals Hunt and Wessells, with the rank of captain, and as such served until the close of the Rebellion. He was connected with the army from April 21, 1861, until peace was restored. While fighting the enemy at Plymouth, N. C., he was wounded in the left leg and was taken prisoner by Confederate

soldiers, who conveyed him to Andersonville and confined him in that dreaded southern prison. He was also in prison at Macon, Savannah and Charleston, and, while in the jail yard in the latter city, he and other prisoners were put under fire during the bombardment of Charleston. During his eleven months of prison life he three times effected an escape, but each time he was recaptured by the enemy, once when in sight of the stars and stripes. Finally, by exchange, he secured a release, after which he was ill in the hospital at Annapolis for several months. Upon recovering his strength he was on duty for a time at draft rendezvous at Madison, Wis., then rejoined his regiment, with which he continued until the war closed.

Shortly after his discharge from the army Capt. O. R. McNary came to Leavenworth, Kans., and embarked in the insurance and real-estate business, in which he was extensively interested. Owing to ill health he was finally obliged to retire from active business cares, and during the last three years of his life he made his home with his son, our subject. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and Custer Post No. 120, G. A. R., of Leavenworth, of which he was twice elected commander, and at the time of his death he was serving as registrar of the Loyal Legion. His long and varied experience in southern prisons gave him a vast amount of useful knowledge, which he compiled in a work on prison life, and his MSS. is now in the hands of the National Association of ex-Prisoners of War, for publication in book form. He died April 5, 1895, at the age of seventy-three. His wife is still living and makes her home with her son. The ancestors of the McNary family were Scotch people, who settled among the pioneers of Lancaster County, Pa., and afterward became prominent in Washington County. They were people of upright characters, whose long lives were devoted to the welfare of their fellowmen.

The subject of this sketch was one of six children, of whom five are living. His sisters are: Matilda J., wife of Rev. W. C. Williamson, of Keokuk, Iowa; Eleanor, wife of R. L. Munce, of Washington County, Pa.; Maria J. and Hettie. He was reared in Washington County and educated in common schools and Washington and Jefferson College. In 1870 he came to Leavenworth, Kans., and studied medicine with Tiffin Sinks, M. D., but later entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in March, 1882. Entering the regular army he served as acting assistant surgeon for two years at Fort Leavenworth and for two years at Fort Reno, I. T., after which he was appointed assistant surgeon at the western branch of the National Military Home, reporting for duty in January, 1887. This position he has since held, devoting to it his entire attention and discharging its duties with efficiency. In 1894 he married Laura L. Kelly, daughter of W. D. Kelly, an old settler of Leavenworth. They have one child, Clarkson D.

Through his descent from Revolutionary ancestors Captain McNary is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, and Leavenworth Camp Sons of Veterans; also belongs to the American Medical Association, Kansas State and Eastern District Medical Societies, and is vice-president of the Leavenworth County Medical Society.

PETER LAPTAD, who resides upon a valuable farm in Grant Township, Douglas County, was born in Vermont September 25, 1842, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Lareau) Laptad. His father, who was a native of France, was educated in that country. At the time of the political troubles there, he, holding views different from those of his kindred, disagreed with them to such an extent that he determined to seek a home elsewhere, and in 1810 he settled in Canada. There he married and engaged in cultivating a farm as well as teaching school, the two occupations bringing him a good income. However, there, as in his native land, he became involved in political troubles and was obliged to leave. Crossing the line into Vermont, he opened up a farm there, but worked under great disadvantage, for he had lost all in leaving Canada and, besides, he was not familiar with the English

language. His last years were spent in retirement in Vermont. Of his three daughters and four sons our subject is the fourth in order of birth, and he and his brother Joseph (a farmer of Grant Township) are the sole survivors.

The family being limited as to means, our subject had no advantages when a boy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fourteenth Vermont Infantry, and at the expiration of his time he again enlisted, this time in the Second Vermont Battery. During the campaign at Gettysburg he was for three days on the advance line, where the danger was greatest, but escaped uninjured. He also took part in several small engagements. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged and returned home, bearing a commission as sergeant-major of artillery. Thinking the prospect better in the west, he came to Kansas and settled in North Lawrence, where he carried on a grocery in the building now occupied by Hughes & Pines. Later he put up a stone and brick building at No. 21 Bridge street and, taking a partner, carried on a general mercantile establishment. In 1885 he closed out the business and settled upon the farm in Grant Township which he had purchased ten years previous and which he has operated since by hired help. He now controls one hundred and eighty acres of good bottom land, and besides general farming has a number of Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs, it being his intention to devote considerable attention to the stock business.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Laptad has served as township trustee and assessor and as a member of the city council. As assessor he carried the township through on an assessment of one mill, which was the cheapest rate in any of the townships. While in town he was active in the Grand Army, but since removing to his farm has been unable to attend the meetings of the post. He has also been prominent in the Masonic blue lodge. While engaged in the mercantile business he and his partner started a store in Linwood, which then had a station but no agent, and this they conducted until a short time before closing out the Lawrence business.

In Lawrence, February 3, 1867, Mr. Laptad married Agnes Petrie, and they have five children: Opal, wife of J. E. Hutt, who is an auditor of the Santa Fe Railroad in Chicago; Pearl; Paul, who is in the employ of the building and bridge department of the Santa Fe road; Coskrie and Evadne.

CHARLES W. McFARLAND, an enterprising young business man of Lawrence, is the junior member of the McFarland Planing Mill Company, proprietors of a planing mill on Berkeley near Delaware street, and manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds. The mill was started in 1887, with a plant 70x50, besides a boiler house, with a thirty-five horse-power engine. Building material of all kinds is turned out and a large trade has been built up in the firm's special line.

The record of the McFarland family appears in the sketch of Robert S. McFarland. Our subject's great-grandfather, Robert, was born in Virginia, and about 1824 moved to Ohio. His son, John, a native of Virginia, engaged in farming near Mansfield, Ohio, and died there in 1898, aged about ninety-four years. J. N., son of John, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1833, and established his home in Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, Kans., in 1857, where he engaged in the building business. In the fall of 1863 he came to Lawrence, Kans., where he engaged in contracting and building until 1887, and then started a planing mill with his son. He was a member of the Third Kansas Militia that was mustered into service during the Price raid. He married Samantha J. Barnes, who was born near Mansfield, Ohio, a daughter of Wesley Barnes, and a member of a family to which reference is made in the sketch of Robert S. McFarland. She died February 6, 1899, leaving three children: Charles W.; Hattie, wife of O. C. LeSuer, of Lawrence; and Nellie, at home.

At Kirksville, Iowa, the subject of this sketch was born June 1, 1856. He was reared principally in Lawrence, where he attended the grammar and high schools. From 1873 to 1876 he clerked for D. C. Haskell in the shoe business, remaining there until Mr. Haskell was elected to

congress. From boyhood he was familiar with and interested in carpentering, and at the age of twenty-one he became his father's partner in the building business. The two have since continued together, either as builders or as manufacturers of building materials. Both are keen, energetic and capable business men and give close attention to the conduct of their mill. In politics they are Republicans, but their interest in public affairs, while constant, has never led them into political prominence nor caused them to seek public office. Fraternally the father is identified with the Masons. In religion both are believers in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church and contributors to this denomination in Lawrence, the son serving as a member of the board of stewards in the same.

ALBERT H. KING, superintendent of public instruction for Douglas County, is descended from a pioneer family of Kentucky. His grandfather, J. W. King, who was born in that state in 1805, grew to manhood upon a farm, married, and in 1843 removed to Indiana, settling near Greencastle and engaging in agricultural pursuits. When advanced in years he retired from active farm cares. He is now ninety-four years of age, but is unusually vigorous for one so advanced in life. His home is in Roachdale, Ind. In religion he has for years been a faithful member of the Baptist Church. He married a Miss Hendricks, who was born in Kentucky, of Pennsylvanian descent, and she, too, is still living.

The father of our subject, George William King, was born near Lexington, Ky., in February, 1835. When about eight years of age he was taken to Indiana by his parents and was reared upon a farm there. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Tenth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, with which he remained until the expiration of his term of service. Coming west in 1868, he settled in Bourbon County, Kans., purchasing a farm near Xenia, and carrying on general agricultural pursuits. He is now making his home upon his farm near Baldwin, Kans. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in politics affiliates with the Republicans. In Indiana he married Nancy, daughter of Rev. Thomas Job, who was born in North Carolina in 1812 and is living at New Maysville, Ind. He was a pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister in his section of Indiana and has accomplished much good for the cause of religion.

The subject of this sketch was third among seven children, the others of whom are named as follows: John S., agent for the Santa Fe Railroad at Yates Center, Kans.; Wallace, who is engaged in farming in Republic County, Kans.; Mrs. Alice Ulrich, of Douglas County; Nettie, who is with her parents; Edward, a teacher in Douglas County, and Florence.

Born at New Maysville, Ind., May 9, 1866, Mr. King was only two years of age when the family removed to Kansas; hence he knows no other home than this state. He was reared on a farm until seventeen years of age, when the family settled in Baldwin. In 1887 he entered Baker University, and during the years that followed he alternated teaching with attendance at the university, from which he graduated in 1896. For six years he taught in Douglas County, where he won a record for proficiency as an instructor and success as a disciplinarian. He rose to such prominence among the teachers of the county that he was selected as a fitting person for the office of superintendent of public instruction. In 1898 he was nominated for this office on the Republican ticket and received a majority of twelve hundred and fifty. January 9, 1899, he took the oath of office for a term of two years. He has since given his attention to the discharge of his duties as superintendent and has maintained a careful oversight of the schools of the county, favoring all plans for the promotion of their interests and the advancement of the grade of scholarship. He has been deeply interested in normal work, which he believes a most helpful auxiliary in preparing teachers for successful careers in the schoolroom. By virtue of his office he is ex-officio president of the Douglas County Teachers' Association and he has also been a member of the State Teachers'

Association for some years. He is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lawrence and contributes to its maintenance, as well as to other worthy enterprises. Fraternally he is past grand of Baldwin Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., and is now district deputy grand master, belonging to the encampment at Lawrence.

CHARLES B. McCLELLAND, D. V. S., of Lawrence, was born at Williamsville, Sangamon County, Ill., July 22, 1867, a son of T. L. and Nancy J. (Jones) McClelland. His grandfather, James McClelland, was the son of a Scotchman and was born in Pennsylvania, but settled in Illinois at an early age. Several of his brothers took part in the Blackhawk war. T. L. McClelland, a native of Sangamon County and a farmer by occupation, settled in Chase County, Kans., in 1887, and became the owner of a large stock farm there. In 1892 he settled upon a large farm near Sibley, Douglas County. During the Civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry and was captured at Guntown, Miss., from which place he was taken to Andersonville. After being confined there for six months he was exchanged and returned to his regiment, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He is active in the work of the Grand Army and is also identified with the Masonic fraternity. He married a daughter of David G. Jones, who was born in Ohio and about 1854 settled in Sangamon County, Ill., where he died; his father was born in Virginia and was the son of an Englishman who settled in the Old Dominion.

Our subject was one of three sons, the others being, N. F., a stockman at Giltner, Neb.; and I. S., at home. He was reared in Illinois and graduated from the high school at Farmer City, as salutatorian of his class. Afterward he taught school for one year in Illinois. In 1887 he came to Kansas, and for three years engaged in teaching, being principal of the school at Clements. In 1890 he entered the Chicago Veterinary College, from which he graduated in 1892, with the degree of D. V. S. Coming to Lawrence he has since engaged in practice in Douglas and adjoining counties. He is the only graduated veterinary in this city and has become known as a reliable and well-informed man, to whose natural ability has been added the benefit of thorough study. He has his office at No. 812 Vermont street. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the Chicago Veterinary College, the Missouri Valley Veterinary Association (before which he has read a number of papers) and the American Veterinary Association.

In politics our subject is a Republican. He is connected with the Sons of Veterans, the Modern Woodmen, the Order of Pyramids, and the Alumni Association of the Farmer City high school. He was married in Chase County, Kans., in 1893, to Miss Maude Crook, who was born near Saffordville, that county, the daughter of John Crook, a pioneer farmer of Chase County and a soldier in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war. They are the parents of two daughters, May and Vera, who with them reside at No. 828 Mississippi street.

PETER H. WEEKS. Shortly after the close of the Civil war, in which he had borne arms for the government, Mr. Weeks came to Kansas and purchased the farm in Douglas County which he has since occupied. He has devoted himself assiduously to agricultural pursuits and has become known as one of the energetic, efficient farmers of Palmyra Township. His landed possessions now aggregate two hundred and ten acres in Douglas County, one hundred and sixty in Logan County, this state, and four hundred and eighty in eastern Colorado. Of recent years he has given considerable attention to the breeding of Durham cattle, and it is his intention to use much of his land for ranching purposes. While in the army he saved $800, which, with money received by inheritance, formed the nucleus of his present property.

Mr. Weeks was born in Peekskill, N. Y., April 29, 1842. His father, Samuel, was born and reared in the same state, and in early life was clerk on a steamboat and also teacher of the offi-

cers' children at West Point, but resigned the latter position in order to enter the ministry. From 1848 to 1856 he was engaged as a Methodist Episcopal preacher in Indiana, after which he spent one year in Winterset, Iowa, thence went to Mount Ayr, Iowa, where he cultivated a farm and also carried on a general mercantile store. In the fall of 1865 he sold out there and moved to Pleasant Hill, Mo., where he engaged in merchandising for a year. Next he settled in Baldwin, Kans., where he was proprietor of a general store and also preached occasionally. In 1875 he sold out here and returned to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he died at eighty-four years of age. Politically he was a Republican. He was a son of Jesse Weeks, a farmer of New York, whose father, Thomas, was also a native of that state. The marriage of Samuel Weeks united him with Sarah Parks, who was born in New York and died in Baldwin, Kans., October 1, 1875, at sixty-five years of age. She was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of her three children, Mary is a widow and Lyman is a painter residing in Salida, Colo. The eldest of the family, our subject, was educated in public schools. In April, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, and was mustered in at St. Joe for three years. For a time he was stationed on the border and took part in skirmishes with the bushwhackers and with Quantrell's men. He was mustered out at the end of fourteen months. August 22, 1863, he enlisted a second time, becoming a member of Company D, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, at Davenport. With his regiment he marched to Nashville, Tenn., and spent the winter in that city, going from there to Cleveland, the same state, and thence to the Atlanta campaign. During his service he had several narrow escapes but was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He was mustered out at Macon, Ga., in August, 1865.

Returning home our subject remained there for a short time, then came to Kansas and settled in Douglas County, with the subsequent development of which he has been identified. He is a member of Seth Kelley Post No. 410, G. A. R., at Vinland, also belongs to Palmyra Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M., of Baldwin. His family are connected with the Methodist Church, and he is in sympathy with, and contributes to, its maintenance, but is not identified with the congregation. By his marriage to Miss Julia Snyder, of Utica, Ind., he had eight children, namely: Elizabeth, wife of H. E. Craig; Emma, who married Frank White and died at twenty-seven years; Mrs. Frances Williams; Floyd, who has charge of his father's stock ranch in Colorado; Birdie, who died at five years; Homer, Alice and Lyman, at home.

HENRY MANWARING, who is engaged in gardening in Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, was born in England, February 28, 1839. His father died before he was born and his mother when he was three years of age. When eleven years of age he went to make his home with an uncle, whom he accompanied to America two years later, taking passage on the "Hibernia," which anchored in New York after a voyage of five weeks and three days. For nineteen years he made his home in York state, being engaged in agricultural pursuits, mixed gardening and farming in Seneca County. In the spring of 1871 he and his uncle came together to Kansas and purchased one hundred and sixty acres where he now resides, about four miles west of Lawrence on the old California road. The land had been ploughed, the east part of the house and the stone portion of the barn erected, but no other improvements had been made. Up to the spring of 1883 he operated the land in partnership with his uncle, but the latter died at that time, since which our subject has been alone. He has erected a large greenhouse, enlarged the house and barn, and has built up a good business as a market gardner, in addition to which he devotes some attention to general farming. The products of his garden he sells principally to dealers and shippers, thus avoiding the additional work caused by making the shipments himself.

Besides his work as a gardner Mr. Manwaring has been connected with the Douglas County creamery, of which he was one of the incorpora-

tors. He was for two years president of the company and for four years a director. He has always believed in the principles advocated by Abraham Lincoln, but the Republican party he believes has drifted somewhat from its original moorings, and he therefore allies himself with the Populists. He is interested in political matters, but is not an office seeker. In religion he is an Episcopalian. It is said of him by his associates that no one better exemplifies the principles of Christianity than he. While he is modest and retiring, saying nothing in regard to his kind acts, yet his life has been full of generous deeds and helpful words.

June 11, 1863, in New York state, Mr. Manwaring married Esther Ridley. They became the parents of three children, two now living. The older son, John (a namesake of our subject's uncle,) is superintendent of the Kanwaka Congregational Sunday-school, a position which he fills successfully. He served for one term as township clerk, but refused further nomination to the office. He and his brother, Charles Henry, are unmarried and reside with their parents, giving their attention to the stock business, which they conduct in partnership.

THOMAS T. TAYLOR is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Reno Township, Leavenworth County. He owns and operates four hundred and ninety acres of fine farming land, which he has placed in a high state of cultivation and improved with all the accessories and conveniences of a model estate. While he gives considerable attention to the raising of grain, he has been making a specialty of the stock business and has on his place about one hundred and thirty head of high-grade Durham cattle, also raises Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Taylor was born in the North of Ireland in 1834, a son of Anthony and Mary (Lowry) Taylor. He accompanied his parents to America in 1849. They settled in Indiana County, Pa., and the subject of this sketch served four years and two months as apprentice to the cabinet-making trade in Brooklyn, N. Y. He farmed with his father about four years in Pennsylvania and then ten years near Maroa, Macon County, Ill. In 1869 he moved to Kansas and settled in Reno Township, Leavenworth County. Mr. Taylor and his brother Robert bought quite a tract of land from the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in what was called the Delaware reserve. They carried on general farming and stock-raising and for several years, in connection with farming, they carried on a general store at Reno, also the station agency and postoffice. Mr. Taylor has been on the school board for nineteen years, as director or treasurer. He is for free silver. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Church. He has three children, Arno, Emmet and Annie Jane.

HENRY S. DEFORD, M.D. At the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. thousands of Huguenots were forced to flee from France. Among those who sought in the new world an asylum of refuge was Jean DeFord, whose home had been near Toulouse. Escaping to America with his wife, he settled in Maryland in 1686 and received from Lord Baltimore a grant of twelve hundred acres on the eastern shore, near Centerville. His son, John, was born there and succeeded to the ownership of the estate. The latter's son, also named John, was born in Queen Anne County and moved to Kent County, Md., thence to Pennsylvania. It was his intention to seek a home in Virginia and with that object in view he left his home in eastern Maryland in 1785, and traveled westward, finding a suitable location upon which he settled. However, when the survey was made, it proved that he was in Pennsylvania instead of Virginia. He was a man of great force of character and during the Revolutionary war served bravely as captain of a company. When about eighty years of age he was accidentally killed. His son, John, was born in 1768, and by occupation was a farmer. At the age of seventy he removed to Carroll County, Ohio, and there he died when four years past the century mark.

Next in line of descent was John H. DeFord,

our subject's father, who was born in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., and graduated from Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, after which he practiced law in Uniontown almost forty years. Possessing more than ordinary ability, he was repeatedly called to offices of trust and responsibility. He served for many terms in the state legislature and also was a member of the senate of Pennsylvania. He was active in Masonry and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in 1856, when he was fifty-six years of age.

The mother of our subject, Harriet, was born in Fayette County, Pa., of which her father, Isaac Brownfield, was a lifelong resident. Her grandfather, John Brownfield, who was of Virginian birth and English descent, settled in the wilds of Pennsylvania in an early day. She spent her active years in the east, but died in Ottawa in 1898, when eighty-seven years of age. Her family comprised the following children: J. W., attorney-at-law of Ottawa; Mrs. Lydia A. Patton, who died in New York City; Henry S., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Frances Thompson, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Daniel, who was in the Civil war and is now a druggist in Ottawa; Mrs. Harriet Emma Dobson, of Ottawa; and James B., a druggist of this city.

Dr. DeFord was born in Uniontown, Pa., December 15, 1839. At an early age he began to assist in the cultivation of a farm owned by his father. When in the senior class of Madison College at Uniontown the war broke out and he left school, afterward studying medicine in Jefferson Medical College. He graduated in the spring of 1863 with the degree of M. D., and shortly afterward passed a very rigid examination for admission into the navy. He was commissioned surgeon of the receiving ships in New York, where he examined recruits for the navy. Later he was assigned to the Mississippi squadron as surgeon, and for eighteen months was on board the flag ship "The Huntress" between Cairo and Vicksburg. During this time he was with the sailors constantly, and promptly attended to those who were injured in action. His last service was at the mouth of the Hatchie River, to prevent the escape of Jefferson Davis should he try to take advantage of that route. His constant and hard service in the navy completely ruined his health, and after Lincoln's death, the fleet surgeon, seeing his critical condition, ordered him back to Pennsylvania. Since then he has been an invalid, able to engage but little in professional practice and prevented from engaging in those activities which would otherwise have been a congenial outlet for his energies. April 30, 1866, he arrived in Ottawa, where he was examiner for life insurance companies and the only member of the pension board, also for a time was interested in a drug business, but the condition of his health obliged him to retire from all business enterprises. At one time he was a member of the State Medical Association. He assisted in the building up of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G. A. R. In politics he has always been a Republican.

In Ottawa Dr. DeFord married Miss Mary F. Cowgill, of Indiana, daughter of Dr. H. E. and Joanna N. (Stevenson) Cowgill. Two children were born of their union. The daughter, Margaret, is the wife of Rev. F. W. Simpson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Osceola, Mo. The son, Charles H., graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy with the degree of Ph.G., and is now assistant manager of the drug department of a large pharmacy in New York City.

JOHN G. McCLANAHAN, one of the earliest of the Douglas County pioneers, was born in Lexington, Ky., June 18, 1826, a son of William S. and Elizabeth T. (Triplett) McClanahan, of whose eight children, one son and three daughters, Amelia, Mary and Elizabeth, survive. His father, who was born in Kentucky about 1800, went to West Virginia in early manhood and engaged in farming in conjunction with his work as a teacher in the public schools. After some years he went to Lexington, Ky., in order that his wife, who was not strong, might have the benefit of medical attendance. After her recovery he returned to West

Virginia, where he remained until 1833. He then removed to Boone County, Mo., and engaged in farming and teaching. In 1848 he established his home in Linn County, the same state, where he resided until his death. He gave up teaching about 1850 and was elected county surveyor, which office he filled for six years. Soon after resigning from that position he was elected clerk of the county court, and served in that capacity for fourteen years. He was a prominent member of the Mission Baptist Church. In politics he was first an ardent supporter of the Whig party and later a stanch Republican. In character he was upright, a man respected wherever known.

Under his father's private tutorship our subject acquired an excellent education. From eighteen to twenty-one years of age he worked in a sawmill. Afterward he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1850 he married Miss Mary A. Zinn, a native of Illinois, and daughter of George W. Zinn, who for some years had been a prominent farmer near Danville, that state, but in 1839 removed to Linn County, Mo. After Mr. McClanahan's marriage he settled upon a farm which he purchased in Linn County, and there he followed farming and carpentering. In the fall of 1854 he came to Kansas, in company with his father-in-law, arriving in Douglas County September 1. He took up land four miles west of Lecompton, where he still resides. He was the first settler in this part of Douglas County. Upon his property he first built a hut, and in the latter part of September returned to Missouri for his family. November of the same year found them domiciled in their new home, and they have since continued to reside upon the same farm.

During the border warfare days Mr. McClanahan experienced all the excitement caused by the slavery agitation. In 1856 he was a member of the grand jury and at that time carried his life in his hand. During the Civil war he was a corporal in the militia and was called out to cut off General Price in his Kansas raid. He is a friend of education and has served on the school board for twenty-six years. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a member of the Mission Baptist Church. He is one of the oldest living pioneers of Douglas County, and has witnessed the gradual development of this county from early days. Not only did he pass through all the dangers and trials of antebellum days, but he also has witnessed the subsequent growth of this section of the state, and has gained for himself a place among the most highly esteemed citizens of the county. In this esteem his wife also shares. Both recall the days when Douglas County was sparsely populated and of little importance in the commercial life of the state, and they have witnessed its prosperity with pride and have contributed not a little to its advancement. They became the parents of ten children, seven of whom survive, viz.: Martha A., wife of William A. Duncan, of Lyon County, Kans.; William S., who is engaged in farming in Douglas County and also operates a threshing machine; Sarah E., widow of Hiram Gibbons, of this county; John H. and Franklin A., who are farmers of this county; Mary Emma, wife of Thomas Hoog, of Shawnee County; and Nancy E., who married John Austin, proprietor of a cheese factory in Douglas County.

WILLIAM M. LINDLEY, who was one of the first machinists and engineers in Lawrence, was born in New London, Howard County, Ind., November 11, 1849, a son of Alfred and Martha (Maxwell) Lindley, natives of Orange County, Ind. His paternal grandfather, William Lindley, a native of England and a pioneer of Indiana, made farming his life work and cleared a fine homestead from a tract of wild land. In religious faith he was a Quaker. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Maxwell, was a farmer by occupation and during the war of 1812 he rendered efficient service as a soldier; his father was also a man of great patriotism and with the soldiers of the Revolution endured all the hardships and privations incident to securing liberty for our country. After having farmed for some years in Indiana, in 1866 Alfred Lindley brought his family to Kansas and settled in Lawrence, where he was connected with mercantile pursuits until his retirement from busi-

ness. He died in this city, and his wife, who is still living, now makes her home in Wichita. They had four children: George, a druggist in Lawrence; Joseph, who is living in Wichita; William M.; and Estella, of Wichita.

At the time the family settled in Kansas our subject was about seventeen years of age, and for a short time afterward he attended the Eudora high school. In 1868 he began to learn the machinist's trade with the Kimball Iron Works Company, with whom he remained for twenty years or more, and from 1886 to 1889 was foreman of the plant. In the latter year he resigned to accept the position of chief engineer at Haskell Institute, where he remained until February 28, 1899. Meantime he had charge of the engine work, the putting in of piping, and the supervision of the plant. While there, various buildings were erected, among them the auditorium, storehouse, shop buildings, two lavatory buildings and several residences, the boiler house was enlarged, water works and electric lights were introduced, and other improvements made. On resigning his position he retired to private life, and has since given his attention to the supervision of his home on the Haskell road, where he has five acres of fruit land.

While he is not active in public affairs, Mr. Lindley keeps posted in politics and always votes with the Republican party. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows. He was married in Lawrence to Miss Nettie Lovell, who was born in Ringgold County, Iowa, and is a lady of attractive personality and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have three children, Lora, Fred and Stella.

HENRY D. CRANE has been engaged in the milling business in Ottawa for thirty years and has met with success. On coming to this city, in 1869, with his brother, C. D. Crane, he bought a one-half interest in the old Ottawa mills, and a year later the other one-half was purchased by A. J. Wightman, the firm becoming Crane & Wightman. After a few years his brother disposed of his share and turned his attention to the mercantile business. In 1880 the partnership was dissolved and the mill sold to Baldwin & Fuller. The following year he built the Excelsior mill on Main street, and for a time used the stone burr process, but about 1883 changed to the roller system. For a time Mr. Shaffer and W. M. Shiras were both connected with Mr. Crane, but Mr. Shaffer sold his interest, and the firm is now Crane & Shiras. The mill has a capacity of two hundred and twenty-five barrels, is 50x60 feet in dimensions, with a boiler and engine room 40x35, and engine of ninety-horse power, and a large corn elevator, with a capacity of three hundred bushels an hour. The warehouses are 34x60, 18x60 and 25x60. By means of a switch from the Santa Fe the products of the mill are easily loaded on cars for transportation. The three leading varieties of flour manufactured are High Patent No. 7, O. K. Patent and Golden Gem, and corn meal is also manufactured in large quantities.

Mr. Crane was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., March 11, 1831, a son of Stevens and Clarinda (Daw) Crane. His grandfather, Shadrack Crane, a native of New England, removed to New York in early life, and there engaged first in surveying and later in farming; he died in Cattaraugus County. The maternal grandfather, Peter F. Daw, a native of New England, was a pioneer of Genesee County, N. Y., settling at Daw's Corners, where he engaged in blacksmithing; his shop still stands at Daw's Corners, three miles north of Batavia. He had three sons, Homer, Henry and Ferris (all blacksmiths) and two daughters. Of the sons, Homer for thirty-five years carried on the shop started by his father; Henry abandoned blacksmithing and became a wealthy commission merchant in Buffalo, N. Y.; and Ferris, who was a maker of edged tools, died in Albany.

The father of our subject, a carpenter by trade, removed to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1842, and settled near Rockford, where he was a pioneer farmer and contractor. In 1848 he established his home in Dubuque County, Iowa, and there he died at fifty-two years. His wife was fifty-six at the time of her death, which occurred in New York.

They were the parents of the following-named children: Peter, a provost-marshal during the war, who died in Ottawa; Mrs. Augusta McCray, who died in Iowa; Henry D.; C. D., a merchant in Ottawa; Mrs. Eliza Ferguson, who died in Iowa; and D. F., who is head man in our subject's mill.

When less than twelve years of age our subject accompanied his parents to Illinois, making the trip in a wagon and coming through Chicago when it had less than five thousand people. When a boy he worked constantly to help clear and improve the farm. Often he hauled wheat eighty miles to Chicago, receiving for it forty cents a bushel. Dressed pork he sold for $1.50 per hundred. He assisted in threshing and harvesting the grain, and was of great help in the work of the farm. When he could be spared he took great pleasure in hunting deer, which were still abundant. More than once he was called upon suddenly to assist in fighting a prairie fire and would stand for hours, fighting the flames with an old overcoat that had been submerged in water. After he went to Iowa in 1848, he began to drive a team for a miller at Cascade. In 1849 he was apprenticed to the miller's trade in North Maquoketa, continuing there until the mill was washed away in a flood, in 1851. From 1853 to 1855 he worked in Anamosa and Cedar Rapids. A fine mill having been erected in Cascade, in the fall of 1855 he returned there and for fifteen years was employed in it on a salary, being head miller most of the time. Afterward he and his brother, C. D., rented the mill until they came to Kansas in 1869. From Leavenworth they proceeded to Ottawa, then the terminus of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, and here they have since resided.

In Dubuque, Iowa, Mr. Crane married Miss Rosella Wightman, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, and by whom he has one child, Lulu, wife of W. H. Becker, of Ottawa. Mrs. Crane was a daughter of Abel P. and Adelia Wightman, both of whom were born in Connecticut, and removed to Ohio. Her father followed the wagonmaker's trade and served as postmaster of Granville. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1854 he settled upon a farm in Dubuque County, Iowa, where he died. His son, A. J., brother of Mrs. Crane, established his home in Ottawa, Kans., in the fall of 1869 and for twelve years was a partner in business with our subject. Later he was twice elected treasurer of Franklin County. He died in this city.

Since the organization of the Republican party Mr. Crane has upheld its principles. He was a member of the council one term and served as mayor of Ottawa in 1883-84, holding the office at the time of the smallpox epidemic; this greatly increased his responsibilities, but by working night and day he succeeded with the board of health in wiping out the disease. He was made a Mason at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1854, and in point of membership is the oldest Mason in Ottawa. He is now connected with Ottawa Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M., of which he was Master for five years, and on his retirement was presented by the members with an elegant and costly gold Past-Master's jewel, the same being finely embellished and engraved. He is also a member of Ottawa Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., and Tancred Commandery No. 11, K. T. In religious belief he is a Universalist, but is now serving as a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, with which his wife is identified. He is a member of the state Millers' Association. For years he has acted as vice-president of the Kansas Mutual Millers' Insurance Company, now the Western Millers' Mutual Insurance Company, the headquarters of which were recently changed from Ottawa to Kansas City, Mo.

HENRY C. BRANSON, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Ottawa Foundry Company, vice-president of the Ottawa Hardware Company, and chief of the Ottawa fire department, has made his home in the county-seat of Franklin County since December 28, 1867. He was born near Williamsville, Sangamon County, Ill., December 2, 1842, a son of Benjamin B. and Mary E. (Thompson) Branson. On his father's side he is of English lineage, while through his mother he descends from Scotch-Irish Presbyterian ancestors. His father, a native of Ohio, engaged

in farming in Sangamon County, Ill., for years, and thence removed to Jacksonville, the same state, where he died at seventy-three years. His wife, who was born near Mount Sterling, Ky., was a daughter of John Thompson, a soldier in the war of 1812, who removed from Kentucky to Illinois, settling near Mechanicsburg; she died in Taylorville, Ill. Of her five children, only two are living, a son and a daughter.

After completing public school studies our subject attended Knox College at Galesburg and the Illinois College in Jacksonville. For some years he engaged in the stock business, making his headquarters at Jacksonville. On coming to Kansas he settled in Ottawa and started in the hardware and implement business with A. M. Blair, the firm title being Blair & Branson. After four years the name became Branson & Robinson, and eight years later it was changed to H. C. Branson & Co., then to Branson & Elder, and finally the Branson-Elder Hardware Company was organized, with himself as president, and subsequently the Ottawa Hardware Company was established, of which he has since been vice-president and a director. About 1886 the Branson & Elder Hardware Company became interested in the Ottawa Foundry Company, with which Mr. Branson is now identified as secretary, treasurer and manager. The company manufactures castings for the Southern Kansas division of the Santa Fe Railroad, also manufactures the Williams hay press, etc. The plant is operated by steam power, with a fifteen-horse power engine, and all the modern equipments.

In Jacksonville Mr. Branson married Clara L. Lathrop, who was born in that city, her father, John W. Lathrop, having gone there from Connecticut in 1836. They have four children, Edward L., Clara Belle, Louise and Helen. The son graduated from Cornell in 1892 with the degree of LL. B. Returning to Ottawa, he began the practice of law. While serving his second term as justice of the peace he resigned in order to accept the office of county attorney, which position he now holds, discharging its duties with fidelity.

For one term Mr. Branson was a member of the school board. Twice he was elected to represent the second ward in the council, and during one year he was president of the board. He assisted in the organization of the fire department of Ottawa, of which he and A. P. Elder have been the only chiefs, he having served for twenty-four years either as chief or assistant chief. His connection with the department dates from April, 1872, and it is due not a little to his efforts that the service rendered by the department is one of the quickest and most effective of any in the state. He is also a member of the State Association of Chiefs of Fire Departments. Fraternally he is a member of Franklin Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M.; Ottawa Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; and Tancred Commandery No. 11, K. T. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln and he has since been firm in his allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party.

WILLIAM JACKSON, acting captain of the guard at the United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, is, in point of years of active service, the oldest employe in the prison, and his long and efficient service has brought him the esteem and regard of the officials of the institution. From his earliest recollections he has been familiar with military posts and government service. He has himself been employed by the government since 1870, and during that long period has won an enviable record for efficiency and fidelity.

When a young man Robert T. Jackson emigrated from his native country, England, to America, where he soon entered the regular army, in which he spent thirty-six years of his life. He was connected with a regiment of dragoons as band leader and was also chief musician for the Fourth Cavalry and the Sixth Infantry. Under the administration of President Lincoln he was appointed forage master at Fort Leavenworth and in this position he continued to serve until his death, in 1877, when sixty-seven years of age. He was a man of ability and stood high among his comrades at the fort, as well as among the people whom he knew in civic life. By his

marriage to Mary Ann Burton, who died in Leavenworth, he had twelve children. Of these the subject of our sketch was one, and was born while his father was stationed at Fort Riley, Kans., in 1856. When he was five years of age his father was transferred to Fort Leavenworth. His education was received in the city schools.

When only fourteen years of age Mr. Jackson began to drive a team in Fort Leavenworth, under the quartermaster's department. Afterward he held an appointment as forage master at the United States military prison under Maj. J. W. Pope for five years. In 1895 he was appointed a guard at the penitentiary and has since been connected with this institution. In the position which he holds he is known for his industry, faithfulness and intelligence. Fraternally he is connected with Metropolitan Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., in Leavenworth. By his marriage, in 1877, to Maggie Connor, he has six children: May, Norma, Grace, Elizabeth, Eleanor and William R.

HON. DAVID JOSIAH BREWER. Among those once resident in Leavenworth who have become distinguished in the annals of our country, conspicuous stands the name of Justice Brewer. For the following account of his career we are indebted to an article by Henry Macfarland in the *Christian Endeavor World*:

A fine type of the great Christian jurist is David Josiah Brewer, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and one of the five members of the court of arbitration on the controversy over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. Mr. Justice Brewer was sixty-two on the 20th of June, 1899, a few days after the arbitration tribunal met in Paris to hear ex-President Harrison and the other counsel for Venezuela and Great Britain.

He has the unusual distinction of having spent more than half his life upon the bench, and, although he is so young and so vigorous in both mind and body that he may well live to become chief justice of the United States, he will in December complete ten years of service in the highest court of the United States, which is the greatest court in the world. Now that Mr. Justice Brewer's uncle, Mr. Justice Stephen J. Field, has passed away, no other member of the Supreme Court has served as a judge in state and federal courts so many years as Mr. Justice Brewer; and he bids fair to exceed the length of service of his uncle on the Supreme bench, as Mr. Justice Field exceeded that of Chief Justice Marshall.

Mr. Justice Brewer's place is among the two or three ablest members of the Supreme Court, according to the estimates of his colleagues and of the leading members of the bar, many of whom regard him as the greatest lawyer on the bench. Although he is a Republican in politics, President Cleveland made him chairman of the United States commission on the Venezuelan boundary line, while President McKinley appointed him with Chief Justice Fuller to represent the United States on the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal.

Mr. Justice Brewer is not more noted for his ability and attainment as a jurist than he is for his fine Christian character and his devotion to the work of the church and the Sunday-school. Following in the footsteps of his father, Rev. Josiah Brewer, of Connecticut, an early missionary to Turkey, and of his mother, Emilia A. Field, sister of David Dudley, Cyrus W., Stephen J. and Henry M. Field, Justice Brewer as a young man joined the Congregational Church, and has faithfully served in it all his life long. "For something like thirty years," said Justice Brewer, "my intimate friend, George Eddy, and I carried largely the burdens of the First Congregational Church of Leavenworth," and besides all that he did for the church proper, he was superintendent of the Sunday-school for a time, and for many years teacher of its largest bible class. When he removed to Washington he became an active member of the First Congregational Church of Washington, where he teaches every Sunday morning the largest Bible class in the Sunday-school.

Mr. Justice Brewer's career furnishes a most wholesome and inspiring example in this money-making and money-spending time, for it is one long service of God and of country, rewarded, it is true, with appreciation and with high honors, but with small return in money; so that, be-

ginning life without a dollar and having only brief practice at the bar, Justice Brewer has no fortune to-day but what he may have saved from his modest salaries, sharing the glory of the Supreme Court, which determines the disposition of vast fortunes on small official incomes and above suspicion of improper influences.

It is to his well-beloved wife, who died a year ago, that Justice Brewer attributes all his success, under God. It was most providential that, when he arrived in Leavenworth in 1859, after spending the little money he had brought from the east in a boyish dash for the gold reported at Pike's Peak, and in debt for the money he had borrowed, besides what he had earned by teaching, to carry him through Yale College and the Albany Law School, knowing nobody in the bustling frontier town, and with his genial, fun-loving nature, he soon met Miss Landon, a charming girl with a fine character, who had come from Burlington, Vt., to visit her sister, Mrs. Woods, the wife of a merchant, and that they became such good friends as to be married at an early day.

This, Justice Brewer says, saved him from wrecking his life, as he might have done, on the rocks of "a good time," which allured so many of the other young lawyers who like himself were just starting in the new city of the new state. His wife, his home, his church, at once restrained him from danger, and gave him motive and inspiration to make the most of his life. Many of the one hundred and sixteen lawyers who started with him in that town of seven thousand inhabitants failed utterly through the habits of idleness, or worse, which were so easy to form and so hard to break. No wonder that Justice Brewer reveres the memory of his wife with thankful heart.

Then, too, his marriage placed him on the first stepping-stone of professional success, for it was largely through the advice and assistance of his brother-in-law, who was a Democrat, that before he was twenty-five years old he was elected judge of the probate and criminal courts of Leavenworth County, to the surprise and dissatisfaction of some of the older men, who thought that a young man ought not to administer the criminal jurisdiction, which covered murder cases, and appealed to the legislature to take it away. Before the legislature got around to doing it the young judge had conquered his critics by the admirable way in which he discharged his duties, and at the end of three years was made district judge upon the unanimous request of the bar. From that time his promotion from court to court seemed to be a matter of course. He worked incessantly as a student of law, as he does to this day, and the results in his judicial opinions brought him ever increasing opportunities and honors.

CHARLES B. STRONG has been a resident of Kansas since 1866 and is one of the well-known farmers of Grant Township, Douglas County. He was born in Michigan August 8, 1848. His father, a son of Hugh Strong, bore the name of Charles Fitch Strong and was born in Massachusetts, whence at fourteen years of age he went to New York City. While Michigan was still a territory he established his home there and pre-empted land at Tecumseh, where he began farming. During subsequent years he devoted his attention to improving land, and as he brought a tract under cultivation he sold it, then purchased another unimproved farm. While he never owned more than twenty-five hundred acres at a time, he improved thousands of acres, doing more work of this kind than anyone in his locality. In 1866 he removed to Kansas. Seven years later he settled in Lawrence, where he bought a hotel, also the farm now owned by his son, Charles. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion was of the Episcopalian faith. While in Michigan he married Cornelia Shoals, who died, leaving a daughter Cornelia, now the wife of E. B. Strickland. Later he married Mary A. Rice, by whom he had a daughter, Mary, now the wife of Edward Prichard, of Michigan. By his third wife, Martha (Miller) Strong, he had two sons, Charles B. and Fred J., the latter of Leavenworth County. The father spent his closing years in Douglas County, where he died March 8, 1897, at the age of eighty-four years.

From an early age our subject assisted his

father at home. When less than sixteen years of age, in March, 1864, he enlisted in the Second Michigan Infantry, Ninth Army Corps, under General Burnside. He took part in the battle of the Wilderness, was at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor and was wounded in the latter engagement. After taking part in the grand review at Washington he was honorably discharged in that city. Returning to Michigan he made preparations to come to Kansas. In the spring of 1866 he accompanied his father west and they bought land in Easton Township, Leavenworth County. Their property was wholly unimproved and it took them a number of years to place it in good condition. In addition to farm pursuits they became largely interested in buying and selling cattle. They planted as many as five hundred acres to wheat in a single season and were among the first to engage in raising this cereal in large quantities. Even after his marriage our subject continued to be interested with his father, who, with advancing years, relied almost wholly upon his son's judgment and decisions.

In 1871 Mr. Strong moved to Jefferson County, where he farmed until the spring of 1877. He then purchased property in Grant Township, Douglas County, starting with one hundred and sixty acres, and embarking in farming and stock-raising at his new home. He now farms three hundred and twenty acres, most of which is under cultivation. His father owned two hundred and forty acres where our subject resides, and this the latter has also operated since the year 1886, it being practically his own property. He has about one hundred head of cattle, his specialty being the Hereford breed, and he also raises Poland-China hogs. A Republican in politics, he has not been active in local affairs and he has always declined offers of official positions.

The marriage of Mr. Strong, November 10, 1871, united him with Kate Betsey Hicks, daughter of Garrett Smith Hicks, of Syracuse, N. Y. Her father enlisted in the Union army and was so seriously wounded in the second battle of Bull Run that he died from the effects of his injuries. He had served in the Twelfth New York Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Strong are the parents of four children, namely: Minnie A., who married Lyman A. McCurdy, of Lawrence, and has one son, Lyman C. McCurdy; Frank B., a farmer, who is married and has one son, Charles Curtis Strong; John F., who is a grocer in Lawrence; and Curtis Hicks, who assists his father at home. In all his work Mr. Strong has had an efficient helpmate in his wife, who is a lady of great energy and ability, as well as personal beauty. In earlier days when it was impossible to secure help in her kitchen, she took upon herself the entire responsibility, not only of caring for her own family, but also of cooking, each season, for twenty-five or thirty harvesters, and at one time she cooked for a week for forty hired men. The success which has come to Mr. Strong is due not a little to her intelligent assistance and untiring energy.

JOHN W. BAKER. The first passenger train that came through to Olathe brought Mr. Baker to Kansas in 1870. Selecting a place in Franklin County he returned to Illinois, where he closed out his interests, preparatory to removal. In 1871 he settled in this county, purchasing eighty acres on the southern line of Franklin Township. The land was raw prairie, destitute of improvements, and giving little indication of future value. Driving through from Illinois, he at once began the task of placing the land under cultivation. Every improvement now to be seen is the result of his energy and industry. He set out all of the trees on the place, erected all of the buildings, put up fences, and from time to time added to the property until he owned four hundred acres. Out of this he has given his sons eighty acres each, retaining two hundred and forty for himself. Here he engages in raising Hereford cattle and also gives some attention to general farm produce. He has one hundred and sixty acres under the plow, rents eighty acres, and also owns an orchard of four acres which yields fruits of the choicest varieties.

In Sangamon County, Ill., December 13, 1837, our subject was born, a son of John and Rachel (Biggs) Baker. His father, a native of Ohio,

was thirty-five years of age when he settled in Illinois, in the midst of a farming region comparatively undeveloped. He farmed in Sangamon County until 1870, when he came to Kansas and settled in Ottawa, dying in Nebraska while on a visit in 1883. Of his eight children four are now living, namely: Mrs. Margaret Staggers, of Ottawa; Thomas N., a farmer of Franklin Township; Reuben, who lives in Nebraska; and John W. The last-named became familiar with farm work at a very early age. He had no opportunities to gain an education, his entire attendance at school being limited to three months. He resided in Sangamon County until his removal to Kansas.

Formerly a Republican, Mr. Baker is now a firm believer in the Prohibition party and is active in temperance work. In the Methodist Episcopal Church he has served as steward and has been class-leader for many years. He filled the office of Sunday-school superintendent for thirty years and his son is now serving in this position. All matters relating to church work receive his thoughtful attention and he contributes to them, both of time and means, as far as his ability renders possible.

While in Illinois, March 17, 1859, Mr. Baker married Sarah J. Mahard. They are the parents of four children. The older son, James E., a teacher, is now principal of the Wellsville school. Elizabeth is the wife of Allen Myers, of Franklin Township. Thomas A. cultivates a farm adjoining the family homestead. Carrie is the wife of Rev. J. W. Reed, of Centropolis.

H. F. SCHNEIDER, who came to Lawrence in 1868, was first employed as a pattern maker in the shops of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Later he was foreman of buildings with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, and during the year he was with them built the shops at Sedalia, Mo., and Denison, Tex. His next position was as superintendent of bridges, buildings and cars with the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, which had its shops and headquarters in Lawrence. He remained with the company for four years, during the last two of which he was in charge of buildings and roadbeds. When the road was sold to the Kansas Pacific he turned his attention to contracting and building, which he has since conducted, having his office at No. 9 West Blakeley street. He had charge of the building of the girls' dormitory at Haskell Institute, also the shop, hospital, store and residences there; put in the heating plant at the University of Kansas, built the club rooms of the Merchants' Athletic Club and numerous store buildings and residences.

Born near Minden, Westphalia, Prussia, June 9, 1836, our subject was the oldest of six children, five of whom attained mature years and two are living. His father, Ernest, and grandfather, Ernest, Sr., were born near Minden, and the latter was a drummer in the Prussian army and took part in the battle of Waterloo. Ernest, Jr., a farmer and shoemaker, died near Minden in 1883, aged eighty years. He married Johanna Meier, who was a farmer's daughter and spent her life near Minden, dying there at thirty-three years. When a boy our subject learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1853 he left Bremen on the sailer "Heinrich von Gogern," and after a voyage of over two months landed in New Orleans, thence proceeded up the Mississippi and Ohio to Evansville, Ind., and from there traveled to Fort Wayne overland, joining a brother of his father in that city. During the winter he worked at the shoemaker's trade, but in the spring of 1854 became driver on the Wabash canal, then hired out on a farm for a year, and later became an apprentice to the cabinet-maker's trade in Fort Wayne. The firm failed after he had been with them for eighteen months, and he then began to work for others, being for a time in the car works of a railroad and for two years was bridge builder in the army of the Cumberland, in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. Later he was detailed to work in the locomotive department in Nashville, where he remained until the close of the war. Returning to Indiana he resumed carpentering with the railroad company. In 1867 he came to Kansas and was employed in

the maintenance-of-way department of the Kansas Pacific at Wyandotte. The next year he came to Lawrence, where he now makes his home at No. 739 Ohio street.

In Fort Wayne Mr. Schneider married Ann A., daughter of Benjamin Finnemore, whom she accompanied from Ohio to Peru, Ind. Later he started for California, overland, and reaching that state engaged in mining, being one of the men who located the Comstock mine. He sold his stock in the mine and returned to San Francisco, where he was lost track of. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider have seven children living, the eldest of whom, George, is a contractor in Oregon. The others, Ella, Anna, Charles W., William, Nella and Carrie, are at home.

Mr. Schneider is president of the Democratic Club and a member of the county Democratic central committee. He is past officer and ex-representative of Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., has also been district deputy and lodge trustee and is a past officer in the encampment. Fond of music and possessing a thorough knowledge of the art he was one of the members of the old Lawrence band, some of whose members are well known in the state. Later for many years he played in the German band and also had the B flat cornet in the German orchestra.

REV. DEXTER TUCKER, who was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist Church in 1866, has often been called to preach, not only in his own neighborhood, but in different parts of Kansas, and has officiated at many marriages and funerals. However, he has gained his livelihood, not through the ministry (for all his work has been done through love of the cause, and without expectation of profit), but in the management of his farm of one hundred and ten acres, situated in Palmyra Township, Douglas County.

Near Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was born March 21, 1834, the boyhood days of our subject was passed on a farm. When he was twenty-one years of age he began railroading, and for some time was employed on eastern roads in making a change of gauge. Through sympathy with the free-state people in Kansas he was led to cast in his lot with them. March 18, 1857, he arrived in the then frontier town of Leavenworth. The next day he started out to look up a suitable location, and bought the right to the claim he now owns. Settling upon the land he began its improvement, and under his oversight he brought the soil under excellent cultivation. During the Civil war he was employed for twenty-two months as butcher in the commissary department in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, being for a time brigade butcher under General Lane, afterward under General Solomon and lastly with General Blount. For this work he was well fitted, having learned the butcher's trade with his father in youth.

On returning to his farm Mr. Tucker gave his attention again to farm work. Later, as a member of the state militia, he was ordered to the front at the time of Price's raid, and took part in the battle of the Blue, also in other skirmishes under General Lane. At the time of the Quantrell raid, in 1863, he was running a threshing machine for other parties, and was, therefore, away from home, which fact probably saved his life, as the raiders passed through his farm and destroyed all of his property by fire. For five years he operated a threshing machine, and at the same time was frequently called upon to act as veterinary surgeon. His home place comprises one hundred and ten acres of land, which is well improved.

The marriage of Mr. Tucker, March 23, 1865, united him with Miss Emma Preston, who was born in Kentucky. They became the parents of three sons and seven daughters, namely: Louis, a farmer and stonemason living in Palmyra Township; Fannie, wife of Frederick Morton; and Celia, Mrs. Bert Day, all of this township; Ellen, who married George Ice; Albert, who enlisted in the First Texas Infantry at the time of the Spanish war and went with his regiment to Jacksonville, Fla., but was discharged on account of disability; Addie, who married William Downing, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Josiah; Nettie May and Nellie Maude (twins), and Josie, all at home.

Formerly a Republican, the money question caused Mr. Tucker to identify himself with the Populists. He has been quite active in political affairs in his township, but has never sought office for himself. However, the position of school treasurer was forced upon him, and while he accepted it reluctantly, he filled it with efficiency.

MESHACK SANDERS, who owns and occupies a farm at Twin Mound, Marion Township, Douglas County, was born near Shelbyville, Ky., December 9, 1840, a son of Meshack and Lucy (Grady) Sanders, also natives of Kentucky. His father, who was the son of a lifelong Kentuckian, grew to manhood near Shelbyville, where during his active life he was employed as overseer of slaves on a large plantation. He died about four months before his son and namesake was born, and of his five children only this son and William Thomas, of Missouri, survive. In 1849 the mother removed with her children to Bartholomew County, Ind., where she died at seventy-two years of age. At the time of the removal to Indiana, our subject was a boy of nine years. He grew to manhood on a farm and had few advantages, for he was obliged to be self-supporting from an early age. From nineteen to twenty-two years of age he served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade, after which he was employed as a journeyman. In 1865 he came to Kansas and followed his trade in Leavenworth, also worked in the government employ at Fort Leavenworth. During 1867 he went to Fort Laramie, Wyo., where he worked for the government. The following year he returned to Leavenworth. In the spring of 1869 he went on the plains, in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, traveling through Nebraska and Wyoming. In the fall of 1869 he secured work for the government at Fort Steele, Wyo., and in the spring of the next year he went into the mining district at Sweetwater, Wyo., where he engaged in mining. Coming back to Kansas, he spent a short time at Pond City, thence proceeded to Lawrence, and in 1872 opened a blacksmith's shop in the latter city.

Selling his shop in 1881, Mr. Sanders purchased a farm at Twin Mound and, building a shop on the land, he followed his trade, besides cultivating his land and engaging in feeding cattle. In 1892 he retired from his trade, since which time he has devoted himself to superintending his farm of three hundred and twenty acres. He still owns real estate at Columbus, Ind., where he was reared. In politics he is a Republican. During the war he went out with a company of independents for the purpose of heading off General Morgan at the time of the latter's rai l into Ohio and Indiana. At this writing he is a member of the county central committee of his party. He has served as a director of the schools and as treasurer for five years. For some years he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The temperance cause has in him an ardent champion.

March 21, 1872, Mr. Sanders married Fannie C. Faxon, who was born in Scituate, Mass., and by whom he has two daughters, Minnie E. and Clare Corinne. Mrs. Sanders is a daughter of William T. and Harriet (Cook) Faxon, natives respectively of Braintree and Scituate, Cape Cod, Mass., her father a man of ability and intelligence. For some years he carried on a mercantile business in Scituate, but in 1858 left the east and came to Lawrence, where he engaged in the meat business. Politically he was a Democrat. He died in Lawrence in 1889, when sixty-four years of age. Of his seven children only three daughters are now living, those besides Mrs. Sanders being Eunice, wife of Alexander Marks, of Lawrence; and Annie, wife of Harry King.

EUGENE BREWER, of Ottawa, is the senior member of the firm of Brewer & Stannard, proprietors of the Ottawa Star nurseries, and has made his home in this city since 1871. He is a descendant of pioneer settlers of New York state who came to this country from Holland. His father, Samuel M., son of John Brewer, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., and for some years engaged in farming near Gloversville, Fulton County, that state, but in

1865 settled in Dekalb County, Ill., fifty miles from Chicago, where he transformed a tract of raw prairie into a well-improved farm. In 1871 he came to Kansas, settling in Cutler Township, Ottawa County, where he transformed an unimproved section of land into a fine farm. Here he died in 1897, when seventy-nine years of age. He was a sincere Christian and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Robert Stoddard, a farmer in New York. She was born in Fulton County, that state, and died in Kansas in the fall of 1874. Of their four children, Samuel L. resides in Cutler Township; Jerome is a farmer in the same township; and Mrs. Alice Baker died in Kansas. Our subject was born in Fulton County, N. Y., August 19, 1850, and was fifteen years of age when the family settled in Illinois. In May, 1871, he came to Kansas and engaged in the produce business in Ottawa, having an office on Main street. After some years, his health being poor, he sought a change of occupation and in the fall of 1877 settled on a farm in Cutler Township, where subsequent outdoor exercise soon proved very beneficial. From a tract of wild land he improved a valuable farm of eighty acres and this he still owns.

Associated with F. H. Stannard, in the spring of 1879 Mr. Brewer embarked in the nursery business, and made preparations for the establishment of a growing nursery. The firm first planted a variety of trees three miles south of Ottawa, and they now have over three hundred acres in Franklin County devoted to the business. Apple seedlings are grown at Topeka, Kans. (where they have sixty acres), and are afterward brought to Franklin County, where they are grown to the proper size. Cherries and plums are started in their nursery at Humboldt, Tenn., where the soil and climate are especially adapted for successful work. Grapes are grown at Fredonia, N. Y. (a section peculiarly adapted for grapes), where they have nearly a million plants. They are also largely interested in orchards in Colorado, having in 1895 started an orchard of four hundred acres lying on both sides of the Arkansas near Rocky Ford and irrigated from that river by a good ditch. Besides the orchard of four hundred acres, they have about the same amount of land planted to nursery stock. The products of the nursery are shipped to every part of the United States, at times as much as one train load of nursery stock being shipped in a day.

In Topeka, Kans., Mr. Brewer married Miss Lillie B. Mills, who was born in St. Louis, and accompanied her father, Barnett C. Mills, to Shawnee County, twelve miles south of Topeka. They have four children, Fred A., Alice M., Mary Edna and Edith L. Politically Mr. Brewer is a Republican. He is a member of the American and the Western Nurserymen's Association. He is serving as president of the Ottawa Gun Club. An expert marksman, he has captured prizes in Missouri and New York as well as in his own home state. Twice he has been chosen to serve as president of the Kansas State Sportsman's Association, and has been deeply interested in the annual tournaments held in Ottawa, toward the success of which he has contributed and in which he has received medals.

CHRISTIAN SCHAAKE, an enterprising farmer who resides in Eudora Township, Douglas County, was born near Cassel, Germany, in 1865, a son of Henry and Margaretta (Seibel) Schaake. He received a fair education in the German language. In company with two older sisters he came to the United States and settled in Edwardsville, Ill., where he attended school for three years. Meantime he became familiar with American customs and our language. For a number of years he worked on a farm owned by his brother, William, who had preceded him to this country.

July, 1888, found Mr. Schaake in Kansas, where he rented a farm owned by his brother. Cultivating the land he saved his earnings carefully, in order that he might apply them to the purchase of a place of his own. In the spring of 1898 he bought the old Thatcher farm in the Kaw bottom. This place, which he has since conducted, consists of two hundred and seventeen acres, in addition to which he rents a ninety-

acre tract. He cultivates the land carefully, making every acre bring him fair returns, and raises such cereals as he finds best adapted to the soil. In the raising of stock his specialty has been hogs. He has given his time so closely to farm pursuits that he has no leisure for outside matters, even should his taste incline him toward politics and public affairs. Aside from voting the Republican ticket he takes no part in local matters. He is said to own one of the neatest farms in the bottom, and he spares no pains to keep the improvements up to the highest grade.

The marriage of Mr. Schaake took place July 12, 1888, just prior to his removal to Kansas, and united him with Louisa, daughter of Charles Dude, of Madison County, Ill. They are the parents of five children, Albert, Otilie, Benjamin, Clarence and Milton, who are being given the best educational advantages the neighborhood affords.

AUGUST WULFKUHLE, of Lawrence, has met with the success which his industry merits. When a boy he learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, and after he was confirmed, at the age of fourteen years, he continued the trade. At fifteen he made his masterpiece and then began to work for his father at wages, applying himself so closely that at the end of six months he received as large wages as any of the journeymen. He continued for some time but did not advance as rapidly as he desired. As other young men had left the town and were doing well elsewhere, and as the brick business at that time was profitable, he went to Mecklenburg, where he began to work in a brick yard. At the close of the second year he was made foreman over thirty-two men. This position he held until Emperor William called for soldiers and he volunteered, serving from 1857 until 1860, when he came to America. He has been a very hard-working man. During his first ten years in Kansas he did the work of two men. At night he would make a pair of shoes, working all the night until three o'clock, then sleeping until five o'clock, when he would arise to begin the day's work. In spite of the fact that he slept only two hours a day on every day but Sunday, he did not suffer materially in health, but was able to do more work on a farm in a day than anyone else could, at one time cultivating five hundred acres of land without assistance.

Mr. Wulfkuhle was born in Westphalia, Germany, in a house that stood three miles from the statue of Hermann the Great. His father, Christof, also a native of the same place and a shoemaker, served in the German army from 1812 to 1815 and took part in the battle of Waterloo. At an advanced age he joined his children in America and his death occurred in Shawneetown when he was seventy-eight. His family name was Böcker, but at the time of his marriage to Marie Wulfkuhle, who was the oldest of six sisters and heiress to the Wulfkuhle estate, by the crown law he was obliged to take the name of the property, so henceforth was known as Christof Wulfkuhle. His wife died in Germany. They had six sons and two daughters. One of the daughters died in Germany, the other in America. The sons were named as follows: Henry, who occupies the old homestead in Germany; Frederick, who is in Kansas; Herman, who served in the Mexican war, went to California in 1849 and died in Kansas; Christof, of Deer Creek Township, Douglas County; Adolph, who died in New Orleans; and August, who was born November 23, 1836, and was the youngest of the family.

Coming to America in 1860, our subject arrived in New York after a voyage of fourteen days from Bremen. He proceeded west to St. Louis, thence to Jefferson City by rail, from there by steamer to Leavenworth, where he remained for fourteen days. Then, coming to Lawrence, he settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres with his brother Christof. Later he sold his half interest in that place and bought another farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he improved. At this writing he owns two hundred and forty acres, all fenced and improved, besides which he improved six other farms between 1860 and 1885. In the spring of 1864 he entered Company B, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, and served as sergeant during the cam-

paign against Price, taking part in the battle of Big Blue. In 1879 he returned to his old home, where he visited for three months. In 1885 he settled in Lawrence, where he has built and owns three houses and five stores. In religion he is a Lutheran. He is a member of the Turn Verein, in which he has been a trustee. At one time he voted the Republican ticket, but is now independent in politics.

February 5, 1860, Mr. Wulfkuhle married Miss Lena Dreves, who was born in the same place as himself. Her father, Fred Kid, who was a teamster in early life, and took part in the war of 1812-15, married Mrs. Caroline (Nolte) Dreves, and took the name of the Dreves estate. He and his wife died there and when Mr. and Mrs. Wulfkuhle were in Germany in 1879 they erected monuments to their memory. They had two daughters and five sons, three of whom came to America, Mrs. Wulfkuhle being the only survivor of them all. Our subject and his wife had ten children, three of whom attained mature years, namely: Lena, who married Albert Walter and lives on the old homestead; Mrs. Sophia Klock, of Lawrence; and Mina, who died at eighteen years.

HON. C. N. BISHOFF, M. D., is one of the leading men of Eudora Township, Douglas County. In 1878 he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres at Keystone Corner, since which time he has superintended the management of the place in addition to carrying on a general practice as physician and surgeon and operating a grinding mill on his farm. He is a stockholder in the Eudora State Bank and is interested in other enterprises that have proved helpful to the community where he resides. In politics a Republican, on that ticket he was twice elected township trustee, and filled the office satisfactorily for two terms. From 1890 to 1894 he represented this district in the state legislature, (two sessions), where he took an active part in bills and measures looking toward the benefit of the people.

Born in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1838, Dr. Bishoff is a son of William and Fannie (Good) Bishoff. His father came from Prussia in boyhood and was reared in Pennsylvania, making his home for some years in Dauphin County, but later going to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. He died in the latter city. His father, who emigrated to the United States some years after his marriage, became a prominent manufacturer of woolens and met with success in business. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Christian Good, who was a wealthy farmer and saw-mill operator, and owned one of the first old-style grist-mills in that section of country. When seventy-two years of age his death occurred.

The only child of his parents, our subjet was reared in the home of his maternal grandparents and grew to manhood in Dauphin County. He learned the woolen manufacturing business, which he followed until the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1862 he entered service as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he remained for nine months, meantime acting as colonel's orderly. At the expiration of his period of service he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of a physician in his native county. Afterward he matriculated in the Eclectic Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1871. He then began in practice near his old home, and was also for three years engaged in the drug business at Likens. Closing out his business in 1877, he came to Kansas, spending the summer of that year in Lawrence, and in the fall settling at Hesper, Douglas County, where he made his home for a year. He then purchased and settled on his present farm in Eudora Township. Interested in his profession, he is a member of the Eclectic Medical Society of Kansas and has contributed to medical journals articles that show deep research and a profound knowledge of the subjects treated. He is a man of considerable mechanical skill and no jeweler excels him in the repairing of clocks and watches.

In 1864 Dr. Bishoff married Miss Mary Bauman, of Pennsylvania. They have three children, namely: Mark L., who is principal of the Eudora school; Minnie M.; and Roger W., a

graduate of Manhattan College. Before coming to Kansas Dr. Bishoff was an active member of the United Brethren Church, but since then he has not been identified with any denomination. He is a member in good standing of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity.

DANIEL FOGLE, president of the D. Fogle Mercantile Company, is one of the leading business men of Franklin County, and has done perhaps more than any other citizen of Williamsburg to advance its interests and promote its prosperity. He was born in Dauphin County, Pa., February 8, 1832, a son of Christopher and Rachel (Minsker) Fogle. His maternal great-grandfather served under Washington during the entire seven years of the Revolutionary war. He died while returning from the war to his home on the Susquehanna River, in Dauphin County, about ten miles north of Harrisburg.

A native of Wurtemberg, Germany, Christopher Fogle came to the United States in 1819 in company with his father, Christopher, Sr., who settled on the Brandywine in Delaware, but later settled in Dauphin County, Pa., where he remained from 1825 until the time of his death. In 1834 the junior Christopher moved to Jefferson County, Pa., and there he remained until his death, which occurred in 1872. By trade a tanner, he was for some years engaged in the manufacture of leather and carried on what was for those days a large business. Active in local affairs he served in several offices, including that of associate justice. Until 1832 he was a Democrat, but later he affiliated with the Whigs and subsequently he assisted in organizing the Republican party. He officiated as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which all of his family also were prominent workers. His death occurred in 1872, when he was seventy-two years of age. Of his ten children only two are living: Daniel and Sarah, the latter Mrs. Robert Steele.

When a boy our subject lived in Brookville, Jefferson County, Pa., and, learning his father's trade, succeeded him in business. In 1867 he purchased three thousand acres in Greenwood and Butler Counties and in 1868, three hundred and twenty acres adjoining Williamsburg, where he followed farming and stock-raising for three years. In 1869 he brought his family to Williamsburg. In 1872 he purchased a stock of goods from J. L. Barnett and from that time until 1892 he was steadily engaged in the mercantile business, in addition to carrying on a cattle business. In 1892 he traded his store for a ranch of two thousand acres, but two years later he again purchased the mercantile business, which he has since conducted. In January, 1898, the D. Fogle Mercantile Company was incorporated, with his son, William C., as a member and as general manager. Besides the management of his business interests he owns five hundred acres of land in Franklin County, and is engaged in raising stock, feeding about one hundred head of cattle each winter.

In 1856 Mr. Fogle married Elizabeth Clawson, who died in 1892. She was a daughter of Mathias and Mary (Williams) Clawson, and was born in Punxsutawney. Her maternal great-grandfather was a general in Washington's army. They were the parents of six children, namely: Mary Ellen, wife of C. N. Rand, of Marshall, Mo.; Ben C., a cattleman of Stockton, Kans.; Zilla B.; Arza Bracken Fogle, A. M., professor of physical culture at Baldwin University; Frank, who is a student in Chicago University; and William C., a graduate of the State University (Kansas), who is manager of the mercantile company and is interested with his father in business. The lady who is now the wife of Mr. Fogle bore the maiden name of Armina Cummings, and was born in Iowa, the youngest daughter of Gabriel and Julia A. (Bemis) Cummings, both descendants of old and prominent families. She came with her parents to Kansas in 1872 and received her education at the State Normal School at Emporia and the State University at Lawrence.

When only ten years of age our subject was converted in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Brookville, Pa. Since 1846 he has been an official member of that denomination and has constantly taken an active part in religious work.

For twenty years in succession he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school in Williamsburg. All movements looking toward the advancement of Williamsburg have received his help. He was one of those who, in 1876, took an active part in contributing of their time and means to secure the building of the Burlington branch of the Santa Fe road into Williamsburg, which has proved of the greatest aid to the town. The position which he occupies is due not alone to his success as a business man, but also to his general intelligence, his firm principles of honor and his irreproachable character.

JACOB BUSH. Among those who have gained success in their chosen fields of labor mention may very properly be made of Mr. Bush, who, during the period of his residence in Franklin County, has become well known and highly esteemed. He dates his sojourn in Kansas from 1867, and the succeeding interval has been busily employed in improving his farm in Greenwood Township and bringing the naturally rich soil to a high state of cultivation. At first he purchased four hundred acres in partnership with his father-in-law, and since then he has met with such success that he is now the sole owner of twelve hundred acres, the improvements of which he has made personally, and on which he has engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Born in Trumbull County, Ohio, September 9, 1846, Mr. Bush is a son of Conrad and Rebecca (Foft) Bush, natives respectively of Germany and Pennsylvania. His father and grandfather, Peter Bush, came from Germany to this country and settled in Ohio about 1801, being pioneers of Trumbull County, where they spent their remaining years engaged in farming. Conrad Bush was seventy-six at the time of his death. Of his eleven children five are living, viz.: Conrad, of Franklin County; Peter, who lives near the old homestead in Ohio; Jacob; Charles; and Lila, wife of Louis Harshman. At the age of sixteen our subject left home and became a drummer boy in Captain Smith's company from his old home. After serving as drummer for three months he became a private in the First Ohio Independent Regiment, and was assigned to garrison duty and scouting, in which he engaged until the expiration of his time. After three years and three months of service he was honorably discharged.

Returning to his old home at the close of the war Mr. Bush remained there for a year. In 1866 he married and the next year came to Kansas, settling on the farm where he has since resided. He has been one of the heaviest dealers in and raisers of cattle in the county, and has been unusually successful in all of his ventures. Though not a partisan, he is a stanch Democrat. He is a member of the school board and takes a warm interest in educational affairs. Both schools and churches have been the recipients of his bounty and have felt the impetus of his encouragement. He is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. April 3, 1866, he married Viola V., daughter of William Walker, and a most estimable lady, whose death, October 2, 1897, was a heavy blow to the family. She left three children, viz.: Laura Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Allen; Myrtie May, who married Albert Adams; and Charles J., who resides at home.

REV. FRANK B. OLDS, of Lawrence, was one of the brave men who served faithfully and well in the defense of the Union during the Civil war. He was a young man of twenty-one years when war was declared and he at once resolved to offer his services to his country. In September, 1861, his name was enrolled in Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Infantry, which was mustered in at Cleveland, Ohio, and assigned to the army of the Cumberland. Among the battles in which he took part were those at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Hickory Creek, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, going to Nashville under General Thomas and taking part in the campaign after Hood. From Tennessee he went to Washington, thence via ship to North Carolina, landing at Cape Fear, and taking part in the battle of Fort Anderson, which he assisted in capturing. For some time

he was ill in the hospital at Salisbury. He was honorably discharged at Cleveland in 1865, upon the close of the war. From the effects of his long army service, with its exposures, hardships and forced marches, he has never recovered, but for years he has been a constant sufferer from the results of his army life.

Near Edgerton, Defiance County, Ohio, our subject was born April 10, 1841, the third among eleven children, of whom five sons and two daughters are living. His father, Thomas Olds, who was born in the east and was the son of a soldier in the war of 1812, accompanied the family to Ohio in childhood, and afterward followed farm pursuits, the shoemaker's trade and also served as a local preacher in the United Brethren Church. In 1862 he removed to a farm near Laporte City, Iowa, where he died at fifty-nine years of age. He married Lemira Sprague, who was born in the east and died in Kansas when seventy-five years of age.

Upon his return from the army our subject engaged in teaching and also took up ministerial studies. He was ordained a deacon and elder in the Central Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and afterward preached successively at Montpelier, Mount Victory, Newton, LaRue and Middletown, Ohio. In 1875 he went to Michigan and identified himself with the Congregational Church. He held pastorates at Potterville and Bronson, that state. In 1879 he came to Kansas and for two and one-half years was pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church of Lawrence, but ill health obliged him to give up ministerial work and resign his pastorate. Since then he has given his attention to the supervision of his oil interests and has also preached occasionally. In political belief he is stanchly Republican. He is identified with Washington Post No. 12, and takes a warm interest in Grand Army matters.

At Williams Center, Ohio, July 30, 1865, Mr. Olds was married to Miss Viola Palmer, who was born in Portage County, near Ravenna, Ohio, a daughter of Truman and Lucina (Gilbert) Palmer. Her father removed from Portage to Williams County, Ohio, and later settled in Potterville, Mich., where he died at eighty-three years. His wife also died there. Of their seven children all but two are living. One son, Oscar Palmer, was a member of Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Infantry, and after the war entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry, but later changed to the Congregational denomination, and is now preaching at Springfield, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Olds are the parents of five children, viz.: Mrs. Lillie Barnes, of St. Louis, Mo.; Della, who graduated from the school of fine arts, University of Kansas, and is now connected with an art firm in St. Louis; Lora E., wife of Prof. Frank Messenger, principal of the high school at Albuquerque, N. M.; Frankie B., who is a member of the class of 1902, University of Kansas; and Donald L.

PARCISSE N. AVERILL, a pioneer of Franklin Township, Franklin County, is the owner of one thousand and forty acres in the county where he resides and one hundred and sixty acres across the line in Miami County, Kans. All of his property is under improvement and is devoted to general farm pursuits and the raising of stock. He has made a specialty of feeding cattle and hogs, a branch of agriculture which he has found quite profitable. The property which he has accumulated represents his unaided exertions, for he started with limited means, coming to Kansas in the pioneer days when advantages were few and hardships many. In spite of discouragements he has steadily worked his way forward to a position of influence among the people of his county.

In the northern part of France Mr. Averill was born October 3, 1845, a son of Pascal and Louisa (Collins) Averill, natives of the same district. His father, who was a farmer, emigrated from his native land in 1854 and settled in Kankakee County, Ill., where he worked on a farm for three years. In the fall of 1857 he came to Kansas and took up a claim near what is now Black Jack, Palmyra Township, Douglas County. He was a hard-working man and devoted himself assiduously to the improvement of his

property, which, at the time of purchase, was in its primeval condition. In his old age he came to make his home with his son, Narcisse, at whose place he died when eighty-eight years of age. His wife had passed away December 29, 1869, at the age of sixty-one years. Both were devout members of the Catholic Church and adhered to its teaching throughout life. They were the parents of two children, of whom the daughter, Mary Jane, married Victor Henon.

At the time the family settled in Kansas our subject was twelve years of age. He remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age and received his education in the common schools. He then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild prairie land in Franklin Township, and from this property he has improved a valuable homestead. He has devoted himself so closely to agricultural matters that he has had little leisure for participation in politics, although he is stanch in his allegiance to Democratic principles. February 3, 1869, he married Miss Mary Butell, a history of whose family appears in the sketch of her brother, A. D. Butell. Mr. and Mrs. Averill are the parents of seven children, viz.: Ulysses I., a farmer in Franklin Township; Julia, wife of Charles Winters, of Franklin Township; Louis, who is engaged in farming in the home township; Joseph, Charles, Rose and Frank (twins), all of whom remain with their parents. The family are member of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS N. BAKER, of Franklin County, is one of the men who gave his services to the Union during the Civil war. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry, and with his regiment went to the front. His period of service was a most active one. He took part in sixteen regular battles, also numerous engagements of less importance, but where the danger to life was even greater. His regiment formed a part of the Fourth Army Corps belonging to the army of the Cumberland and participated in the Atlanta campaign and the battles with General Hood. At Chickamauga he was wounded on the top of the head, narrowly escaping with his life, for, had the bullet struck one-sixteenth of an inch lower it would have been fatal. After Sherman left in his march to the sea the Fourth Army Corps was left to watch the rebel General Hood. They fought him in the battle of Franklin and in the two-days' fight at Nashville, where the Union forces almost annihilated Hood. In June, 1865, Mr. Baker received his honorable discharge at Nashville, and then the regiment was ordered to Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., where it was finally mustered out.

Mr. Baker was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 28, 1831, a son of John and Rachel (Biggs) Baker, and a brother of John W. Baker (elsewhere represented in this work). When he was a small child his father settled in Sangamon County, Ill. Working out as a farm hand he early gained a thorough and practical knowledge of agriculture. When he was twenty he started out for himself. In 1870 he drove through from Illinois to Kansas by team. Settling in Franklin County, he bought eighty acres on the southern line of Franklin Township. The land was wholly unimproved. Not a furrow had been turned in the sod and there was neither vegetation nor tree to indicate that man had ever lived here. He started to break the land and fence it and gradually made it one of the valuable properties in this region. As he prospered he added to the land and now has one hundred and ninety-five acres under cultivation. Farming is his principal business, although he owns some stock and occasionally buys a bunch of cattle for feeding. In the winter of 1898-99 he erected his comfortable residence. Some years ago he moved to Ottawa, intending to retire from farm work, but, being a man of intensely active nature, he was not contented to be idle, and so returned to the farm as soon as the parties left to whom it had been rented.

In politics Mr. Baker is a Republican. For many years he has been a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of its most faithful members. He has done much to advance religious and educational interests in his neighborhood, among other things aiding in the erection

of the church, and also donating the land for both the schoolhouse and the church. For many years he was a member of the school board. When twenty-two years of age he married Frances Priddy, by whom he had seven children, namely: Sybil, wife of Scott Gittinger, of Ottawa; John L., who cultivates a farm adjoining his father's; Sarah Alice, who makes her home with her older brother; Mary, who married Edward Crawford, and lives in Lyon County, Kans.; Don Carlos, in California; Etta, wife of George Holt, of Newton, Kans.; and Charles Oliver, who assists in the management of the home place.

ALEXANDER SHAW, one of the prominent business men of Lawrence, was born October 9, 1835, in New York City, in a house that stood on the corner of Tenth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, which was then a considerable distance from the thickly settled part of the city. His father, James, and several brothers, David, Alexander, Matthew and John, all of whom were born in Scotland near Edinburgh, came to this country in early manhood and settled in New York, where Matthew engaged in manufacturing cloth, James and David were weavers and manufacturers, Alexander first devoted himself to weaving, but later became interested in manufacturing, and John was a manufacturer also. All married and had children except Matthew, and all are now dead. Prior to leaving Scotland James had married Jane Anderson, and they made their home in New York City for some years, but finally settled on a farm in Fulton County, that state, where he died at the age of sixty. His wife died in Iowa when almost seventy years of age. Two of their children, born in Scotland, died in New York City. The other two are Alexander and Matthew, the latter of whom came to Lawrence in March, 1858, engaged in building here, was captured during the Quantrell raid but made his escape, and after some years removed from the city; he now makes his home in Kansas City.

At the time the family settled in Fulton County our subject was twelve years of age. His only school privileges consisted of three months' attendance in a district school, added to a brief time in a primary school in New York City. He remained on the home farm until 1864, when he sold out and in March of that year settled in Kansas. He started in the building business as the successor of his brother, who engaged in the grocery business. Gradually he built up a large trade and won the confidence of the people. During the time of the Price raid he was mustered into Company C, Third Kansas Militia, and went as far as the Blue, when, the regiment not being needed, he returned home. In 1889 he began to handle lumber and later started a lumber yard, where he has all kinds of building material. His yard is large and commodious, with warehouses, sheds, etc. His office is at Winthrop and Vermont streets, across the road from the yard. Among his contracts were those for the Watkins building (one of the finest bank buildings in the west), the residences of John Walruf, F. M. Perkins, J. House and A. Henley, and many store buildings on Massachusetts street. He built his first residence in 1865 and has since built several others, three being on Winthrop street.

In Fulton County, N. Y., Mr. Shaw married Miss Frances E. Hayes, by whom he has five children, all graduates of the high school. The only living son, James W., is his father's business partner. Elmer died at eighteen years of age. Nettie, who was an accomplished and popular young lady, died April 4, 1899; her death was a severe blow to the family, to whom her noble character had made her inestimably dear, while among her many friends the bereavement was also keenly felt. The youngest daughters, Cora May and Julia, are with their parents.

Much of the time since 1875 Mr. Shaw has been a member of the city council, from the first ward, but in 1899 he resigned, refusing to serve longer. Several times he was president of the council and acting mayor of the city. He has been interested in the development of the town and all of the improvements have been made during his terms as alderman. Originally a Whig, he was one of the first to embrace Re-

publican doctrines and has since voted with his party. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. He is past master of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Lodge No. 7, A. O. U. W.

In 1882 Mr. Shaw took into partnership his son, under the firm name of Alex. Shaw & Son. The latter was born in Fulton County, N. Y., graduated from the Lawrence high school, and early became interested in building, making a special study of architecture. He has become proficient as an architect and furnishes plans and specifications for buildings. Since boyhood he has been a member of the fire department and is now its chief. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

HOWARD W. HENDERSON, who is a business man of Lawrence, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 29, 1849, a son of Samuel A. and Margaret (Parkman) Henderson, and a grandson of John Henderson and Benjamin Parkman. His paternal grandfather, a Scotchman by birth, came to America prior to the war of 1812, in which he served. Samuel A. Henderson, who was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, moved to Minnesota in 1856 and settled in St. Paul, but later went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the close of the Civil war located at Muskegon, Mich. In 1865 he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he died two years later. Of his six children one died in infancy, and two sons, Howard W. and Benjamin F., reside in Lawrence, while one sister lives in Pittsburgh, Kans., and another in Kansas City, Mo.

Reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, at fourteen years of age our subject began to learn the trade of a harness-maker. Two years later he engaged in the quartermaster's department of the army, where he remained for six months, having headquarters in Nashville, Tenn., with the Army of the Cumberland. In 1864 he moved with his parents to Michigan, where he worked at his trade. The next year he settled in Kansas City, Mo., and in 1867 removed to Johnson County, Kans., to take up land. He spent two and one-half years in Carthage, Mo., following his trade. In 1874 he embarked in business for himself at Springhill, Johnson County, Kans. In 1876 he came to Lawrence and began in business here, opening a shop in a small building. He has since built up a large trade in harness and saddlery, of which he carries a full line. His store room, 22x80, at No. 635 Massachusetts street, is filled with all articles in his line, the value of his stock being fully $3,000. He has men working the year around and manufactures all of his stock. He also makes a specialty of repairing.

Politically Mr. Henderson is independent, with Republican inclinations. He is a member of the Fraternal Aid Association; Order of Pyramids; Halcyon Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F.; and Acacia Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M. He was one of the organizers of the Psychic Club, for social and scientific purposes, and has since been a leading member. His marriage took place in Johnson County, Kans., in 1875, his wife being Ada Belle House, daughter of C. V. N. House, a prominent merchant and politician of Springhill. Mr. Henderson is identified with the Eastern Star and has been one of the most active workers of the chapter in Lawrence, which he represented in the national convention at Wichita in 1899. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are Howard (of Denver, Colo.), Clarence, Leroy, Rosine and Lillie. The second son, Clarence, was married in September, 1899, to Miss Mabel Smith, daughter of Charles W. Smith, a leading undertaker of Lawrence.

HON. McCOWN HUNT, of Leavenworth, was born at Fort Polk, Point Isabelle, Tex., November 11, 1849, and was brought by his parents in the same year to Fort Leavenworth, then in Kansas Territory. During his boyhood he spent considerable time at this fort, his father being stationed here. His education was obtained principally in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y. He then settled in the city of Leavenworth, Kans. Later he was in the government employ in St. Louis and was interested in the old St. Louis Gas Company. On his re-

turn to Leavenworth for three years he engaged in the mercantile business, and was then elected clerk of the district court. Since then he has been identified with important interests in this city. He was one of the organizers and directors of the Leavenworth Light and Heating Company, in which for years he owned shares. A charter member and director of the Leavenworth Electric Light Company, he also served as its secretary until it was absorbed by the Leavenworth Light and Heating Company, and he was retained as secretary of the latter organization until he disposed of his interest therein. He is the owner of considerable real estate in and near Leavenworth, to the improvement of which he has given much attention, and the value of which has been enhanced by his judicious management.

Active in the Republican party, Mr. Hunt has for some years been connected with political affairs. He served for three years as chairman of the Republican city central committee. His first candidacy was for the county commissioner's office, as the representative of the fourth ward. He was elected, in spite of the fact that the ward usually gave a Democratic majority. At the time there were seven commissioners for the county, but when the census was taken only three were allowed, which left his district out, and he therefore did not take his seat as commissioner. For six years he was clerk of the district court. In 1892 he was elected to the house of representatives and served during the session of 1893, known as the war session. In 1894 he was re-elected to the house of representatives for the session of 1895, and in that session he introduced a bill making Washington's birthday a legal holiday; this bill passed and became a law. In 1896 his name was presented for state senator, but he declined the nomination. During his terms in the legislature Mr. Hunt was a member of the committee on ways and means, printing, penal institutions, judicial apportionment, and chairman of the committee on manufactures. In 1893 he was successful in securing appropriations for various charitable institutions of Leavenworth. In that session he supported Lucien Baker for the United States senate, but did not succeed in electing him. Two years later, however, he was more successful in his championship of the same candidate, to whose cause he gave his stanch support, until finally the victory was won.

After the death of his first wife, which occurred in Leavenworth, Mr. Hunt was united in marriage, June 5, 1889, with Miss Emily G. Gorman, of Darlington, Wis. He is the father of five children now living: Lafayette Howard, born September 13, 1878; Maria Hildegarde, March 22, 1881; McCown Nicholas Devereux, August 18, 1883; Henry Gorman William, September 22, 1891; and Mary Ann Emily, August 7, 1894. In religion Mr. Hunt is a Catholic. Fond of all kinds of sports, he was one of the organizers of the Leavenworth Anglers Association, the only incorporated fishing club in the state. He is now president of this association, and also secretary of the Leavenworth Boat Club.

LEAVENWORTH ANGLERS ASSOCIATION.

In May, 1896, a party of gentlemen met in a private office in the city of Leavenworth and formed a fishing club, applying under the laws of Kansas for a charter, and on the 13th day of June, 1896, a charter was issued to the Leavenworth Anglers Association as a private corporation under the laws of the state.

The purposes for which the corporation was formed were to maintain a club for the scientific investigation of Piscatorial Arts, and the instruction of novices in such arts, and for mutual protection and benevolence.

The term for which this corporation is to exist under the charter is for ninety-nine years, and the directors and trustees for the first year were as follows:

McCown Hunt,	T. T. Reyburn,
Robert E. Davis,	E. F. Smith,
Henry B. Dicks,	Lucien Baker,
W. A. Starks,	E. S. Catlin,
H. F. Misselwitz.	Mayer Shoyer,
	H. W. Ide.

After receiving the articles of incorporation and

charter the above-named gentlemen met and elected officers for the first year as follows:

McCown Hunt, president; H. F. Misselwitz, secretary; W. A. Starks, treasurer. In addition to the above the following officers were also elected: H. B. Dicks, captain; Mayer Shoyer, lieutenant; T. T. Reyburn, quartermaster.

The club has taken two outings each year since its organization, going into camp for ten days at each outing. Having an outfit complete in every detail, the members are as comfortable in camp as at home, and the semi-annual outings are looked forward to with great pleasure by all the members.

The following is the list of active members of the association:

T. T. Reyburn,	McCown Hunt,
Dr. Mayer Shoyer,	E. F. Smith,
H. B. Dicks,	Dr. C. C. Goddard,
H. F. Misselwitz,	R. E. Davis,
Wm. C. Schott,	F. W. Keller,
E. E. Brewster,	W. W. Carney,
O. M. Abernathy,	F. B. Dawes,
Dr. S. J. Renz,	H. S. Stevenson,
E. B. Merritt,	F. P. Harkness.

The membership being limited, the club is now complete, and several applications for membership are now in the hands of the secretary awaiting a vacancy.

The present officers of the club are as follows: McCown Hunt, president; O. M. Abernathy, secretary and treasurer; H. B. Dicks, captain; Mayer Shoyer, lieutenant; T. T. Reyburn, quartermaster.

The regular meetings of the club are held on the first Thursday of each month at No. 425 Delaware street, Leavenworth.

LOUIS BEURMANN, who owns and occupies a farm in Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, a son of Louis Beurmann, Sr. His birth occurred January 7, 1837, and the following year his parents crossed the ocean to America, making the voyage in a sailing vessel, which after a long trip landed in New Orleans. The father selected a home in Gasconade County, Mo., but later removed to Kansas, and here resided until his death. Our subject was reared in Missouri and received such advantages as neighboring country schools afforded. He was twenty-nine years of age at the time of coming to Kansas, and here he has since resided, being identified with the farm interests of Douglas County. His first purchase comprised one hundred and seventy acres one-half mile north of his present home. The land was mostly in timber, and few efforts had been made to place it under improvement. He began the clearing of the place, and as soon as he had it in condition for cultivation, planted a crop of potatoes and corn. Each year he increased the amount of land cultivated and soon gained a foothold as a farmer.

Selling that property in 1883 Mr. Beurmann bought one hundred and forty-eight acres where he now lives, and has ninety acres of rich bottom land, all of which is under cultivation. Besides the raising of cereals and vegetables he gives some attention to the stock business, especially to the raising of hogs. He is a thorough, practical farmer, and, although he had no means when he came here, he has acquired by hard work and good judgment a farm that is well improved and valuable. In local affairs he votes for the men he considers best qualified for office, and in national elections casts his ballot for Democratic candidates. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Volunteers, and was assigned to duty in the guarding of bridges from Gasconade to St. Louis, serving for eighteen months in the army, after which he was honorably discharged.

In Missouri, in 1861, Mr. Beurmann married Dorothy Mengelsdorf, daughter of Christopher Mengelsdorf, a farmer in that state. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Sophia, wife of Wilson Agle, of Lawrence; Albert, a farmer, who lives on the home place; Julius, Louise, Minnie and Louis, all at home. The family occupy a neat house built by Mr. Beurmann, who has also built a substantial barn and other buildings as needed. He has taken some interest in bee culture and has a number of hives, but reserves the honey for home use, not caring to

sell any. On the farm where he now lives he has a lake stocked with black bass, channel, cat, croppie and sun fish, and every summer hundreds of people come to the grounds to enjoy the fine fishing.

SAMUEL SINGER, who has been engaged in business in Leavenworth since 1865, was born in Stahlstown, near Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., July 28, 1823, a son of Samuel and Jane (Matthews) Singer, natives respectively of Carlisle and Westmoreland County, Pa. His paternal grandfather, Simon Singer, a native of Switzerland, came to the United States in early manhood and settled in Carlisle, Pa., where his later years were passed. The maternal grandfather, John Matthews, was of Scotch-Irish lineage and a pioneer of Westmoreland County. In religion he was connected with the United Presbyterian Church. Samuel Singer, Sr., served in the war of 1812 under Gen. William Henry Harrison, and afterward followed the blacksmith's trade in Stahlstown, where he died at the age of seventy-five years, six months and fifteen days. His wife died when forty-six years old. They were the parents of nine children, five now living. The names of the children are as follows: Mrs. Mary King, who lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and is eighty-three years old; Mrs. Catherine Harrison and Mrs. Nancy McIlvaine, deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Burwell; Mrs. Maggie Bell, who died in Cedar Rapids; Robert, who was county prothonotary at Greensburg, Pa., and died there; Samuel; John M., a member of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry in the Civil war, and now a blacksmith in Fairmount, Kans.; and Thomas W., in Pennsylvania.

When a boy our subject learned the blacksmith's trade under his father. In 1848 he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he followed his trade. Iowa was a new state then, and its settlers were few. There was still considerable sport for the hunter, and many leisure hours Mr. Singer spent with his gun in the woods. In 1865 he came to Leavenworth and opened a shop on the line of the old road used by teamsters in freighting. At first he had much work for Mexican freighters. After some years he built a new shop at his present location, and there for some time he not only did blacksmithing, but also built wagons. At present he confines his attention to repair work. Politically he is a Republican. He built the residence on Lawrence street now occupied by his family. He was married in Pennsylvania to Jennie Warrick, who was born in Fayette County, a daughter of John Warrick. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a lady of industrious disposition and noble character. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Singer are named as follows: Mrs. Ella Munson, who died in Platte County, Mo.; Mrs. Maggie Bohman, of Brattleboro, Vt.; Jennie, who died in Leavenworth; Thomas, a machinist, with the Great Western Manufacturing Company; James, a wagon-maker employed with his father; and Edwin, who is also with his father.

CAPT. NATHANIEL C. CRADIT, who is one of the oldest surviving settlers of Palmyra Township, Douglas County, is now somewhat retired from active business cares, although he still superintends the management of his farm of one hundred and fifty acres adjoining the village of Media. He was born in Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., March 11, 1827. His boyhood years were spent on a farm near that city and he was educated in country schools. In early life he accompanied his parents to Michigan and settled in Jackson County. At eighteen years of age he left home and began an apprenticeship to the wagon-maker's trade, at which he served for three years. He then went to Chicago, Ill., and secured employment at woodwork carpentering on a railroad. He helped to build the first freight and passenger depot that was erected on the north side of that city, it being owned by the old Galena Company, now the Chicago & North-Western. He continued with the railroad company until the road was built to Freeport, Ill., after which he worked on the Air Line Railroad for seven years, taking charge of the building of the company's turn tables and water tanks.

In the spring of 1857 Mr. Cradit came to Kan-

sas and brought with him a saw-mill from Chicago to Douglas County. This he erected in Palmyra Township and continued to operate it until 1864, when he sold out. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, he having raised the company in his own neighborhood. He was commissioned captain. Previous to this the governor had commissioned him captain of the militia which had been employed in guarding the property of citizens at the time of the invasion of pro-slavery men from Missouri. During the Price raid he was stationed in Missouri. In November, 1864, he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, where he was stationed during the winter. In May, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service on account of disability, the result of an injury to his knee during the Price raid. Among the battles in which he took part were those at Independence and Westport, the engagement at Newtonia, and various skirmishes.

On his return from the army Captain Cradit purchased one hundred and fifty acres, comprising his present homestead. Here he engaged in general farming, but gradually became especially interested in the stock business and bought and sold cattle and hogs. Some years since he retired from active farm cares, although he still superintends his place. December 21, 1852, at Batavia, Ill., he married Miss Emily E. Pindar, a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., but after 1850 a resident of Illinois. They became the parents of four children, all daughters. Of these, Helen May, born in 1854, died in 1863. Harriet, who was born in 1860, was married in 1885 to David Wetherby, of Iowa. Emma, born in 1866, is a stenographer connected with the postoffice in St. Louis, Mo. Fannie, who was born in 1876, is the wife of Elmer Laughin, a merchant of Media.

Coming here with men of radical free-state views, Captain Cradit early imbibed the principles of the Republican party and has always adhered to them. He enjoys working to secure offices for his friends and has done considerable campaign work, but has never solicited such positions for himself, although had he done so he would doubtless have been as successful as he has been in electing his friends to office. He is a genial, popular man, whose circle of friends is very large, and whose position is deservedly high. Fraternally he is connected with Palmyra Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M., at Baldwin.

JOHN W. WRIGHT, who is one of the prominent contractors and builders of Leavenworth, was born in Roanoke County, Va., July 6, 1858. When he was a boy he gained a thorough knowledge of the carpenter's trade under the instruction of his father, E. A. Wright. When he was twenty-one years of age his father was killed; for a short time afterward our subject continued to reside at home with his mother, but in October, 1879, he married and removed to West Virginia. In 1880 he returned to his native county, where he worked at his trade for two years.

June 18, 1882, Mr. Wright arrived in Leavenworth. As there was considerable building in the city he had no trouble in securing employment at his trade. He continued to work for others until 1889, when he began to take contracts, and since then he has continued alone, having had numerous contracts for the erection of private and public buildings in the city. While his contracts have mostly been for cottages, he has had some as high as $5,000. In 1893 he did over $33,000 worth of business. In 1890 and 1891, during the "boom" in Wichita, Kans., he went to that city, where he was kept steadily engaged in filling contracts, one of these being for more than $11,000.

One of the most noticeable characteristics of the closing years of the nineteenth century is the attention given to building. It seems to be realized, as never before, that "a man's house is his castle," and health and happiness demand that this "castle" be well constructed. The occupation of contractor and builder is, therefore, one of great importance. Realizing this Mr. Wright has made it his aim to complete every contract satisfactorily, honestly and faithfully. He has gained a reputation for excellence of work, as well as for diligence and honesty. He devotes him-

self very closely to business affairs, and has little time for politics, although he is a stanch Republican and keeps posted concerning party matters. In 1879 he married Alice Hall, of Roanoke County, Va. They have three sons: Frank W., a student in the Leavenworth high school; Luther M. and Charles R.

ROBERT S. McFARLAND, superintendent of Oak Hill cemetery, Lawrence, was born near Mansfield, Ohio, June 5, 1834, and was reared on a farm in Washington Township, five miles from town, making his home there until twenty-one years of age. He was the only son among three children, his sisters being Sarah, Mrs. William Stone, of Mansfield; and Anna, wife of M. W. Worden, now of Pueblo, Colo., who was first captain of Company E, Thirty-second Ohio. Infantry, but through bravery rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The first of the McFarland family to come to America was a musician who enlisted under Lord Dunmore, and came from Scotland to fight the Indians, leading the soldiers with his bagpipe in many a desperate encounter with the savages. Afterward he settled in Virginia as superintendent of a plantation. His son, Robert, was born in the Old Dominion, and was a shoemaker by trade. About 1824 he settled near Mansfield, Ohio, where he worked at his trade and also farmed. On account of an injury he was unable to enlist in the war of 1812, but two of his brothers went to the front. He died in 1856, at eighty-six years of age. His son, David, our subject's father, was born in Loudoun County, Va., and became a farmer in Richland County, Ohio, where he cleared and improved a fine tract of land. On retiring from active labors he settled in Mansfield and there died in June, 1866, when sixty-six years of age. In early life he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, but later he assisted in organizing the Wesleyan Methodist congregation in his neighborhood, and after the war placed his membership in the Congregational Church, in which he later served as a deacon. Politically he was first a Whig, then a Republican. Though of southern birth, he opposed slavery and was one of the earliest and most ardent Abolitionists in Richland County. He married Elizabeth Schlosser, who was born in Hagerstown, Md., a daughter of Andrew Schlosser, who was of German descent, and moved to Mansfield, Ohio, about 1824. In Maryland he had followed the blacksmith's trade, but in Ohio he gave his attention to farming. At the time of his death he was seventy-six years of age. His daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth McFarland, died in Lawrence in November, 1897, aged eighty years.

During the war Mr. McFarland was a member of Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment Ohio National Guard. In 1864 he was mustered into the United States service at Camp Chase and, as orderly sergeant, was sent to Washington, where he and others had charge of fortifications. After two weeks he was ordered to Whitehouse Landing, thence to Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox, and after four days to Wilson's Landing, where he remained until fall. He was then ordered to Columbus, Ohio, and honorably discharged September 12, 1864. In 1870 he settled in Mansfield, and, with his father, bought one hundred and fifty acres one and one-half miles from town. This property he improved with neat houses and then sold. He also owned other farms in the same locality. In 1879 he came to Lawrence and in the spring of 1880 began work at the carpenter's trade.

June 18, 1884, Mr. McFarland was appointed superintendent of Oak Hill cemetery and every year since then he has been re-appointed to the position, the duties of which he has discharged with fidelity. Much of the credit for the beautiful cemetery is due to his taste and supervision. He has planted elm, cedar and other trees, and has given close attention to the place, it being his pride that the cemetery is one of the most beautiful in the west. Here lie the remains of the victims of the Quantrell raid, as well as many other honored men and women who have passed away since. Oak Hill embraces forty acres, all of which is laid out with drives and improved with shade trees. He is a charter member of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, and attended the first and several subsequent meetings of the organization.

In Washington Township, Richland County, Ohio, Mr. McFarland married Miss Mary Ellen Ford, daughter of John Ford, who was a farmer there. She died in Ohio February 7, 1863, leaving two children: Milton W., in Mansfield; and Mary Viola, Mrs. E. F. Caldwell, who died in Lawrence in 1887. His second marriage, also in Washington Township, was solemnized November 26, 1863, and united him with Miss Mary Jane McBride, who was born there, a daughter of Augustus and Martha A. (Barnes) McBride, natives respectively of Harrisburg, Pa., and Ohio. Her grandfather, David McBride, was born in Scotland, and settled in Pennsylvania, but removed to Norwalk, Ohio, and was editor of an Abolition paper there. In religion he was of the Scotch Presbyterian faith. When ninety years of age he died at the home of a son in Wisconsin. Augustus McBride, who was a builder and contractor in Washington Township, was a captain of militia and enlisted for service in the Mexican war, remaining at the front until he died, in February, 1848. He was buried in the City of Mexico. His wife was a daughter of Wesley Barnes, who was born in Wheeling, W. Va., and cleared a farm in Washington Township, Richland County, Ohio (this property afterward becoming a part of the estate of our subject). His father died when he was a boy of fifteen, but his mother survived to the great age of one hundred and four years. He had an older brother in the war of 1812. The Barnes family is of English descent, but has been identified with American history from an early period. Mrs. Martha A. (Barnes) McBride died in Washington, Ohio, at the age of seventy-three years. She had a brother, T. N., who served in the Mexican war, and at the opening of the Civil war was commissioned a captain, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Four other of her brothers also served in the Union army. In her family there were four children, Mrs. McFarland and three sons. The oldest, Judge Robert W. McBride, who was a member of Lincoln's body guard during the Civil war, afterward became an attorney and judge in Indianapolis, Ind.; James N., who was in the Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry and was wounded in service, resides at Waterloo, Ind.; and Thomas H., who was a member of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, was wounded in the battle of Lookout Mountain and died shortly afterward. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland are as follows: Mrs. Lizzie Brown, wife of W. B. Brown, of Lawrence; Mrs. Mattie R. Hackman, wife of George W. Hackman, of Lawrence; Mrs. Edna D. Patterson, wife of W. A. Patterson, of Chicago; and David F., a student in the University of Kansas, class of 1900.

Since 1867 Mr. McFarland has been a member of the Odd Fellows. He is past officer in Lodge No. 18, a member of the encampment, and past officer in Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 4. In Washington Post No. 12 he is officiating as commander, and is keenly interested in all Grand Army matters. His wife is past president of Woman's Relief Corps No. 9, and was an aide on the national president's staff. Since 1867 she has been a member of the Rebekah Degree, and has held office as noble grand and also has served as a member of the state council. Both Mr. and Mrs. McFarland are members of the Fraternal Aid and Knights and Ladies of Security, in which she is a past officer. They are identified with Plymouth Congregational Church of Lawrence, and contribute to its various enterprises. Since casting his first vote for John C. Fremont Mr. McFarland has been in touch with the issues of the age and has given his influence and ballot to Republican candidates and principles.

ETHAN B. KECK. Three miles northwest of Tonganoxie lies a neat farm of eighty acres, on which have been made improvements of a valuable nature and which is one of the many comfortable rural homes of Leavenworth County. It is the property of Mr. Keck, who came to Kansas in September, 1868, and purchased the place, then unimproved and uncultivated. Through his efforts it has been transformed into its present condition, and its neat appearance proves him to be a man of energy and perseverance. He was born in Fulton County, N. Y., October 6, 1840, a son of John and Lany

(Burns) Keck, natives of the same county. During 1840 his father removed to Kane County, Ill., and purchased a raw tract of land, to the cultivation of which he afterward devoted himself. He was fairly successful as a farmer. In politics he voted the Republican ticket and in religion affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred when he was seventy-three years of age, while his wife was sixty-five at the time of her demise. She was a daughter of Robert Burns, of Scotland, and in religious belief was a Methodist. Of her thirteen children, our subject was the eldest. He was an infant when the family settled in Illinois and hence from his earliest recollections he was familiar with frontier farming. Being industrious, he early learned to make himself useful at home, and in this way he gained a thorough knowledge of agriculture.

Shortly after the opening of the Civil war, in August, 1861, Mr. Keck enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company C, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry. Enlisting as a private, he was promoted to be a sergeant. His service covered four years and two months. He took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and those at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. At the battle of Stone River, Tenn., he received an injury that fractured his skull, and for six months he was confined in hospitals at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky. He was also wounded by a shell in the left shoulder during the battle of Chickamauga, which disabled him for three months and obliged him to remain in the hospital at Nashville. At Stone River, Tenn., he was captured, but escaped within two hours. He was mustered out October 8, 1865, and returned to his home in Illinois. For two years he rented a farm in that state. From there he came to Kansas in 1868 and settled upon the place where he now lives.

January 24, 1866, Mr. Keck married Margaret Cabeen, of Mercer County, Ill. They had seven children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are: John Theron, who lives in Butte, Mont.; Robert Russell, in California; Richard C., who is with his parents; Charlotte B., wife of Robert A. Robertson; and Ida, who married Henry Toburen, of Tonganoxie. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church. Formerly a Republican, since 1890 Mr. Keck has affiliated with the Populists. He has served as delegate to county and district conventions and has been a member of the township committee. He is interested in Grand Army affairs and holds membership in the post at Tonganoxie.

JAMES McDONALD, who entered the government employ in 1859, is familiar with the history of the west during its pioneer days and has spent the greater part of his active life in accompanying the regular army upon its western expeditions. He was one of the first to come to this part of the country, and during early days devoted considerable attention to the buying and selling of squatters' claims, particularly in Nemaha and Jackson Counties, in which line of work he was quite successful. He is now practically retired from active business cares, but still superintends a small place on the reservation at Fort Leavenworth and furnishes the families at the fort with milk and butter.

Born in Ireland in 1836, Mr. McDonald accompanied his mother to Canada and thence to the United States in 1848 and settled at Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he remained for some years. In company with a brother, in 1857 he came to Kansas. Afterward he was employed as teamster for the government at Fort Leavenworth, and as assistant wagon master made a number of trips over the plains to Fort Laramie, Wyo., Fort Union, N. M., and other points in the west. Meantime he continued to make his home at the reservation. During the Civil war he was employed as teamster between this fort and Scott and Riley, and was a teamster in the battle of Big Creek. While engaged in teaming he met with a number of accidents, but, fortunately, none of them proved serious. In the work of a teamster for the government, accompanying troops of soldiers from fort to fort, and having charge of baggage, etc., his active years were passed. Like others of that day and occupation he was more than once in peril from the Indians.

He has seen all the changes made on the frontier, where towns have been built and ranches started, and other evidences of improvements made visible. In religion he is identified with the Roman Catholic Church at the fort and is also connected with the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

By the marriage of Mr. McDonald, in 1866, to Nora Graney, nine children were born, viz.: Mary; Wenfred; James, who is a teamster in the government employ and participated in the Santiago campaign in 1898; Peter, Annie, John, Nora, Katie and Thomas.

ALEXANDER LEWIS. The Lewis family was founded in America by two brothers, John and James, in a very early day. John, eldest son of James, had a son John, born October 13, 1683, whose eldest son, John, settled at North Yarmouth, Mass. The latter's second son, James, was born at North Yarmouth December 27, 1724, and married Lydia Pratt, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. The oldest son and second child, John, was born in Massachusetts in 1754, and married Mary Phelps, born May 27, 1767. Of their thirteen children, all but one attained maturity. In early manhood he settled in Suffield, Conn., where his children were born and where his death occurred. During the Revolutionary war he served in the American army. Of his children the sixth was Luther, father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Suffield, Conn., April 9, 1791, and served in the war of 1812, after which he settled on a farm in Jacksonville, Tompkins County, N.Y., and there died at sixty-nine years. When a young man he learned the wheelwright's trade, but never followed it to any extent. He married Mary Sheldon, who was born in Suffield, Conn., February 24, 1792, and they became the parents of the following named children: John, Mary, Luther, and Mrs. Eliza Carman, who died in New York state; Mrs. Ann McConnell, who resides in Elmira, N. Y.; and Alexander, who was born near Jacksonville, N. Y., November 13, 1830.

Until twenty-six years of age our subject remained on the old homestead. Becoming interested in Kansas at the time of the border warfare, he came to Lawrence in March, 1857. At first he took up a claim, but soon sold it. Prior to the war he carried on a grocery business, and during the war he engaged in buying supplies for the army. In 1863 he returned to New York, and in Lansing, that state, married Miss Mary Frances North, daughter of Josiah North, a prosperous tanner there. He was returning to Lawrence with his wife at the time the Quantrell raid occurred and was therefore in no personal danger, but he lost $5,000 by fire. On his return he was obliged to build anew. He continued government contracting until the close of the war, after which he engaged in the lumber business. In 1868 he located on the corner of Massachusetts and Quincy streets, where he has a yard 200x117, with sheds, etc., and carries in stock a full line of lumber and building material. At the time of the Price raid he was mustered into Rifle Company, Third Kansas Militia, Captain Swift, and served for a short time. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion belongs to the Plymouth Congregational Church. His wife died August 5, 1898, leaving an only son, Luther North Lewis, who was educated in the high school and University of Kansas, and is now engaged with his father in business.

FRED W. KELLER, who is engaged in the livery business in Leavenworth, was born eight miles from Berlin, Germany, a son of William and Lisetta (Gehr) Keller. When he was eleven years of age the family came to the United States and settled in Leavenworth, Kans., where in the public schools he readily acquired a knowledge of the English language. Six months after his arrival in this country he was able to speak English fluently. In 1872 he became interested in dentistry and by careful study gained a thorough knowledge of the business in Leavenworth, which he followed until failing health compelled a change of occupation. In 1884 he bought an interest in a livery business in this city, of which he assumed charge the following year. Since then he has given his entire time

and attention to the business and has built up a large and profitable trade. He keeps twenty-six head of horses for rent, and also has many horses that he boards for the owners. His line of hacks and carriages is complete and modern. In 1897 the frame barn standing on the lot was torn down and a brick two-story structure, with elevators, etc., was erected, in which the business has since been conducted.

In political matters Mr. Keller is independent, and has never cared to identify himself with public affairs, nor has he been willing to accept official positions, although he accepted nominations for the council and the school board. He was one of the originators of the Leavenworth Anglers' Club, of which he is now a member, and also belongs to the Leavenworth Boat Club. He is secretary and treasurer of the Leavenworth Hack and Hearse Association. Among the people of the city he is well known and popular. The only relaxation from work that he allows himself is with his gun or a good horse or fishing tackle, for he is an ardent sportsman and a successful one besides.

The residence which Mr. Keller owns and occupies was built by him in 1881 and stands at No. 611 Shawnee street. He is interested in other real estate here. December 26, 1881, he married Alice Weber, of this city. They have two children, Minnie and Joseph.

MARTIN L. STIGGLEMAN. This well-known farmer and stock-raiser of Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County, was born in Wayne County, Ind., June 3, 1840. He is a descendant, in the fourth generation, of John Stiggleman, a native of Germany, who settled in Virginia and followed the millwright's trade, also served in the Revolutionary war under Washington. His son, John, migrated to Indiana when that section of the country was new and sparsely settled; he established his home in the eastern part of the state, where he built several mills. Under his careful instruction his sons were taught the millwright's trade and were also made familiar with farm work. One of these sons was John, our subject's father, and a native of Virginia, but from infancy a resident of Indiana. Schools being few and the instruction offered crude, he had meagre advantages, but, being a man of bright mind and habits of observation, he became well informed. In fact, when every circumstance is considered, it is remarkable that he gained such wide knowledge as he possessed. He was the victim of two catastrophes while still very young. When only nine months old one hand was burned and at six years of age his right hand was accidentally cut off by a brother. Notwithstanding these afflictions he learned the millwright's trade, and also, from 1844 to 1892, engaged in farm work. Politically he was a Democrat and a warm admirer of Stephen A. Douglas. He was not a seeker after official positions and held none except that of road overseer. In religion he was an earnest member of the United Brethren Church. By his first wife, Phoebe Walters, he had eight children, three of whom are living, our subject and two married daughters in Indiana. His second wife was Clementine Scott, and they had four children, three of whom survive.

The education of our subject was acquired principally by his unaided efforts, as he had little opportunity for schooling. During the Civil war he served in Company K, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, which was assigned to the Cumberland valley under General Rosecrans. He was present at Stone River, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain and took part in the Telehama campaign, in which for sixteen days he wore wet clothes. After three years of service he was honorably discharged. Returning to his home in Indiana he remained on a farm there until 1868, when he came to Kansas. For eight years he was employed on the Lecompton road by two parties, with the last of whom he remained for four years lacking only one-half day. In 1876 he bought forty acres adjoining an eighty-acre tract purchased five years before, and in the spring of 1877 he settled upon the place, starting out for himself as a farmer. He began in the cattle business on a very small scale, having only two cows, but within ten years he had raised one hundred calves. His specialty has been Shorthorn cattle,

while in hogs he has registered Poland-China stock. The cattle industry takes almost his entire attention, and the hay and grain raised on the farm are used solely for feed. In 1895 he erected a fine country home and he also has a large and substantial barn. He has never cared to hold office, but has served as road overseer and member of the election board, and in politics is a Democrat. He is a member of the Grand Army Post at McLouth and takes an interest in everything pertaining to it.

August 6, 1868, Mr. Stiggleman married Cathèrine Byers, who died the following year. He was again married, January 25, 1875, his wife being Mary Robinson, of Leavenworth County, daughter of James and Elizabeth Robinson. They became the parents of six children: Elizabeth, deceased; Viola V., John, Mabel, Volney and Bertie.

RICHARD H. KINGSLEY, chief engineer of the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, was born at Niagara, Canada, September 6, 1837, a son of George C. and Mary (Hobbs) Kingsley, the latter of Irish parentage and the former of English birth and descent. As an officer in the British army his father was ordered from England to Canada during the rebellion of 1835 and was afterward stationed in this country until his death, three years later. In the family there were five children, and all of these are still living, Richard H. being the youngest. Susan is the wife of David Stewart, of Detroit, Mich.; Jane is the widow of Judge Hubbard, of Oakland, Cal.; Sarah married John Hubbard and makes her home in California; George C. is living in New Brunswick.

Reared in Detroit, Mich., the subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of that city. In 1851 he commenced to learn the machinist's trade, which he followed in his home town until 1857. He then came to Leavenworth, Kans., and entered the employ of the Great Western Manufacturing Company. Later he was engaged as engineer on a Missouri River steamboat, plying between Kansas City and Lexington, and for four years he followed the river. Afterward, for eight years, he was employed as engineer on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and as superintendent of the roundhouse. Going to California in 1874, he was employed in the Sierra Nevada mountains, on the Central Pacific Railroad. The following year he returned to Kansas and accepted a position as engineer on the Santa Fe Railroad, in which capacity he continued until 1882. He then resigned in order to accept the position of chief engineer of the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, which appointment was tendered him by the secretary of war, Lincoln. In 1895 the United States civil government took charge of the institution. He has retained his position through the various changes in administration, and has won the confidence of the penitentiary officials, who have the highest regard for his ability and thorough knowledge of his work. He has full charge of motive power and construction, and at this writing is superintending the erection of machinery at the new penitentiary, under the direction of the warden. Having made a life study of mechanical engineering, he is fitted for positions of responsibility. He has kept posted upon all inventions in connection with engineering, and is thoroughly familiar with the occupation which he has made his life work. During the entire period of his connection with engines and machinery, which covers almost a half century, he has met with no serious accident, but his intelligent supervision has prevented the catastrophes that sometimes happen in the management of large plants. Since 1882 he has made his home on the military reservation. During the early '60s, under the administration of Mayor Carney, he was appointed first chief engineer of the Leavenworth fire department. At another time he was first master mechanic of the engine department of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, between Lawrence and Ottawa. In politics he is a Democrat, but takes no part in public affairs.

September 16, 1861, Mr. Kingsley married Mary Valliant, who died, leaving four children. The eldest of these, Clarence R., is master mechanic on the Santa Fe road at Woodward, Okla. The second son, Joseph, is assistant en-

gineer at the Leavenworth water works. The third son, Walter, is with his brother Clarence. The youngest of the four children is Maude, wife of Humphrey O'Leary. The second marriage of Mr. Kingsley united him with Mrs. Mary Curry, who was the mother of two daughters: Margaret, wife of John D. L. Sheehan, of Washington, D. C.; and Mary.

ADOLPHUS G. OATMAN. In order to give his children the advantages of a university education Mr. Oatman settled in Lawrence in 1880. He purchased ten and one-fourth acres of land adjoining the city on the northwest and upon that place established a fruit farm, to which he has since given his attention. All of the improvements have been made under his supervision and the neat appearance of the farm proves the thrift of the owner. While he is not a politician and has invariably declined to become a candidate for office, he has always kept posted concerning problems affecting the prosperity of the people and has been an active worker in the Republican party.

In Dundee, Kane County, Ill., our subject was born August 13, 1840, a son of James R. and Letitia (Davidson) Oatman. His grandfather, John Oatman, a native of Kentucky, was a minister in the Christian Church and also a farmer. About 1820 he removed to Indiana and later settled in Eureka, Ill., thence went to Dundee, the same state, and finally established his home in Texas, where he died at ninety years of age. When Texas was in an almost wild state he engaged in stock-raising there, but he was constantly harassed by Indians. At one time the savages stole considerable from him and he and his sons started after them, and a few days later they overtook them, killed some of the Indians and recovered most of the property. Several of his sons served in the Black Hawk and Civil wars.

James R. Oatman was one of fifteen children, twelve sons and three daughters. He was born in Indiana. When his son, our subject, was three years of age he settled near Peoria, Ill. At the time of the Civil war he removed to Fort Scott, Kans., where he engaged in the real-estate business on an extensive scale. Owing to ill health he took his family to Leavenworth, while he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a soap company. When the firm removed to Denver, Colo., he accompanied them, but, owing to another failure of health, he resigned and went to Kansas City. He died at the home of his son, A. G., in the winter of 1898-99. At the time of the war he was a stanch Abolitionist. By his marriage to Miss Davidson, of Eureka, Ill., he had seven children, of whom our subject is the oldest and all are still living but one.

The education of our subject was acquired principally in Eureka College. He was a member of the freshman class when the Civil war broke out, and he at once enlisted, his name being enrolled, in May, 1861, as a member of Company G, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. Later he was appointed musician. After the battle of Shiloh he was mustered out of the service. He re-enlisted, becoming lieutenant in the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry and taking part in about twelve engagements of his command, including Donelson, the battles around Vicksburg, and Memphis. In August, 1865, he was honorably discharged, and joined the family in Illinois. Owing to his father's ill health he assisted him in business and engaged in land dealing. In 1874 he went to Leavenworth and for about three years was employed as a clerk, but his eyesight troubled him to such an extent that he was forced to resign his position. Going to Denver he was employed in the soap works until his settlement in Lawrence in 1880. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., and in religious belief is connected with the Christian Church.

At Bennington, Vt., February 4, 1867, Mr. Oatman married Mary A. Ransom. They became the parents of five children. Eva is the wife of Walter Harriott, of Wakarusa Township, Douglas County. The oldest son, Homer C. Oatman, M.D., is a graduate of the pharmacy department of the University of Kansas and Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago. For three years he practiced in Lawrence, after which he took a medical course in Edinburgh, Scotland, desiring

the advantages offered by European colleges and hospitals. On his return he resumed practice in Lawrence. He is a stockholder in a company that is engaged in zinc and lead mining in Joplin, Mo. The younger son, Arthur Roy, is a fruit farmer in Wakarusa Township. Helen Maria is the wife of Alric G. Aldrich, who is connected with the *Journal*, of Lawrence. Mary Josephine, the youngest of the family, is deceased.

JAMES P. LINDSEY, one of the successful farmers and coal operators in Franklin County, occupies and owns a valuable farm comprising four hundred and fifty-two acres and situated west of the central part of Greenwood Township. Here he is engaged in raising farm produce and stock. His land is underlaid with a fine quality of soft coal, and he has taken out hundreds of tons, operating successfully in coal mining. During almost the entire period of his residence in this township he has held the office of school director, and has endeavored to promote the welfare of school No. 59. As a Republican he is identified with local politics. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, Fourteenth Army Corps, in which he served three years.

A son of James and Charlotte (Anthony) Lindsey, our subject was born in Orange County, Ind., in 1842. His father, a native of Kentucky, and a pioneer of Indiana, bought a large tract of congressional land in Orange County, where he became a leading and influential farmer. He died there in 1869, at the age of sixty-four. His ancestors came to America in a very early day and were among the first to settle in Chambersburg, Pa., whence James Lindsey, Sr. (our subject's grandfather), removed to Kentucky with his family. Our subject's mother was born in Kentucky and died in Indiana in 1889, when seventy-two years of age.

Coming to Kansas in 1868, our subject at once became interested in this state. In the fall of 1869 he purchased eighty acres in Greenwood Township, Franklin County, and began farming on a small scale. From time to time he made additional purchases, and now owns one of the largest farms for miles around. An industrious, persevering man, he has met with a success to which his labors entitle him. He is a charter member of the Masonic blue lodge in Pomona, and in religion is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

January 14, 1869, Mr. Lindsey married Miss Mary Moore, of Indiana, who died in 1878. They were the parents of four children: Mary, who is the wife of Albert Cole; Phyllis T., Mrs. A. Sutton; Susan M., Mrs. H. Hettic; and James W., deceased. The present wife of Mr. Lindsey was Mrs. Clara (Osgood) Bannon, by whom he has five children: William, Hattie E., Calvin B., John P. and George L., all at home. Mrs. Lindsey was born in Green County, Wis., and was one of six children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Charles, of Washington state; Clara; Belle, wife of Robert Ralston; and Dora E., who married John Emley, of Washington. Her father, Benjamin F. Osgood, was born in New York state and in an early day migrated to Wisconsin. In 1857 he settled in Marshall County, Kans., where he engaged in farming. From that county, in 1869, he removed to Douglas County, but later removed to Osage County. In 1892 he took his family to the state of Washington, and there he is now living, at eighty-two years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Robb, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Washington May 24, 1899, aged seventy-nine years.

JOSEPH NEWSOME is the proprietor of the Leavenworth Steam Boiler Works, which were established by himself in 1864, and in which are manufactured steam boilers and tanks of every description. Under his supervision a large business has been built up, and the works, at Choctaw street, between Second and Third, have been enlarged to meet the increased demands. He has been given the principal business in his line in this city, including the work for the United States prison and other large insti-

tutions, and in every instance the contracts have been filled with efficiency and judgment. On account of advancing years he now desires to sell his boiler works and retire from business cares.

Mr. Newsome is of English birth and descent. He was born near Leeds, Yorkshire, March 29, 1828, a son of William and Sarah (Longbottom) Newsome, natives respectively of Leeds and Dewsbury, Yorkshire. His father, who was a cloth weaver by trade, removed to London and there died at forty-five years. His wife died in the same city when ninety-two years of age. They were the parents of nine children, all but one of whom attained years of maturity. When Joseph left London in 1853 he had seven sisters living in that city, but now all are dead except Emma and Maria, who still live in London. When sixteen our subject was apprenticed to the trade of a boiler-maker, at which he served until twenty-one, and then worked as a journeyman. In 1853 he sailed for America on the "Queen of the South," a sailing vessel, which anchored in New York after a voyage of five weeks and two days. Proceeding to Louisville, Ky., he worked at his trade until the failure of his employers forced him to seek employment elsewhere. He was a foreman in the first locomotive shop established in Louisville. From that city he went to St. Louis, and July 3, 1855, returned to Louisville, arriving there on the night of the great Know-Nothing riot. He had been promised a position as foreman, but on Monday, the day of the riot, there was so little prospect of the shop being started again that he returned to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade.

The spring of 1857 found Mr. Newsome foreman in a foundry at Alton, Ill., and there he remained until the works were closed in 1861, after which he opened a shop of his own. In 1864 he came to Leavenworth and started the works which he has since conducted with success. He is an energetic business man, gives his attention closely to the management of the works, and allows nothing to interfere with his business duties. While he is a Democrat and a member of the Odd Fellows, neither politics nor fraternal associations take his attention from his business. In every transaction he is frank and outspoken, and his word is always to be relied upon. Underneath a stern, and at times repellant, exterior, beats a heart that is large and true, and it is this large-heartedness that wins friends for him. He is notably a man of common sense and sound judgment, and in every business dealing no matter, however weighty, is allowed to cloud his judgment.

While in St. Louis Mr. Newsome married Miss Polly Fontanna, who was born in England, of Swiss and English parentage. The ten sons and two daughters born of this union are living, viz.: William J., George A., Charles and Joseph, of Leavenworth; Grant, of Herrington, Kans.; Lee, who lives in El Paso, Tex.; Mark T., who is in Kansas City; Ben, who assists his father in business; James, Grover Cleveland, Sadie and Ella.

WILLIAM DENHOLM, a farmer and stock-grower of Stranger Township, Leavenworth County, was born in Scotland, July 30, 1832, and was reared on a farm, meantime learning the carpenter's trade under his father, George Denholm. His mother, Elizabeth White, died in Scotland. Afterward, about 1853, the remaining members of the family came to the United States and settled in New York City, the father becoming owner of a small farm on Long Island. His character was that of a typical Scotchman, strictly honest, industrious and thrifty, and in religion he was a Presbyterian. His death occurred when he was ninety-two years of age.

After settling in New York our subject followed the carpenter's trade for some years. Then, coming west to Illinois, he worked in Rock Island, later going to Clinton County, Iowa. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, as a private, and served until June, 1865, meantime taking part in a number of noted battles and accompanying Sherman on his march to the sea. In spite of his long and active service he was neither wounded nor taken prisoner. On receiving his honorable discharge from the army he returned to Iowa.

In the winter of 1865-66 he came to Kansas and purchased eighty acres of unimproved land, forming the nucleus of his present property. Jointly with his son, he now owns six hundred acres of land. He has been a hard-working, persevering man, and deserves prosperity and success. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never narrowly and rigidly adhered to party lines, but has been liberal in his views.

September 15, 1859, Mr. Denholm married Miss Nancy Mitchell, who was born in Newcastle, Pa., December 19, 1832, a daughter of Andrew and Jane (Dool) Mitchell, natives of Ireland. Her father emigrated to America when a young man and afterward for a time followed the stonemason's trade and taught school. In 1853 he settled in Rock Island, Ill., but after a short time bought a farm in Clinton County, Iowa. From there, in 1864, he came to Leavenworth County, Kans., and settled in Stranger Township, where his death occurred in 1876, at seventy-five years of age. He was a Presbyterian in religion and a Republican in politics. His wife, who was also a member of the Presbyterian Church, died in this township at the age of seventy-four years. The two children of Mr. and Mr. Denholm are George A. and Jennie E., Mrs. L. J. Morgan, of Montana.

GEORGE A. DENHOLM was born in Dewitt, Clinton County, Iowa, July 12, 1860. When he was five years of age he was brought to Kansas by his parents, and from that time to this he has made his home in Stranger Township, Leavenworth County. His education was obtained in public schools, the Kansas State University and the Lawrence Business College. Since leaving college he has been associated with his father in the management of their farm and has also given considerable attention the dairy business, in which he is meeting with success.

Matters pertaining to the business, agricultural, moral or educational welfare of Stranger Township receive the co-operation and assistance of Mr. Denholm, who is a progressive citizen, thoroughly believing in enterprises calculated to promote the interests of his locality. While his attention is, of course, principally given to his own affairs, which demand constant thought, nevertheless he finds time to keep posted concerning the problems before our country to-day, and has intelligent convictions upon all important subjects. He is a believer in the principles for which the Republican party stands and has supported the national and local tickets of his party. At this writing he is a member of the school board. With his wife, he is connected with the Congregational Church, and now holds the office of trustee of the congregation. January 4, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Hattie E. Davis, of Geneseo, Ill., and they have two sons, William D. and Walter G.

HON. ALEXANDER LOVE came to Kansas at the time of the border warfare, arriving in Lawrence April 28, 1857, with a determination to assist in making this a free state. He is one of the few survivors of the Stubbs military company, the first organized in this city. In local affairs he took a leading part from the date of his arrival in the west. Three times he was elected a member of the city council and afterward served as a member of the board of education. Gov. John A. Martin appointed him a member of the board of state house commissioners that had charge of the building of the state capitol. In 1876 he was elected to the legislature from Douglas County, and during his term secured an appropriation for the University of Kansas. When his term expired he retired, refusing further nomination. In 1887 he was elected sheriff of Douglas County, which office he filled for one term. During much of his life in the west he has engaged in contracting, and has finished some of the most expensive and durable buildings, both public and private, that have been erected in the state.

In Colerain, County Antrim, Ireland, our subject was born November 25, 1835, the youngest of five children born to his mother's first marriage. His father, Alexander Love, Sr., was born in Scotland and removed thence to Ireland, dying

there when his son was only fourteen months old. Of his children, the oldest, David, who was a soldier in the British army, served all through the Crimean war, then returning to England, re-enlisted, was sent out and was massacred by the Sepoys. Mrs. Mary Paul died in Pittsburgh and is buried at Oak Hill, Lawrence. Mrs. Elizabeth Whiteside lives in Stillwater, Minn. James died in Brooklyn, N. Y. The mother of these children was born near Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch descent, and bore the maiden name of Agnes Gilmour.

After her husband's death she brought the children to America. She was married a second time, and had by that union two sons and a daughter, all deceased but George. She died in Brooklyn and was buried in Greenwood cemetery.

When two years of age our subject was brought to America by his mother, making the trip in a sailing vessel. He was reared in Brooklyn, where at the age of fifteen he began to learn the trade of a plasterer and brick-mason. In 1854 he started for California, going by boat to Aspinwall, then across the isthmus, and again by boat to San Francisco. Reaching that city without a nickel, he was fortunate in at once securing work at his trade. Later he went to the mines, but met with little success, and then began contracting in Sacramento. In 1856 he voted for J. C. Fremont and has since cast his ballot for Republican candidates. In December, 1856, he started back to New York via the Nicaragua route. About that time there was considerable excitement in regard to Kansas, and people from both the north and south were flocking there, each hoping to gain success for their respective causes. He was drawn hither in the hope of aiding the free-state party. From that time to this he has been keenly interested in everything pertaining to the progress of the state. During the war he served as second lieutenant of a Kansas battery of the state militia at the time of the Price raid. When the Quantrell raiders came to Lawrence, some of them pursued and shot at him, but he succeeded in escaping. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

One of the popular young ladies in the early days of Lawrence, Miss Eliza McMurray, became the wife of Mr. Love. She was born in the north of Ireland and died in Lawrence. Seven children were born of their union, two of whom (twins) died in infancy. Those now living are: Isabella, wife of Albert Riffle, a prominent civil engineer whose home is now near San Francisco, Cal.; James G., who is engaged in the insurance business in Nebraska; Agnes, wife of Brice Crawford, an attorney in Omaha; Theodore, a plasterer in Kansas City; and Maggie, wife of Robert Putney, of Albuquerque, N. M. The second marriage of Mr. Love united him with Mrs. Nellie U. Stevens, who was born in New England and descended from "Mayflower" ancestry. Fraternally Mr. Love is past master of Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; and one of the oldest members of the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows. He is now secretary of Lawrence Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F.

EDMUND H. COX. Adjoining the village of Tonganoxie on the west lies one of the fine farms of Leavenworth County. This property, which is owned and occupied by Mr. Cox, comprises one hundred and ten acres, and is rendered valuable by the introduction of improvements made by the energetic owner. The principal industry to which the land is devoted is the stock business, the specialties being Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. For fifteen years Mr. Cox was engaged in raising jacks, but of late years he has given his attention wholly to cattle and hogs. The land is utilized for pasturage or for the raising of grain to be used as feed.

Mr. Cox was born in Henry County, Iowa, June 4, 1843. His father, Aaron Cox, a native of Kentucky, went to Indiana in early manhood and in 1841 settled in Iowa, where he was a pioneer. In 1859 he came to Kansas and bought an eighty-acre tract in High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County, where he was afterward fairly successful in farming and stock-raising. Politically he is a Democrat. During his residence in Indiana he married Delilah Hobbs, and they became the parents of eight children. Those now living are: Elizabeth, who married Jonathan

Knight and makes his home in Lawrence; William, a farmer in Leavenworth County; James, of Oklahoma; Deborah, wife of Seth Hollingsworth, of Arkansas; and Edmund H. The father passed away in Leavenworth County during the winter of 1898-99. He was a member of a family that came to America about the time of the Revolution and for years lived upon plantations in Kentucky.

In the schools of Oskaloosa, Iowa, our subject completed his education. When eighteen years of age he started out for himself. At first he worked for wages, but as soon as he had saved some money he started out for himself, buying one hundred and twenty acres at Neely, Leavenworth County. Afterward he added to his holdings until he owned three hundred and ten acres. In 1895 he sold that place and bought his present farm adjoining Tonganoxie. In politics he is a Republican. For eleven years he was a member of the school board, in which capacity he materially aided school interests. Fraternally he is connected with the blue lodge of Masons in Tonganoxie and the chapter in Oskaloosa, Kans. In 1867 he married Agnes Carver, of Kansas. They have three children: Oska L., who assists on the home farm; Annie, wife of James Bell, of Leavenworth County; and Lorena, who married C. W. McIntosh, of Oskaloosa, Kans.

JOHN H. ATWOOD. During the period of his residence in Leavenworth Mr. Atwood has been particularly successful in a professional way and has established one of the largest law businesses in the city. During the whole of his residence in Kansas he has been prominent in politics. He is a Democrat and has been active and influential both in the state and national councils of his party. In 1896 he served as a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention, and at that great meeting he was chosen to serve as chairman of one of the most important committees of the convention, that on credentials, and it was conceded by all that it was his happy management of the affairs of that committee that seated enough Bryan delegates in the convention to make possible the nomination of the great Nebraskan by a two-thirds vote, which the party traditions required. His record in the office of county attorney demonstrated his capacity as a lawyer and gave entire satisfaction to the people, which fact is best shown by the vote received by him the last time he was a candidate for that office, when he received more than twice as many votes as his opponent.

Mr. Atwood was born in Phillipston, Worcester County, Mass., September 12, 1860. His paternal ancestors were from Devonshire, England. His great-grandfather, Moses Atwood, was a pioneer builder of the town of Warwick, Mass., and there the grandfather, Warren, was born and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1872. Andrew, son of Warren Atwood, was born in Warwick, and grew to manhood upon the homestead farm. At one time he was a sub-contractor under his brother, Harrison Atwood, a partner of Thomas Scott, of Pennsylvania Railroad fame, and as such built the great bridge over the Susquehanna River. Afterward he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes at Athol and Ayer, Mass. He was the organizer and first president of the First National Bank of Ayer and this position of trust he held from 1878 until his removal in 1893 to Leavenworth, where he resided with his son until his death, in February, 1899.

The maternal ancestors of Mr. Atwood were members of an old English family which is of a remote Norman origin. His mother, Mary Emma Holden, was born in Woonsocket, R. I., a daughter of Havilla and Mary (Vaux) Holden, the latter being the daughter of a wealthy gentleman from Hertfordshire, England, who, upon removing to this country, settled in Woonsocket, R. I. Andrew and Mary Emma (Holden) Atwood were the parents of four children, of whom three are living: Warren H., who resides in Ayer, Mass., and who is a successful attorney and judge of the district court there; Gilbert H., who is a farmer and cattleman owning a large farm in Douglas County, Kans.; while the youngest, John H., forms the subject of this sketch. He was reared in Athol and Ayer, and received excellent educational advantages, having been

fitted for college by Professor Goldthwait, who afterward became famous in certain educational circles as the traveling tutor of the sons of Bradley Martin of New York and London. It was with this accomplished scholar that Mr. Atwood spent nearly a year traveling in Europe. Returning to this country he spent a year as an unmatriculated student in the academic department of Harvard University, from which he went to the law department, graduating at the end of three years with the degree of LL. B. Shortly after his graduation he was admitted to the Middlesex bar. About this time he married Miss Nellie Wyman, who came from an old Middlesex County family of Revolutionary origin and influential connections. One of her sisters is the wife of Professor Gooch of Yale, the great chemical expert and member of the National Academy of Science. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood have three daughters, Ruth, Helen and Dorothy. They reside in a handsome home on Fourth avenue in Leavenworth, Kans.

Mr. Atwood came to Leavenworth in January, 1885; in three months he was appointed deputy city attorney; in the fall of 1886 he was elected county attorney and this office he filled for three terms in succession, which is one more term than any one attorney has ever successively served. Retiring from office in January, 1892, he organized the law firm of Crozier, Atwood, Petherbridge & Levison, who occupied an extensive suite of offices in the Times building. Upon the death of ex-Judge and ex-United States Senator Crozier, which occurred almost simultaneously with the election of Hon. Lucien Baker to the United States senate, the old firm was dissolved and the new firm of Baker, Hook & Atwood was organized; this partnership continued until the spring of 1899, when the appointment of Hon. William C. Hook to the federal judgeship of Kansas, and Senator Baker's retirement from the practice of law, dissolved the firm.

Mr. Atwood is a member of several fraternal organizations, but his greatest honors have come to him through the Masonic fraternity. The Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North America is an organization to which no one is eligible unless he is a Knight Templar or Thirty-second Scottish Rite Mason and it was to the highest office in this body that Mr. Atwood was elected in June, 1899.

As a public speaker Mr. Atwood is perhaps more sought after than any public man in Kansas, being recognized to be without a superior among the campaign orators of his party in the west. The larger portion of the many invitations he receives to speak he is obliged to decline, since his extensive law practice requires the major part of his time and the best of his energies.

CAPT. HENRY A. OAKES, who was an officer in the Union army during the Civil war, is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres, forming one of the best farms in Palmyra Township, Douglas County, and here he is engaged in general farming, dairying and stock-raising. He was born at Haverhill, Ohio, March 18, 1838, a son of Ephraim H. and Nancy (Davidson) Oakes. His father, who was born and reared in Kings County, Long Island, early became familiar with farm work, as his boyhood days were passed on a small farm near Brooklyn. For a time he followed the trade of a wagon and plow manufacturer in his own state, but while still a young man he removed to Ohio and settled on a farm. During the remainder of his life he combined work at his trade with the cultivation of his farm. For years he also owned a ferry on the Ohio River. First a Whig, on the organization of the Republican party he became identified with it, and afterward voted for its principles. At one time he was a member of the state militia. His death occurred when he was ninety-two years of age. His wife died in 1846, while in middle life. They were the parents of five children that attained maturity.

When a boy our subject assisted in the cultivation of the home farm. His first outside work was on the Ohio River, where he was employed for two years. Later he went to Scott County, Ill., and worked on a farm by the month. September 5, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois



LAWRENCE PARKER SHEARER.



JAMES BRUCE SHEARER.

Infantry. From the ranks he was first promoted to be sergeant, six months later was commissioned second lieutenant, at Stone River was made first lieutenant, and at Savannah was raised to a captaincy. He remained in the service until the close of the war. Meantime he participated in many important engagements, including Chattanooga, Atlanta, Peach Tree Creek, Resaca, Jonesboro, and marched with Sherman to the sea, thence going through the Carolinas, and was at Raleigh, N. C., when Lee surrendered.

On his return to Scott County, Captain Oakes rented a farm, which he cultivated for three years. In March, 1869, he came to Kansas and purchased the farm where he has since made his home. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, at Lawrence. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and while never desiring office for himself, has been actively connected with local affairs. He married Miss Eleanor Draper, who was born in England, and by whom he has two children, viz.: Ellen, who married Richard Temple; and Charles Harry, who is a lumberman in Oregon.

JAMES BRUCE SHEARER. In presenting to the readers of this volume the biography of Mr. Shearer we are perpetuating the life record of one who was for years a resident of Lawrence and actively identified with its business interests. The success with which he met entitles him to more than passing mention, for it proves that he possessed mental qualities of a high order and had the determination of character to push to a prosperous termination whatever he undertook. He was still a young man, when, October 31, 1898, his life work was ended, but he had already gained important mercantile and real estate interests in his home town.

Born in Prairie City, Ill., August 24, 1861, the subject of this article was a son of George and Sarah J. (Morris) Shearer, the latter a sister of Dr. Morris, who is represented elsewhere in this work. The former, a son of James Shearer (who died in Lawrence), was born in Illinois and after his marriage settled in Lawrence, then a small town on the edge of the frontier. He had the foresight to discern the possibilities of this section of the country. He made investments in real estate in Lawrence and in time became the owner of more valuable property than any other man in Douglas County. While much of his attention was given to the management of his land holdings, he also carried on a mercantile business with success and was interested in several banks, and at the time of his death held the position of president of the Ottawa State Bank. He continued to reside in Lawrence until his death, which occurred January 4, 1890. His wife died February 4, 1895. They were the parents of two children who grew to maturity, their daughter being Mrs. L. O. McIntire.

Almost the entire life of James Bruce Shearer was passed in Lawrence. In its schools he received his education, and in its stores his first knowledge of business affairs. He was a graduate of the high school and business college, after which he entered upon a mercantile life. In partnership with Mr. McIntire he engaged in business in Lawrence and Ottawa, carrying a full line of dry-goods, clothing, etc. When the partnership was dissolved, in 1888, Mr. Shearer engaged in the dry-goods business at Ottawa, and there remained until October, 1894, when he returned to Lawrence, in order to look after his valuable real-estate holdings here. At the same time he resumed the mercantile business in this city, continuing until his death. He was an unusually energetic and successful business man and laid the foundation of the large and important business, which, in accordance with his request, his wife has conducted since his death.

In Topeka, Kans., Mr. Shearer married Miss Maude Rickard, who was born in Seville, Medina County, Ohio. One son was born of their union, Lawrence Parker Shearer, who died April 5, 1898, at the age of thirteen years. Mrs. Shearer has caused to be placed in the First Presbyterian Church one of the finest memorial windows in the west, in memory of her son, who, though only thirteen years of age, was a member of the church. Mrs. Shearer is the daughter of Ives and Hannah (Dickey) Rickard. The former, a native of Rochester, N. Y., settled in Ohio in his

youth and became an extensive grain dealer, merchant and owner of real estate in Seville. During the Civil war he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, in which he served with valor and fidelity. Accompanied by his family, in 1881 he removed to California and established his home at Alameda, where he died in 1889. All of his five children but Mrs. Shearer continue to reside on the Pacific Coast, as does also his widow. The latter was a daughter of John Dickey, a soldier in the war of 1812 and an active participant in the battle of Fort Meigs.

Upon the death of Mr. Shearer his wife succeeded to the business which he had started. For this responsible work her fine business qualifications admirably qualify her. In her store she carries what is conceded to be the finest stock of dry goods in Lawrence. The large business interests left by her husband she has ably managed, and enterprises of a charitable and benevolent nature also receive her support. George B. Reineke, who was her husband's "right hand" man, continues as business manager of the store and assists in maintaining the popularity of the establishment. He is a member of the Commercial Club and a gentleman of acknowledged business ability.

WASHINGTON D. KELLY, deceased, who was one of the earliest settlers of Leavenworth, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1828. At eighteen years of age he came west as far as Iowa, settling in Keokuk, a growing town on the Mississippi. There he secured employment as clerk in a dry-goods establishment. His next location was at Liberty, Mo., where he engaged in a general mercantile business in partership with Eugene Allen. In 1855 he became a resident of Leavenworth, then an insignificant village with little to indicate its future importance. Here he engaged in the dry-goods business as a member of the firm of Kelly & Bird, but sold out his interest at the opening of the Civil war and for a short time furnished supplies for the government. Afterward he engaged in the real-estate business, buying and selling lots, and doing much to advance the property interests of the city. Owing to failing health, in 1895 he turned the business over to his sons, Eugene A. and John B., and afterward lived retired until his death, March 1, 1896. He was connected with the blue lodge of Masonry, and in politics was a Democrat, but not narrow in his views; nor did he ever seek office or political prominence. His business plans occupied his time and absorbed his attention. He was a public-spirited citizen; a friend of the city in which forty years of his life were passed, and was recognized and honored, in all his dealing, as a man above reproach. Intelligently conversant with public affairs, he held it to be the duty of a citizen to keep posted concerning the problems of the age. He was a man of strong character, with a discriminating judgment that detected and denounced wrong and advocated right.

July 22, 1857, Mr. Kelly married Miss Helen Lattin, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1856 came to Leavenworth with a brother, Warren. The latter settled here in the spring of 1855, was one of the early mayors of the town and a large land holder, but in 1862 went overland to California and afterward resided there. Mrs. Kelly is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has many friends among the people of Leavenworth, where for so long she has made her home. Of her children, the eldest, Henry W., is now in Las Vegas, N. M.; the second son, Eugene A., is cashier of the Union Savings Bank and also with his youngest brother, John B., carries on a real-estate business; the only daughter, Laura L., is the wife of O. C. McNary, M. D., who is connected with the Soldiers' Home in Leavenworth.

WYLIE G. WOODRUFF, M. D., of Lawrence, is a member of a pioneer family of Providence, R. I. His father, Louis H., was born in Dimock, Susquehanna County, Pa., and enlisted in the Civil war from Binghamton, N. Y., becoming a member of a New York regiment and officiating as secretary of General Slocum. Later he settled at Tecumseh, Neb.,

where he had a trading post with the Sioux Indians. At that place his son, Wylie G., was born, March 4, 1866, and there, eighteen months later, occurred the death of the wife and mother. Afterward he returned to Pennsylvania, but died in Binghamton, N. Y. His father, whose name was the same as his own, was a man of great wealth and was an educational philanthropist, doing much to aid schools and colleges in their work and founding and endowing Woodruff Academy at Dimock.

The mother of Dr. Woodruff bore the maiden name of Cornella Glidden and was born in Friendsville, Pa. Her father, Benjamin, a native of the same place, followed the profession of attorney and was one of the justices of the peace there. His father, Benjamin Glidden, Sr., was a native of Friendsville and a soldier in the war of 1812. He descended from an English family that settled in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary war, coming to that state from Providence, R. I. Dr. Woodruff was one of three children, two of whom are living. His brother, George W., graduated from Yale in 1889 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895, and is now a practicing attorney in Philadelphia. He has been prominent and active in football circles, and has originated and promulgated ideas that have completely revolutionized that game.

The boyhood years of Dr. Woodruff were spent in the home of his grandfather Glidden in Friendsville, where he attended the public schools. From fourteen to sixteen years of age he assisted in the cattle business in Saline Valley, Kans. On his return east he entered the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Mansfield, where he remained for two years. He then became a student in Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa., where he prepared for Yale, but, on account of lack of finances, did not take a university course. After graduating from the commercial department of Wyoming Seminary, in 1884 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in the manufacturing department of White's Golden Lubricating Company, and during the two years he was in the factory thoroughly mastered the business. He was then employed as traveling salesman for the company in Pennsylvania. On the burning down of the factory the company retired from business, and he came to Chicago, where he was employed as superintendent of George H. Welton's Oil Company for almost one year. In the fall of 1888 he came to Kansas and started in the oil business for himself, continuing in it until 1890, when he turned his attention to the buying and selling of real estate, and also traveled on the road for the Hawkeye Preserves Company, his territory being in the southwest. In the spring of 1892 he became traveling representative in Kansas for the Midland Coffee Company, of St. Joe, Mo.

As soon as it became possible he determined to secure a medical education. September 1, 1893, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he took the complete course of four years, being meantime under W. J. White, an eminent surgeon, and having also special advantages in hospital and special work. He stood at the head of his class in surgery. During the first year of his university work he entered the football team, getting the place of the left guard, while Horton crowded the right guard off. Both being good sprinters and keen and shrewd young men, they changed the entire system of football, making the guards responsible for all end runs, and introducing other valuable improvements. During his last three years in the university, the university team won in every football contest in which it engaged. He graduated in 1897, with the degree of M. D., and returned to Lawrence, where he has built up a general practice. June 14, 1898, he was appointed acting surgeon at Fort Riley, during the Spanish-American war, and remained there until September 22, 1898, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of first lieutenant.

Dr. Woodruff has always been fond of athletic sports. During his last year in college he won the amateur championship of America for throwing a sixteen-pound hammer. In 1894-95 he pulled with the University of Pennsylvania crew. He was, however, especially interested in football while there, and without doubt the university became more widely known through the success of its football team than for any other reason. Nor

has he lost his interest in this game since he left the university. In the falls of 1897 and 1898 he was coacher for the University of Kansas football team, and during that time the team won every game but one. He is a member of the alumni association of the university. Politically he votes with the Republicans. He is a member of the H. C. Wood Medical Society of Philadelphia and the Douglas County Medical Society. His marriage took place at Beloit, Kans., December 26, 1891, and united him with Cora V. Bragdon, who was born in Waterville, Ill., and is the daughter of Benjamin Bragdon.

HENRY METZ, who has ably filled the office of postmaster at Tonganoxie and is one of the most influential residents of this town, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1838, a son of Jacob and Philopena (Powell) Metz, natives of Germany. His father, who came to the United States in youth, spent some eight years in Philadelphia, where he married, thence removing to the northwestern part of Ohio, and settling upon a farm in Auglaise County. He gave his attention closely to general farm pursuits and had little time for participation in politics, although he was always stanch in his adherence to Republican principles. Of his children one son died in childhood and a daughter, Elena, is also deceased. The only surviving member of the family is the subject of this sketch. His education was meagre, for schools were few and their facilities inadequate. His surroundings were those of the frontier. There were no roads opened yet, and when going to school he found his way by means of blazed trees. The building which answered for a schoolhouse was a log cabin, the light for which was furnished by holes in the logs; this plan, satisfactory in summer, certainly had its disadvantages in cold or rainy weather, but the children being used to privations, made the most of their opportunities and seldom complained.

At twenty-two years of age our subject began independent farming. In 1860 he secured employment as a carpenter on the canal, which work he continued in addition to farming for three years. In 1869 he sold out and came to Kansas, where he spent a few months in Leavenworth, and then located permanently in Tonganoxie July 5 of that year. Buying a business place and two lots, he engaged in the mercantile business, beginning with a small stock of groceries but increasing his trade from year to year until he finally carried a large stock of general merchandise. For nearly twenty-four years he was engaged in this business, and also handled lumber, coal, etc. After having built up a profitable and gratifying business, failing health forced him to retire from work so confining. In the fall of 1893 he sold out his business.

In the meantime Mr. Metz had invested quite extensively in farm land, and after retiring from merchandising he gave his attention to the management of his property, which included one hundred and twenty acres in three farms. As a Republican he has frequently served as delegate to the county and state conventions of his party. While actively engaged in business, it was impossible for him to accept office, but since selling out his store he has held a number of local positions. He has served as a member of the town council and for two terms was mayor. In October, 1897, he was appointed postmaster and took charge of the office November 21 of the same year, since which time he has discharged his official duties satisfactorily. In all matters for the benefit of the town he has always taken a warm interest. He was a factor in securing the start of the cheese factory and the creamery and was also interested in the establishment of the bank, of which he was president for three years. All enterprises having for their object the good of the town or the increase of the material wealth have found in him an advocate and friend, ready to give substantial aid, and that, too, without hope of reaping personal benefit. Every worthy enterprise has found in him a donor to the full extent of his ability to give. As one of the early residents of the town and a man whose energies have been devoted to the development of its business interests, his name well deserves mention in this work. He is a member of

the Lutheran Church and a contributor to its charities. Fraternally he is connected with Henry Lodge No. 190, A. F. &. M., of which he was for twelve successive years elected master, accepting the position for ten years. August 5, 1860, he married Charlotte D. Powell, of Ohio. They had ten children, of whom only four are living: Jacob, a guard at the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth; Christ, a farmer in Kansas; Minnie, wife of Charles Gilliland, a farmer of Leavenworth County; and Gertrude, wife of Archer E. Sherman, and the assistant postmaster at Tonganoxie.

JUDGE SAMUEL J. McNAUGHTON, of Tonganoxie, is descended from one of the oldest Scottish families who were in Scotland prior to the origin of the clans. They were called Necthans by the Celtic race and were powerful long before the introduction of surnames among them. The heads of the family for ages were the Thanes of Loch Tay and possessed all the country south of Loch Fyne and Lochawe. Donald McNaughton was nearly related to the Mac Dougals of Lorn and joined with them against Robert the Bruce in the battle of Dalre, 1306. His son and successor, Duncan, was a royal subject of King David II, who, as reward, conferred on his son, Alexander, land in the Isle of Lewis, which was long held by the family, and the ruins of their castle still stand there. Donald, a younger son of the family, was in 1436 elected bishop of Dunkeld. The family have a record of the ancestry for eight hundred years back. Alexander of Argylshire landed in New York in 1738 and settled in New Windsor, Orange County, where he waited while getting patent to a grant in Argyle, Washington County. The family laid the foundation for the Dutch Reformed Church in Argyle, N. Y.

Duncan McNaughton, our subject's great-great-grandfather, was born in Argyle, Scotland, and married Margaret Frisbie, who, after his death, brought the family to America, excepting his older son, Malcolm, who had accompanied his uncle, Alexander, above mentioned. The great-grandfather, Malcolm, eldest son of Duncan, came to New York with his uncle; he married Catherine Robinson and died between 1823 and 1826. The grandfather, Finlay, third son of Malcolm, married Elizabeth Murray, who died in 1849, at the age of seventy years. They had six children, Duncan, Archibald, William, Malcolm, John M. and James. The father, Malcolm, was born in Argyle, Washington County, and received an excellent education. Becoming an attorney, he practiced in Saratoga County, N. Y., and served for some years as judge of the court of sessions. He died there in 1876, when seventy-eight years of age. His wife, Phoebe, was born in Washington County and died there at eighty-four years. She was a daughter of Gen. James McDouall, who gained prominence as a general in the war of 1812; he married Sarah Thomas, daughter of a general of the Revolutionary war and a descendant of Scotch ancestry.

The subject of this sketch was born in Schuylerville, Saratoga County, N. Y., September 9, 1851, and was next to the youngest among eight children. The eldest of the family, Elizabeth, and the second-born, Annie (Mrs. Delcour S. Potter) died in New York. Charles H., who served in the Civil war and lost an arm at the battle of Chancellorsville, was afterward a member of the legislature for many terms and also acted as postmaster at Schuylerville.

William John, the second son, resides in New York City; Katherine B. (Mrs. Murray) lives at Glen Falls; Ida F. died in New York; and Fred is engaged in business at Fort Edward, N. Y.

In public schools and St. Stephen's Academy our subject gained his education. In 1869 he graduated in law and three years later he was admitted to the bar. At once he came to Kansas and began to teach school in Reno Township, Leavenworth County. For two years he practiced law in Lawrence. In 1872 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for fifteen years. While serving as justice he also cultivated his farm near Lawrence. In 1890 he settled in Tonganoxie, where he has since engaged in practice. When he was elected police judge in 1892 only one vote was cast against

him; he filled the office efficiently for two years. He is connected with the Tonganoxie Building and Loan Association and was one of the original directors of the Tonganoxie Creamery Company.

Fraternally Judge McNaughton is past vice-commander of the Modern Woodmen, past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of Tonganoxie Lodge No. 190, A. F. & A. M. He is a voter for Populist principles. In the fall of 1898 he was nominated for representative by the Democrats and endorsed by the Populists, and at the election received one hundred and nineteen votes in this township, there being only two business men in Tonganoxie who voted against him. For four years he was chairman of the executive committee of the State Farmers' Alliance. He was married in Reno Township to Anna A., daughter of N. H. and Mary A. (Jones) Eaton, who lived on a farm in Reno Township. Judge and Mrs. McNaughton have four children: Malcolm, who graduated from the Tonganoxie high school and is now attending the academy; Lucy, Alicia and Gertrude Mabel.

JOSEPH YEWDALL. As a florist and landscape gardener Mr. Yewdall has few superiors. Solely through his determination he has achieved prominence in his chosen calling. For nine years he occupied a small room on Delaware street, but his quarters becoming too small he moved up the street, where he rented a place for six years. He then bought 300x117 feet at No. 1205 Delaware street, and at once began the task of transforming the wild and barren tract into an improved and valuable nursery. The splendid condition of the yards attests the success of his work. He also owns 150x117 feet of ground, with a residence across the street on Hancock. On his property he has set out the finest of nursery stock, including ornamental trees, hardy roses and plants of all kinds, and he has enclosed the place by a fine Hartman iron fence. In his work he has met with discouragements at times, but has persevered and deserves the success with which he has met. One year the grasshoppers ate his vineyard almost to the roots, but the hardy vines soon rallied and the next year bore an abundant crop of fine grapes. Besides his other work, since 1885 he has been forester to the Kansas division of the Union Pacific road, and for some years had charge of all the parks (forty-eight) between Kansas City and Denver, but the division now extends only to Topeka and his son gives it his personal supervision.

Mr. Yewdall was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, Friday, September 26, 1823, a son of William and Dinah (Horner) Yewdall. His grandfather, John Yewdall, a native of the same place, was sergeant in the British army and served in the battle of Waterloo. Afterward he engaged in the manufacture of marine cloth by the old-fashioned method, machinery and steam-power not yet being introduced. He died on Kirkgate street, one-half block from the house where he was born. He was a descendant of an old Yorkshire family, whose successive generations were christened in the Episcopal Church in Bradford. William Yewdall was born in 1795, and engaged in the manufacture of worsted merino until machinery was introduced, after which he was employed in wool-combing. That occupation finally was abandoned and, hoping he might secure employment in America, he crossed the ocean in the fall of 1846, joining his son Samuel in Philadelphia and securing work there. In that city he died at seventy-six years. His wife, who was born in Bradford in 1797 and was also employed in worsted-merino manufacturing, died in Philadelphia, and rests by the side of her husband in Laurel Hill cemetery. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Benjamin, who is living retired in Vineland, N. J.; Samuel, a manufacturer of worsted-merino, who was killed by the explosion of a boiler in his house; Joseph; Sarah, who died in Landenburg, Chester County, Pa.; John, a worsted manufacturer, now living retired in Philadelphia; Dinah and Julia, both in Philadelphia; William, who was a partner of John in the manufacture of worsteds in Philadelphia and who died there in 1891; and Solomon, who died at the age of eight years.

April 1, 1847, our subject, with his mother and

the family (his father having come in the fall of the previous year), crossed the ocean to America, sailing from Liverpool on the "Galena," which anchored in New York May 8. From that city he went to Philadelphia and secured work at $5 a month, with a Germantown nurseryman and florist. His wages being too small, he left that place and was afterward employed in the exotic gardens in Philadelphia, where he learned landscape gardening and the florist's business. After a year his wages were increased. In time he became an expert landscape gardener. After the third year he was made foreman, which position he held for six years, remaining there for nine years altogether. For some time he was in partnership with Mr. Southworth in that city. His whole heart and soul he put into his work, and his enthusiasm and earnestness made him quick in gaining proficiency. It was his ambition to equal any of the landscape gardeners in the state. He studied botany and horticulture, attending lectures whenever possible. He also became prominent in the work of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

On leaving Philadelphia Mr. Yewdall became foreman of a large nursery at Columbia, Pa., but this position he afterward resigned in order to embark in business as a florist for himself. After working on his own account he decided his prospects would be better in a town less slow and dull. Removing to Hammonton, N.J., he bought a business, but in four years sold out and returned to Philadelphia. After two years he went to Coatesville, Pa., where he remained for four years, the last year being city landscape gardener. April 11, 1866, he arrived in Lawrence, Kans., it being his intention to take up a claim. However, he found all the government land taken, except one claim, the southwest quarter of section 23, range 20, at Eudora, a tract of prairie land. This claim he took up, but was unable to improve at the time. During the winter he worked at the Barnes nursery, and he and his wife boarded the hands, but the experiment was so unprofitable that it took him three years to liquidate the debt incurred in less than one year. Settling on his claim, he built a log cabin, and remained there for seven years, improving and cultivating the land. Meantime he engaged in horticulture and started a small nursery. He also came to town frequently to do gardening, and planted all the trees on the Haskell property. From his claim he moved to Loyal Mitchell's farm, to take care of his fruit on shares, but not liking the position, he left as soon as possible. Since then he has devoted himself to the nursery and florist's business and has established a reputation for superiority in his art. He is a member of the Douglas County Horticultural Society and takes a warm interest in everything pertaining to fruit and flowers.

In Philadelphia Mr. Yewdall married Miss Harriet Marshall, who was born near London, England, and died in Lawrence January 5, 1894. The children born of their union are named as follows: Joseph, at home; Mrs. Charlotte Cantrell, of Douglas County; Charles, Sarah, Viola and Edward. Charles and Edward are their father's right hand men and are of the greatest help to him in his business. The family are identified with the Episcopal Church, in the faith of which Mr. Yewdall was reared. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln and he has ever since supported Republican candidates.

HON. REUBEN W. LUDINGTON, who came to Lawrence in March, 1857, was prominently identified with the early vicissitudes and troubles of this city, and has since been associated with its growth and advancement. He was born in West Springfield (now Holyoke), Mass., September 1, 1827, a son of Harry and Villity (Winchell) Ludington. His grandfather, Capt. Daniel Ludington, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war and a large farmer at West Springfield, was descended from a family that came to America in an early day from Ludington, near Stratford-on-the-Avon, England. Harry Ludington was born at West Springfield August 6, 1791, and served two enlistments in the war of 1812, in which he was orderly sergeant. At one time he assisted in preventing the British from effecting the capture of New London, Conn. For

years he engaged in the manufacture of fur hats at Chicopee, Mass., and he died in that state February 4, 1847. January 11, 1816, he married Miss Winchell, who was born at Turkey Hill, Granby, Conn., January 29, 1797, and died at the home of her son, Reuben W., in Lawrence, June 13, 1881. She was the daughter of Elisha and Mindwell (Hulbert) Winchell, the former of whom was born at Turkey Hill, June 29, 1757, and served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, after which he engaged in cultivating a farm near West Springfield, Mass.

The record of the Winchell family can be traced back to 1293, when Robert Winchelsen was elected archbishop of Canterbury, being the tenth in succession from Thomas à Becket. The originator of the family in America was Robert Winchell. The published genealogical record of the family shows that among the ancestors in America seventeen were college graduates and fifty-five professional men, while many were in the legislature, and served in the two wars with England, the Florida war, the Mexican and Civil wars. Robert Winchell was probably born in the south of England or Wales. He settled in Dorchester as early as 1624, removed to Windsor, Conn., in 1635, and passed away January 21, 1669. His son, Nathaniel, born in England, married Sarah Porter, by whom he had a son, Stephen. The latter married Abigail Marshfield, and their son, Thomas, born at Windsor, Conn., married Mary Owen and afterward lived at Turkey Hill. There Elisha Winchell was born and reared. He was a lieutenant in the Indian wars, and by occupation was a farmer, carpenter and owner of a saw and grist mill. By his marriage to Mary Thrall he had a son, Elisha, who enlisted in the Revolutionary war at nineteen years of age. For some years he was a business man at Turkey Hill, but removed to West Springfield in 1807. He and his wife, Mindwell, often had reunions of their family, when relatives from far and near came to enjoy the hospitality of their commodious house and generous hearts. It was the custom to prepare for these gatherings by roasting a quarter of beef before the fireplace, and make other preparations upon as large a scale. Afterward, through their daughter, the homestead became the property of our subject. The latter was one of six sons, only two of whom attained their majority, himself and his oldest brother, Henry H., who was for years proprietor of the Eldridge House in Lawrence, but is now living retired. Daniel died in 1838, at nineteen years, Fredus when thirteen years of age, Charles and Charles Wilbur at four years. The father of these sons was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving from its opening until peace was declared.

At the age of eighteen our subject went from Holyoke to Hartford, Conn., where he was in a wholesale dry-goods house for three years, working for $50 and board per annum. There was laid the foundation of the accurate business habits so profitable to him in later years. Returning to Holyoke, he married and then engaged in the mercantile business, also established a post-office at Rock Valley and was the first postmaster. After a time he bought the home formerly owned by his mother's father, and there he continued the family gatherings which had been so notable during his grandfather's lifetime. In 1857 he came to Kansas. His cousins, the Eldridges, were in Lawrence, and he visited them. Being pleased with the prospects he decided to remain. He started a livery business (the old Eldridge house stable) which he still owns, having as a partner Col. S. W. Eldridge, but he soon sold to his partner, and opened a mercantile store on Massachusetts street. At the time of the Quantrell raid, August 21, 1863, his two buildings and stock were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $30,000. An attack was also made upon his house, for he was marked as a free-state man of too pronounced opinions to suit the pro-slavery party. A neighbor, Mr. Lowe, saved his house. Fortunately, he and his wife and children were visiting in Massachusetts at the time. Had he been in the city he would probably have lost his life. On his return he sold his house and started anew in business. Going to old Franklin, he bought a Methodist Church building, which he moved up to Lawrence and transformed into a store. The next year he built a three-story brick building, 25x80, at No. 707 Massachusetts

street, and there continued business until 1881, when he retired from the mercantile business. From 1884 to 1893 he was a member of the wholesale grocery house of A. D. Craigue & Co., on North Tejon street, Colorado Springs.

May 10, 1849, Mr. Ludington married Miss Eunese B. Winchell, who was born in West Springfield, Mass., a daughter of Capt. Tryon Winchell, and a cousin of Mr. Ludington. They have two children now living and lost one daughter, Mrs. Alice E. Cory, who died in Lawrence. Their son, Wilbur, resides with them, and their surviving daughter, Angie V., is the wife of Hon. Cassius G. Foster, who was appointed United States judge of Kansas by President Grant and served until March 1, 1899, since which time he lived retired in Topeka, until his death, June 21, 1899.

During the war, while mayor of Lawrence, Mr. Ludington was a member of Company E, Third Kansas Militia, that saw service during the Price raid. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. Until recently he affiliated with the Republicans, but is now a Democrat. Fraternally he is connected with Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M.; Lawrence Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.; DeMolay Commandery No. 4, K. T., in which he has held various offices. He was a stockholder and the last president of the Lawrence Street Railway Company, also served as a director in the Second National and Lawrence Exchange Banks, and has been a director in the St. Louis, Lawrence and Southwestern Railroad Company. In educational work and the upbuilding of the school system he has always felt a deep interest.

In the spring of 1864 Mr. Ludington was elected mayor, succeeding George W. Callomore, who had been killed in the Quantrell raid. In his inaugural address he referred to the past history of the city, its trials and vicissitudes, and the losses which all of the citizens had experienced, but, at the same time, he declared his faith in the future city, recommended the enlargement of schools, the organization of a fire department and purchase of grounds for a cemetery (which resulted in the selection and beautifying of Oak Hill cemetery), also recommended the improvement of streets, and a vigilant system of military defense by the erection of block houses. Five of these block houses were put up, in order to protect the city against future raids. Under his administration good order was restored and general confidence inspired. In 1876 the city again had financial reverses and he was again elected mayor and re-elected in 1877. He succeeded for the second time in placing the city's finances on a firm basis, and retired from office, with the confidence of the entire citizenship.

DANIEL LEAHY, whose home is in Stranger Township, Leavenworth County, was born in New York state, February 19, 1837. When twenty years of age he came to Kansas, among the pioneers of 1857. He secured employment in a saw mill on Leavenworth Island, owned by D. W. Powers, but after a year began to cultivate land for himself. He also operated a ferry boat for eighteen years. During the war he was often engaged with his boat on trips for the government, and frequently southern sympathizers attacked him, but he and his boat always escaped unharmed. In those days perils existed on every hand, and daily the settlers took their lives in their hands. Their property, too, was never safe from theft or wanton destruction. As an instance of this, a yankee went over into Missouri with two yoke of oxen after a load of apples. One yoke was beef cattle and they were stolen from him. On his return to the fort he entered complaint, and the commandant sent word to prominent men across the river that the cattle must be returned or they would be held responsible. Instances of this kind might be multiplied indefinitely.

While still engaged in ferrying Mr. Leahy bought one hundred and sixty acres of the reserve land, and after a time he turned his entire attention to the cultivation of his property. At first he lived in the old house that was once the home of Chief Wolf. Working steadily, he placed the land under cultivation, planted trees and hedges, and in 1884 erected a substantial resi-

dence. He has made a specialty of feeding cattle, and raises grain and hay to use as fodder. As he prospered he added to his land, which now comprises nine hundred and twenty acres. In politics he is a Republican. He takes an interest in matters pertaining to the benefit of his community, and gives his support to worthy projects. January 1, 1865, he married Hulda Vanneman, of Missouri. They have four children: Hattie, wife of Frank Dodge; Alice, wife of Thomas Mullen; Frank, who is engaged in business in Texas; and Maude, at home. The two married daughters reside near their parents.

ELI WESTHEFFER, who resides upon a farm one-half mile west of Eudora, Douglas County, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in December, 1842, a son of Simon and Frances (Ricer) Westheffer, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch descent. His paternal ancestors were among the first who came from Holland to America and settled near Manhattan, N. Y. In 1844 Simon Westheffer moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and in 1851 established his home in Miami County, Ind., where he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of raw land. While he had previously followed the tailor's trade, after he went to Indiana he gave his time exclusively to the clearing of his land, but he did not live to bring it under cultivation, for his death occurred in 1853, when he was forty-four years of age. Afterward his wife was again married, becoming the wife of Daniel Shultzbach. By her first marriage she had six children, four now living, viz.: Jacob, who lives in Kansas City; Eli; David, of Colorado; and Elizabeth, wife of Lorenzo Donaldson. By her second husband she had three children, of whom two survive, Charles, of Miami County, Ind., and Marion, also of that county. The mother now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Donaldson, in Indiana.

By studying in common schools our subject obtained a fair education. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, under Generals Rosecrans, Thomas and Sherman, and accompanied the last-named on the famous march to the sea. During the battle of Chickamauga he was severely wounded and to this day suffers from the effects of the wound. In July, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the army, and returned to Indiana. The spring of the following year found him in Lawrence, Kans. Shortly afterward, with his brother Jacob, he bought a farm in the Kaw Valley, his first purchase comprising one hundred and twenty acres, where he carried on general farming and stock-raising for thirteen years. In 1877 he sold that place and moved to the farm formerly owned by Robert Peoples, located in the Kaw Valley, where he has since cultivated the one hundred acres comprising the place. October 3, 1877, he married Mrs. Deborah E. Peoples, the widow of Robert Peoples, and a lady of estimable character. They are the parents of one son, Don. Mrs. Westheffer had two children by her former husband, an infant deceased, and Jennie, wife of Charles Starkweather, of Lawrence.

The views held by Mr. Westheffer upon national problems bring him into affiliation with the Republican party. For several years he has served on the school board and has also frequently been chosen to serve as township clerk, both of which positions he has filled efficiently. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Eudora and Eudora Post No. 333, G. A. R., in which he has been an officer. Mrs. Westheffer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT J. MINTIER, who for many years has owned and occupied a farm situated seven miles west of Leavenworth, is one of the prominent and prosperous agriculturists of Kickapoo Township, and during the long period of his residence here has won many friends among the people of Salt Creek Valley. It was in 1864 that he purchased eighty acres forming the nucleus of his present property. To it he added from time to time, until he has become the

owner of three hundred and twenty acres, divided into fields for the pasturage of his stock and the raising of general farm products. Of late years he has made a specialty of raising fine timothy hay and has also given considerable attention to the raising of apples and peaches. He is a leader in all enterprises for the benefit of the farmers of his township or for the upbuilding of the educational and moral welfare of his community. For years he has served as a director of Mount Olivet school, in which position he has worked faithfully to secure good advantages for the children of his district. For some years he was a supporter of Populist principles, but now votes the Republican ticket. Under the first administration of President Cleveland he was appointed postmaster at Mount Olivet, an office which he has since held.

In Harrison County, Ohio, in 1835, the subject of this sketch was born to the union of Robert and Elizabeth (Hammond) Mintier. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Ohio in early manhood and in time became one of the leading farmers of Harrison County, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at seventy-eight years. His wife died there when about sixty-one years of age. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living, viz.: Joseph, Thomas and John, in Ohio; Mary, wife of John Hannah; Eliza, widow of James Henderson; Robert J.; Esther, wife of Joseph Sheppard, and David.

During 1858 Robert J. Mintier came west as far as Iowa, and very soon afterward came to Leavenworth, Kans. Near this city he secured employment on a farm and he continued to work for others until he was able to purchase a home of his own, when, in 1864, he bought the farm he has since improved and cultivated. Shortly after he had settled on this place he stopped his work and went with the state militia to assist in driving General Price out of Kansas, accompanying the militia to the front and witnessing the battle of Westport. On his return home he resumed the task of improving his property.

The marriage of Mr. Mintier, February 27, 1862, united him with Lucretia A., daughter of Joshua and Ascenath (Cummings) Ackley. Her father came from Illinois to Kansas in 1854 and was one of the earliest settlers of the Salt Creek Valley, where he spent the remainder of his life, engaged in farm pursuits. He died in 1892, when eighty-eight years of age. In his family there were twelve children, of whom five are now living, Mrs. Mintier being the eldest of these. The others are: Lydia, widow of Isaac Edwards; Uriah, Joseph and Charlotte. A few years after her father had settled in Leavenworth County Mrs. Mintier came here with the other members of the family. Familiar with farm work from childhood, she was qualified, by training and tastes, to become the wife of a farmer, and to her energetic assistance not a little of Mr. Mintier's success may be justly ascribed. Not only has she managed her household affairs and the dairy with thrift, but, during busy seasons, when it was impossible to secure help, she went to the field and worked there as faithfully as she has labored in the house. It is fitting that now, after years of tireless labor, Mr. and Mrs. Mintier should be comfortably situated and able to surround themselves with all the comforts of life.

MAC C. BYRD, proprietor of the Lawrence tannery, and one of the enterprising business men of this city, was born and reared in Wake County, N. C. When he was a young man he learned the tanner's trade, and afterward found employment at this occupation in Maryland and Virginia. In due time he became the owner of a tannery at Durham, N. C., which he operated for many years. Finally, believing that another section of country might offer greater inducements to a business man, he removed to Kansas. In the fall of 1889 he settled in Lawrence, where he has since made his home.

For a time after locating in this city Mr. Byrd followed his trade in the employ of others, but he soon again engaged in business for himself, buying the business owned by his employer, and here he has since carried on a large trade. His specialty is the tanning of all kinds of furs, both wild and domestic, and the manufacture of fur robes and

rugs, of which he turns out more than five hundred each season. His location is No. 145 Maine street. Managing his affairs with economy and judgment he has met with considerable success in business.

Politically Mr. Byrd is a Republican, always supporting the candidates and principles for which this party stands. In religion he is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married September 13, 1877, to Miss Lucy A. Steward, who was born and reared in North Carolina, and by whom he has eight children, all living.

NORRIS M. GRIST, SR. Viewed in the light of an honorable life and successful business career, Mr. Grist may be regarded as one of the best citizens of Tonganoxie. During the fourteen years that he has engaged in the drug business here he has become well and favorably known among the people of the town and surrounding country. Notwithstanding the fact that he started in business with a very small capital (only $350), by energy, industry and perseverance, with the exercise of tact, good judgment and sound common sense, he has secured a competency, and at the same time has made for himself a name for strict honor and integrity, and for graciously helping his fellow-men.

Through his paternal ancestors Mr. Grist is of Scotch, German and Irish lineage. His grandfather, David Grist, emigrated from Scotland to Virginia and later settled in Pennsylvania. One of his sons, Asaiah W. Grist, M. D., graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Chicago, and afterward engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he attained considerable eminence in the east; but, owing to ill health, he removed to Kansas. Another son, John S. Grist, our subject's father, was born in Mount Pleasant, Pa., and in youth learned the trade of carpenter and builder. When twenty-two years of age he came to Kansas to see the "wild" west, but soon returned to Pennsylvania, where he married. In 1868 he moved to Tonganoxie, Kans., where he has lived ever since. By his marriage to Matilda Buttimore he had four children: Norris M., the eldest, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pa.; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Dessary, of Tonganoxie; May Etta, who is deputy postmaster here; and Alice, who married Robert Fairchild and lives in Kansas City, Kans.

The educational advantages afforded by the graded school of Tonganoxie were given to the subject of this sketch in his early boyhood, and the information thus obtained was supplemented by a course in the Kansas State University at Lawrence. Afterward he engaged in teaching school, not, however, with the intention of making this a permanent occupation, but in order to gain the necessary means for starting in business. Six years were spent as a teacher, and later for eighteen months he was employed as assistant clerk with the Caldwell Manufacturing Company at the state penitentiary. Forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Dupuy Snell, in 1885 he embarked in the drug business. From the first he met with success, and within two years from the time of starting he purchased his partner's interest in the business, which he has since conducted alone. Shortly after he became the sole owner of the business.

During the year 1887 and 1888 Mr. Grist took a regular course of pharmacy in the pharmaceutical department of the Kansas State University, and passed the state examination for pharmacists with credit, thus gaining an assured position in his chosen occupation. Having purchased the lot where his store is now located, in 1887 he here erected a substantial building. He also purchased a residence containing four rooms, which, by remodeling and additions, he has transformed into a neat home of eight rooms, surrounded by shade trees and a number of outbuildings. Besides his drug business he has other important interests, among other things being a stockholder in the creamery and the building and loan association, also a director in the latter.

From boyhood Mr. Grist has depended upon his own exertions, and the large degree of success he has attained speaks well for his tenacity of purpose. With no desire to enter the field of

politics, and with independent views upon the subject, he has never allied himself with any political organization; however, he keeps posted concerning current events of importance and is a patriotic citizen. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen, and Henry Lodge No. 190, A. F. & A. M., also the Eastern Star.

When at leisure from business duties Mr. Grist may often be found studying the Bible, history and the sciences. Few are more familiar with the Scriptures than he. At this writing he is also studying medicine. It is his aim to keep up with the times in order that he may be able to perform his part in helping the world upward. He is a man who studies thoughtfully and reasons conscientiously. In his life he has endeavored to live up to the high standard set for a man. He has been charitable, kind-hearted and helpful, and the needy have found in him a true friend.

October 8, 1882, Mr. Grist married Lula, daughter of Henry and Henrietta Snell, who was born in Kentucky; her father, when a young man, moved to Missouri, and there married Miss Henrietta Phillips, daughter of a physician. Afterward he brought his family to Kansas, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Grist are the parents of four children: Nettie Matilda, who has entered upon the first year's studies of the high school; Fuchsia Frances, Norris M. Jr., and Paul Dupuy, who have passed their school grades with credit and give promise of bright futures.

MAJ. M. R. W. GREBE, who is engaged in dairying, general farming and stock-raising in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County, was born August 4, 1838, in the then kingdom (now province) of Hanover, Germany. He received his education in a Jesuit college and military academy. In 1854 he was given a lieutenant's commission in the German army, in which he served for eight years. In 1862 he was given a leave of absence in order to come to the United States and take part in the Civil war. Landing in New York in July of that year, he went to St. Louis and was there commissioned first lieutenant in Company I, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, under the command of Gen. George E. Waring. In 1863 he volunteered to carry dispatches with thirty-seven picked men and one commissioned officer, from Columbus, Ky., to Memphis, Tenn., through the lines of Rebel General Forrest. On the way he and his comrades defeated two hundred and thirty-five Confederate soldiers belonging to the Georgia militia, seven of whom, including a captain, were captured, and two of the wagons were burned. He was obliged to attack them or he would have been massacred himself; so while the rebels did not know his strength, he, with impulsive dash, attacked and defeated them. For his bravery in the assault he was made a captain and placed at the head of Company F, which he joined at Huntsville, Ala., April 5, 1864. Soon afterward he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. James B. McPherson, commander of the army of the Tennessee, consisting of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth army corps and a cavalry corps. At the first battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, he, as aide-de-camp, carried an important dispatch to General Kilpatrick, on the extreme left wing of the army of the Tennessee toward Decatur, Ga. It was there that he voluntarily led a cavalry charge against the advancing Confederate line and was twice shot in the limbs (both being flesh wounds). Though bleeding profusely, he refused to leave the battlefield, in spite of the fact that Generals McPherson and Logan requested him to do so; but remained in the saddle until midnight came and the victory was won. Later in the same battle, seeing General McPherson's riderless horse come back from a thickly wooded part of the battlefield, he gathered a small body of soldiers and charged into the thicket, not knowing whether he would meet a rebel army corps or a corporal guard. Encountering a company of Confederates, he defeated them, after a desperate hand-to-hand fight, and captured twelve or more men, also recovered from them the body of Gen. J. B. McPherson, for which and for other acts he was mentioned favorably by Major-General Logan,

and was promoted to the rank of major and received the congressional medal of honor.

On the death of General McPherson, General Logan succeeded to the command, and Major Grebe served under him, proving of the greatest assistance, for General Logan had come so suddenly into the command during the battle of Atlanta that he did not know the disposition of the troops in that engagement. At the battle of Ezra Church, July 28, 1864, Major Grebe saved the life of his orderly, Sam Houston, by riding within three hundred yards of the rebel line, and, alone and unaided, taking him from under his horse. The act was one of great bravery, for the orderly lay midway of the two battle lines and there was a constant and terrific fire of musketry and grape.

When Gen. O. O. Howard succeeded Gen. John A. Logan, Major Grebe served as an aide to him, and afterward General Howard wrote him a letter thanking him for efficient service while on the staff. He also has letters written in 1864, after the fall of Atlanta, and mentioning his acts of gallantry, from Generals W. T. Sherman, John A. Logan, Frank P. Blair and J. M. Schofield. He also has in his possession the following letter:

Headquarters Army in the Field,
Camp near Petersburg, September 16, 1864.

HON. WILLIARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri,
St. Louis, Mo.

Sir:—I beg leave to submit to Your Honor as an applicant for the office of colonel, 13th Cav. Mo. Vol., Capt. M. R. William Grebe, should the office be vacant, and at the same time to submit the recommendations of Generals Sherman, Logan, Blair and Howard.

I am personally acquainted with the applicant and I pledge myself to him to give entire satisfaction. Very respectfully,

Your ob't s'v't,
(signed) U. S. GRANT.

At the battle of Jonesboro, General Howard asked for some one of his staff to volunteer to carry a dispatch across Flint River to a cavalry brigade. The mission was a dangerous one, for the messenger would be obliged to swim the river and cross a most dangerous part of the battlefield, exposed to a terrific musketry fire and solid shot and shell. In his report General Howard says, that "Captain Grebe volunteered to go where others hesitated to go."—And more, too, say Generals Howard and Logan both, "when he had placed the reinforcements in position, seeing the enemy massing in front, he jumped from his horse and picked up the rifle of a fallen comrade and took a conspicuous part in repulsing the enemy. After the repulse of the rebels he jumped on top of the breastworks and rushed with the column upon the fleeing enemy. Coming into a conflict with the color bearer he struck him down, but at the same moment was struck by a rebel sword. He fell, holding the flag, and bore the rebel color bearer down with him, capturing the flag." The wound, though two and one-half inches long, was only a flesh wound, the sabre glancing off on the left collar bone. When he recovered consciousness General Logan was standing at his side, while he was resting in the arms of his orderly, L. H. Waggoner, of Leavenworth, who is now president of the Union Labor Council. Both Generals Logan and Howard stated in their official report, that it was the carrying of the message by Major Grebe (bringing a regiment of one thousand cavalrymen with Spencer repeating rifles) that saved the day for the Union troops. For this service he was voted the thanks of congress and the congressional medal of honor. This is the highest honor which can be conferred upon a soldier, and must be won in action for gallantry and the gallantry must be voluntarily performed and of such high degree as to clearly elevate the soldier over the acts of bravery of his comrades.

September 30, 1864, Governor Hall of Missouri commissioned Major Grebe colonel of the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, and he reported for duty at St. Louis, but, the regiment not being ready, he was appointed aide-de-camp on the governor's staff, with the rank of major. While in St. Louis he was one evening attending a theatre as escort to the daughter of a Missouri senator, when a captain in his former regiment insulted the lady. He at once took her home,

returned, found the man, whom he thrashed. For this he was challenged to fight a duel. He accepted the challenge and chose sabres for weapons, as both were cavalry officers. The challenging party, knowing the major's prowess with the sabre, overbid and chose twenty-two calibre revolvers, and thirty yards distance. Major Grebe, recognizing the fact that the captain was determined upon a mortal combat, then exercised his right and chose forty-five calibre revolvers, twelve yards distance, firing until one fell. Captain Hansen fell, shot in the left breast, and Major Grebe was shot through his uniform and waist. Hansen, after an illness of several months, recovered. A court martial followed; all principals, seconds and referee, were cashiered. On account of mitigating circumstances (his military education and service in a country where dueling is permitted and his most distinguished service in behalf of this, to him a foreign country) the court that tried Major Grebe unanimously recommended him for executive clemency, so that his valuable services might be continued, but President Johnson refused to interfere, and thus Major Grebe's military career closed. It was not until recently that the former decision against him was reversed, and he was given an honorable discharge from the army.

In 1865 Major Grebe acted as clerk for the Missouri constitutional convention. Afterward the governor of Missouri appointed him commissioner for that state, to go into the field and collect the soldiers' votes. In December, 1865, he settled in Kansas City, where he engaged in the grocery business. Shortly afterward, while on a hunting trip near Westport, he was waylaid by the James boys (nine against two) and was severely wounded by Jesse James. He had been captain of a posse that took a leading part in restoring order, and by so doing, and by his stanch Republicanism, he secured the animosity of these parties. It is supposed that the robbery was largely the result of the prominent part he took in suppressing disorder and on account of his being a very active Republican. For several years, in addition to the grocery business, he conducted the Grebe Union hotel. In 1887 he bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Leavenworth County, to which he removed and upon which he has since made his home. He is a man highly respected and with many friends throughout the west. In 1867 he married Mrs. Felicite H. (de Padrone) Shannon, widow of John Shannon, and a member of one of the first families of New Orleans. They have a son, William, and a daughter, Antoinette.

The life of Major Grebe presents much that is of interest to the student of mankind. Educated for a military career by the most warlike nation in the world; leaving all that was dear to him to come to this country in its hour of need and peril; offering himself, with his military knowledge, his youth and his fine physique (he was over six feet tall and as straight as the cedars of Lebanon), to help fight the battles of a land foreign to him; assisting through his bravery and impulsive gallantry to gain Union victories; and winning from Generals Logan, Blair and Sherman the testimony that "this country owes him gratitude;" he was nevertheless for years handicapped by a dishonorable discharge from the army for an offence, the omission of which, in the land where he was educated, would have brought him into disgrace. Notwithstanding the realization that he had been wrongly treated, he remained a stanch Republican and a loyal citizen, and there are many who will echo General Sherman's statement, in a letter commenting upon Major Grebe's loyalty: "Your example stands to remotest time as a model of fidelity."

JOHN C. ALEXANDER, a trustee of Tonganoxie Township, is one of the well-known men of his part of Leavenworth County. He arrived in Kansas September 1, 1878, and soon afterward bought one hundred and sixty acres of raw prairie land. Beginning the task of improvement without delay, he soon placed the property in fine condition and made of it the attractive homestead it is to-day. He has made a specialty of raising graded Shorthorn cattle, in which he has been successful, and he has also carried on a large dairy business, selling both

milk and butter. While he has not as much land as when he first came here, that which he owns is under cultivation and its value is considerable. In the main he has been successful, but met with disaster in 1895, when fire caused the entire loss of his farm buildings. These he has since rebuilt, so that his farm presents an appearance of comfort and plenty.

The Alexander family is of Scotch descent. Samuel Alexander, our subject's father, was born in Scotland, and, coming to America, settled in Michigan, where he owned one hundred and twenty acres of land, devoted largely to fruit culture. In early life a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of the party and afterward adhered to its principles. Though reared in the Presbyterian faith, he was a Universalist in belief. He was a student of the Bible and fond of general reading also. By his marriage to Frederica, daughter of John Oatt, of Monroe County, Mich., he had four children, viz.: Margaret, wife of David Kelley, of Monroe County; Lucinda, who married J. K. Bradford, and lives in McLouth, Kans.; Mary E.; and John C., who was born in Monroe County, Mich., in August, 1849. He was educated in grammar and high schools. For two years he clerked in a grocery in Toledo, Ohio, after which he followed the carpenter's trade, but soon returned to Michigan and resumed farm work, with which he had been familiar from childhood. His father died when he was only twelve years old and from that time he was self-supporting. For four years he engaged in general farming and for eight years carried on a dairy business in Toledo, Ohio. From there he came to his present home in Kansas.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Alexander was justice of the peace for fifteen years. November 8, 1897, he was elected township trustee, and he then resigned as justice of the peace in order to devote himself more closely to the trustee's office. In 1898 he was re-elected trustee and is now filling his second term. Since twenty-one years of age he has been a Mason. At Toledo, Ohio, he served as senior deacon and junior warden. He was a charter member of the blue lodge at Tonganoxie and its first senior deacon. He is now connected with Lyra Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at McLouth; also the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is secretary of the Grange in the same village.

December 21, 1878, Mr. Alexander married Ruby L. Muncil, by whom he has four children: Olive N., May Mary, Grace L. and Samuel H. Mrs. Alexander's father, Horace H. Muncil, was a native of Vermont, whence in early manhood he removed to Michigan, and for many years engaged in farming and freighting. From Michigan he moved to Toledo and bought a farm near that city. In 1871 he moved from Ohio to Kansas and bought a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in Leavenworth County, where he carried on farm pursuits. From early manhood he gave his vote to the Democratic candidates. During his residence in Ohio he married Harriet Eggleston, a native of New York. They became the parents of three children, of whom Hanford Muncil and Mrs. Alexander are living.

ALLEN L. WILSON, of Lawrence, was born in Bryan, Williams County, Ohio, July 14, 1869, a son of A. S. and Frances M. (Lindsley) Wilson, natives respectively of New York state and Stryker, Ohio. His father, who for a time carried on a mercantile business in Michigan, enlisted during the Civil war in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and was a member of the squad that captured Jefferson Davis. When the war was over he settled in Ohio and opened a mercantile store in Williams County. At this writing he is a merchant in Toledo, where he has been active in business affairs and also in the Grand Army. He and his wife have only two children, a son and daughter.

After graduating from the high school in Stryker, Ohio, our subject went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he took a course in Eastman's Business College. While in school he became familiar with the painter's trade through working with a cousin who was a painter. On his return from Poughkeepsie he assisted his father for a year and then visited the Pacific coast, returning east as far as Denver, where he engaged

as salesman with F. W. Fuller. A year later he went to Greeley, Colo., where he carried on business as a contracting painter for a year. His next location was in Kansas City, where he secured employment with the Missouri Pacific Railway Company as baggageman between Kansas City and Omaha.

In January, 1896, Mr. Wilson came to Lawrence, where he worked at the painter's trade with A. H. Krause. In the spring of 1898 he bought out his employer and has since continued as a contracting painter and decorator. His trade is the best of the line in the city. Through his efficiency as a business man and his courtesy and honorable dealings with all he has attained a leading place among the decorators and painters of Lawrence, and has met with financial success. His office and shop are at No. 701 Vermont street. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. During his residence in Kansas City he was married there to Miss Ida M. Fenney, who was born in Leavenworth County, Kans., and is a lady of many estimable qualities.

ALEXANDER KIRK. Coming to Leavenworth in the spring of 1864, at the expiration of his term of service in the Civil war, Mr. Kirk has since been identified with the business interests of this city. For a time he was in the employ of Henry & Garrett, and later held a clerkship with their successors, Rohlfing & Co., with whom he remained until 1868. In the spring of 1866 he crossed the plains to Helena, Mont., with a stock of goods, which he sold there, afterward making the return journey by skiff from Fort Benton, a distance of twenty-seven hundred miles. On account of the hostility of the Indians the trip was a dangerous one, and more than once he was fired upon by the savages, but fortunately escaped unhurt. He started in business for himself in 1868 and after five years in one building moved across the street to his present location, Nos. 428-430 Cherokee street. In his store he carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries, making a specialty of the latter, in which he has built up a very large trade.

Mr. Kirk was born in County Down, Ireland, February 28, 1839, the youngest child of David and Jane (Henry) Kirk, natives of Ireland. He was a namesake of his uncle, Alexander Kirk, who came to America in 1848, settling in Pennsylvania, and who, with his two sons, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry at the opening of the Civil war; one of the sons, Capt. Robert Kirk, was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, the father and the other son, David, returning home at the close of the war, and in 1874 removing to Douglas County, Kans., where the father died. Our subject's mother was a daughter of Alexander Henry, a farmer, who brought his family to America in 1849, settling near Princeton, Caldwell County, Ky., where he engaged in farming; he and his wife died when about eighty years of age. Their daughter, Mrs. Kirk, was sixty at the time of her death, having long survived her husband, who died in Ireland in early manhood. Of her five children all but one attained mature years. Jennie and David died in Kentucky, where the younger daughter, Nancy, now makes her home.

When our subject accompanied his mother to America he was ten years of age. The trip on the sailing vessel from Belfast to New York City took forty-seven days. The family settled in Kentucky, where he grew to manhood on a farm with very limited opportunities for an education, as his time was spent principally in the corn field and the tobacco patch. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and was mustered into service as sergeant. His service was principally in Tennessee and Kentucky, where he fought guerillas and bushwhackers. He was mustered out in December, 1863, and honorably discharged. In the spring of 1864 he came to Kansas. Shortly afterward he became a member of Company A, Seventh Kansas Militia, and served during the Price raid. He has always been a Republican in national politics, but in local matters has been independent, voting for the best man for the office in question.

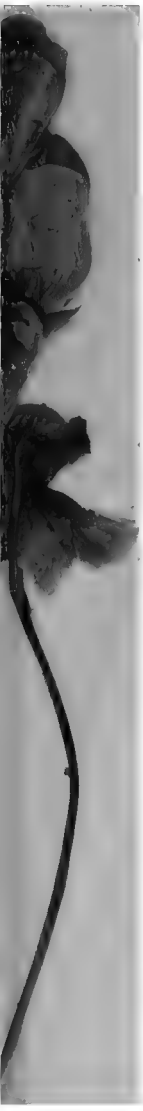
Interested in the Grand Army, he holds membership in Custer Post No. 6. He is identified with the First Presbyterian Church and is one of its elders and an earnest worker in its behalf. Prior to his removal from Kentucky he was married there to Miss Elizabeth J. Maxwell, member of an old family of that state. They became the parents of the following children: Nannie B.; Albert L., who is connected with his father in business; Urey, who died in childhood; Walter A.; and Earl, who died in boyhood.

DANIEL F. HEASTON. Since accepting the position of superintendent of the Douglas County Infirmary Mr. Heaston has given his entire attention to the duties of his office, and has displayed such sagacity and good judgment in his management of affairs that he has won the approval of all. Under his able supervision the property is maintained in first-class condition, and the land plainly shows the oversight of a capable, industrious and energetic man. In fact his service has been so satisfactory that, since coming here in March, 1899, he has been requested by the commissioners to sign a contract for five years as superintendent.

In Harrison County, Ohio, Mr. Heaston was born July 1, 1842, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Fierbaugh) Heaston, of whose seven children he is the sole survivor. His father, a native of Westmoreland, Pa., born March 14, 1809, was a boy of nine years when his parents removed to Harrison County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, married and settled upon a farm. He continued to reside upon the farm where he first settled until the time of his death, in October, 1864. Twice married, by his first wife, who was Mary Norks, he had two sons, Joseph and John. John, who volunteered his services at the opening of the Civil war, and was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Regiment, died at Harper's Ferry of typhoid fever. Joseph enlisted May 8, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Infantry. The second marriage of Joseph Heaston united him with Catherine Fierbaugh, who was born October 12, 1820, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Fierbaugh, natives of Germany. The parents of Mr. Heaston, John and Mary Heaston, were of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock.

During the spring of 1862 our subject enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, but, being under age, his parents refused their consent to his enlistment and brought him back home. However, in the fall he joined the state militia, and May 8, 1864, he, with other members of the state guard, entered the government service, he becoming a member of Company B, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Infantry. He was detailed with his company to guard duty at Fort Simmons. On the 4th of July he was ordered to Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, where for two weeks he and his regiment were surrounded by Hood's forces. Finally Hood withdrew his men and started to make a raid through Pennsylvania, but failed. While the federal soldiers were pursuing Hood Mr. Heaston was stricken with typhoid fever, and was sent to Sandy Hook hospital, but later was transferred to Frederick City, thence to Baltimore and finally to Wheeling, W.Va., and from there sent home on a furlough. After a short time he joined his regiment at Camp Denison, Ohio, but the physician found him still so ill as to be unfit for duty and ordered him home immediately, stating that if he wished to see home at all it would be necessary to go at once. His discharge was sent to him at the time his comrades were discharged.

After some time Mr. Heaston regained his health and was able to resume farming. September 12, 1867, he married Miss Elizabeth Allbaugh, and in the spring of the following year they started for Kansas, arriving in Lawrence on the 14th of April, and going from there to Willow Springs Township, where B. F. Hammill, his brother-in-law, resided. There he visited for a few days, but the next week bought a farm and settled down to agricultural pursuits in Douglas County. In August, 1869, he returned to Ohio and resided in Harrison County until 1876. Losing his wife at this time and his brother-in-law dying in Kansas, he returned to the west,



settled up the estate, and has since made Douglas County his home. By his first marriage he had four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Elmer E., a machinist residing at Wilson, Kans.; Melissa, wife of Isaac A. Fierbaugh, of Oklahoma; and Sarah C., who lives in Falls City, Neb.

October 11, 1877, Mr. Heaston married Miss Maria C. Allbaugh, who died January 9, 1884. Of the two children born of this union one is living, Edmund S., who is with his father. In 1885 our subject was united with Mrs. Susan (Berry) Heaston, by whom he had three children, but only one is living, Mabel I.

Mr. Heaston still owns the farm where he resided until he accepted the position of superintendent of the Douglas County poor farm. He is identified with Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. In religion he is an active worker in the United Brethren Church and has filled the various offices in the congregation. At the time of the erection of the first house of worship of this denomination in Willow Springs Township he was a member of the building committee. For thirteen years he served as supervisor of Willow Springs Township and for seven years he filled with efficiency the office of township clerk.

BENJAMIN F. TRACKWELL is a member of a prominent family of Leavenworth County and has, by his own energetic efforts, gained for himself a position among the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Alexandria Township. He owns the old family homestead, having purchased the interests of the other heirs, and here he was, until recently, engaged in raising high-grade draft and driving horses, but he now gives his attention principally to Shorthorn and Durham cattle. The land is adapted for stock-raising purposes, being both upland and bottom land, while running water adds to the value of the place.

The first of the Trackwell family in America emigrated from England to Georgia. Our subject's grandfather, Joshua Trackwell, who served in the war of 1812, was a farmer in West Virginia. His son, William Trackwell, was born in Monroe County, W. Va., in 1801, and in 1825 became a pioneer of Indiana, settling in Shelby County, and giving his attention to the clearing of his tract of three hundred and twenty acres. After having lived there for many years, in 1857 he sold out and removed to Kansas, which state he had visited the previous year. He bought two hundred and forty acres in Alexandria Township and three hundred and twenty acres in Franklin County. Upon the former land he made his home until he was accidentally killed, in 1860, by the explosion of a boiler in a mill. He was a man who possessed, under all circumstances, the courage of his convictions and stood firmly for any principles which he believed to be right. In politics he voted with the Democrats. Twice married, by his first wife, a Miss McDuffie of Shelby County, Ind., he had five children, namely: Venila, deceased; Rhoda, who lives in Ottawa, Kans.; Joshua, deceased; Lavinia; and Buel, of Tonganoxie, Kans. His second wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Randel, and they had six children, viz.: Mary E., Mrs. Couch, who lives in Washington state; Miranda, deceased; LeRoy, whose sketch appears on another page; Benjamin F., of this sketch; James, who is in California; and Alice, wife of James Warren, of Butte, Mont.

In Shelby County, Ind, the subject of this article was born May 6, 1847. His education was mostly self-acquired. In 1864 he entered the employ of the government in the quartermaster's department, and in 1868-69 he was with General Custer and General Sheridan in the Indian campaign, taking part in one very severe engagement with the Indians, who attempted to capture the train. In 1871 he left the government service and went to Nevada and California. In the former place he was for six years engaged in working in a gold reduction mill. Next he prospected for gold in Oregon and Washington, and also spent one year in farming in the latter state. From there he came to Colorado. In 1879 he engaged in teaming and contracting in Leadville. Three years later he located claims for an eastern company, selecting seventeen lode claims and three hundred acres of placer land near Twin

Lakes, in Lake County. For two years or more he remained with the company as superintendent. Finally he bought the old homestead from the other heirs and has since engaged in the stock business and in farming.

In politics Mr. Trackwell is a Republican in national elections, but in local matters he votes for the best man. Fraternally he is a member of Henry Lodge 190, A. F. & A. M., and in former years was connected with the Patriotic Order Sons of America. He is not a member of any denomination, but attends the Methodist Church. His marriage, September 17, 1888, united him with Cora Kinkaid, of Leavenworth County, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Rice) Kinkaid. Three children were born of their union, namely: Miranda, deceased; Randel L. and Emery Mason.

JOHN A. HENDERSON is one of the well-known business men of Lawrence. He came to this city September 1, 1894, and engaged in the manufacture of paint on contract for the Consolidated Barb Wire Company for this and their Joliet plants, manufacturing at both places and dividing his time between the two. In the spring of 1899 he started in the manufacture of house paints of all kinds, and has since carried on a retail and wholesale business, manufacturing the finest paints on the market and selling at prices that attract buyers. At his shop, No. 619 Massachusetts street, he manufactures Henderson's paints mixed ready for use.

Mr. Henderson was born in Kearney, Clay County, Mo., May 11, 1863, a son of J. B. and Eliza (Pence) Henderson, natives respectively of Kentucky and Missouri. His father accompanied his parents to Clay County, Mo., at an early age and there he engaged in farming for many years, finally retiring from all business cares. He died in Kearney January 21, 1898, at the age of sixty years. During the Civil war he was a member of a Missouri regiment of militia. His wife was a daughter of Adam Pence, who removed from Kentucky to Clay County, Mo., and became one of the most extensive farmers of his section. One of his sons took part in the Mexican war and also served as a captain in the Civil war. Mrs. Eliza Henderson died July 21, 1874. Her three sons and one daughter are still living, John being next to the youngest of these. He was reared on the home farm until fourteen years of age, when he went to Kansas City and secured employment there. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Kansas City Varnish Company and learned the trade of varnish-making. He continued with the company until they retired from business, after which he became connected with the Continental Varnish Company as a varnish-maker, having charge of one of their departments. He became thoroughly familiar with the business, having learned it under D. G. Howey, who had about fifty years of experience as a varnish-maker. During the time he was with the Continental he had charge of their paint manufacturing department and manufactured paint for wire manufacturing. From Kansas City he came to Lawrence, where he has since built up a prosperous business of his own.

Politically Mr. Henderson is a Democrat. An active worker in the Christian Church, he has officiated as a deacon and a member of the board of trustees, contributing both of his time and means to assist in the maintenance of the church. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors and Acacia Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M. During his residence in Kansas City he married there. He and his wife have a daughter, Ruth.

AUGUST BERGER. Through his connection with its agricultural interests Mr. Berger is well known in Stranger Township, Leavenworth County, where for years he was actively engaged in general farming, and where he still lives. For a few years he has not personally engaged in the tilling of the soil, but has relegated the cultivation of the farm to others, while he maintains its supervision. He is an industrious and honorable man and a good type of our German-American citizens. Having spent much of his life in Germany, he is more familiar with its language and more fluent in its use than in the English language.

In Hanover, Germany, where he was born February 5, 1831, Mr. Berger spent his younger years. He is a brother of Henry Berger, represented on another page of this volume. Learning the carpenter's trade in youth, he followed it for years in his native land. At the age of thirty-five he crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, "Leona," landing in New York after a voyage of five weeks. Thence he came direct to Kansas, arriving here in the fall of 1866. Shortly afterward he bought the land where he now resides. His first purchase consisted of forty acres of raw land, on which he built a house and cut the timber. From the first he met with success. By subsequent purchase he now owns two hundred acres. In farming he makes a specialty of raising potatoes, which he sells at a fair profit. He has also raised cattle and hogs for some years. A hard-working, persevering man, he deserves success in his enterprises.

Since coming to this country and becoming a naturalized citizen, Mr. Berger has been allied with the Democratic party. In religion he is of the Lutheran belief. When twenty-eight years of age he married Carolina Schmidt, who was born in Germany and died in Kansas in May, 1894. Of their five children only two are living. Minna is the wife of John Ayres, who is engaged in farming on the home place. Anna married Joseph Eble, also a farmer of this neighborhood.

FRANCIS C. HERR, M. D., of Ottawa, is descended from ancestors who were prominent in the professional circles of Pennsylvania during the early days of its settlement. The Herr family was very prominent in the Swabish precinct in Germany and had its coat-of-arms and other insignia of rank. During the latter part of the seventeenth century some of the name came to the United States and settled at Lampeter, Lancaster County, Pa., where they wielded a large influence in business and church affairs. Francis Herr, who was born in Lancaster County, married a relative of Capt. Jeff Neff, of Civil war fame, and their son, Amos F., was for years a prosperous farmer, actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, but he is now living retired, at his beautiful country place in Lancaster County. In religion he is of the Mennonite faith. Notwithstanding his eighty-two useful years, he has full possession of his faculties and retains his interest in the world of thought and progress. He married Anna, the daughter of Christian Frantz, who was a farmer at Eden, Lancaster County, and descended from an old German family. She is still living and is now seventy-two years of age.

The ten sons and daughters comprising the parental family are as follows: Ida E., who resides in York, Pa.; Francis C.; Homer A., a mechanical engineer living in Philadelphia; Horace N., who died at thirteen years; Mary C. and Anna A., who are living in Lancaster County; Edith, of Waynesboro, Pa.; Lottia, who is with her parents; Harry, a civil engineer in Lancaster; and Willis N., a commercial traveler, living in Strasburg, Lancaster County. The only member of the family not in Pennsylvania is Dr. Herr, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., December 1, 1852, and received his primary education in a private school maintained by Herr Brothers. After spending a year in Lehigh University, in 1875 he became a student in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he took the full course, graduating in 1879, with the degree of M. D. After his graduation he spent a year as interne in the Southwestern hospital of Philadelphia, and then engaged in practice. In 1884 he came west and opened an office in Ottawa, where he has since successfully carried on a general practice. In June, 1897, he was appointed a member of the United States board of pension examiners, and he is now secretary of the board and has his headquarters in the office of the pension examiner. At one time he held the office of city physician. On the Republican ticket, in 1888, he was elected county coroner, and this office he held for one term, after which he declined renomination. His affiliations have always been with the Republican party, whose principles he upholds by his ballot. He is identified with the Kansas State Medical Society and takes an inter-

est in every movement connected with his profession. In religion he is connected with the Episcopal Church and officiates as a vestryman of his congregation. He has held office as examining physician both for the Modern Woodmen and the Woodmen of the World.

In Harrisburg, Pa., Dr. Herr married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Seiler, ex-sheriff of Dauphin County, and a sister of Prof. Jacob Seiler, for years principal of Harrisburg Academy. She was born in Harrisburg and received an excellent education in a private school in that city. The only child of Dr. and Mrs. Herr, Parvin S., died of smallpox in 1895, when eleven years old.

JOHN FRITZEL, who is proprietor of the Jersey dairy in Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, has built up a good business in Lawrence and runs three wagons in this city. He is the owner of eighty-five acres on section 1, most of which is used for pasturage, and he also controls one hundred and sixty acres of rented land. His herd of cattle consists of about one hundred and twenty-five head, all of the best grades, and the milk which he sells has no superior in the market. Besides his cattle he owns about fifty head of hogs. Five wells and one cistern furnish an abundance of water for family use and for the stock. Besides his dairy business he devotes some attention to raising fruit and has an orchard with both large and small fruits and also a vineyard with different varieties of grapes.

Born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 10, 1858, our subject is a son of George and Mary (Weissensee) Fritzel, being the second of five children and the only one now in America. His father served in the war with France, 1870–1871. He was a man of weight in his community. For fifteen years he held office as postmaster, in addition to which he was a large farmer, liveryman and dairyman. When twenty-one years of age our subject came via steamer to America, landing in New York, thence proceeding to Kansas, where he secured employment on a farm, remaining from August to March. He then rented a farm owned by Mr. Anthony, which he cultivated for two years. He then sold his stock and implements and began to work for the seed firm of Barteldis & Co., with whom he remained for six and one-half years. The work, however, proved too confining for him and he was advised to seek other occupation. Not knowing what to turn his hand to, he took a position in the street department of the city and spent some months at that work. Meantime he had bought a house and lot and a few cows, so, upon leaving the city employ he purchased other cows and started in the dairy business. As his trade increased the need of more room caused him to trade his house and lot for part payment on his present place, consisting then of ten acres of land destitute of improvements. Here he began with a house of only two rooms, but to this he afterward added, and now has a comfortable home. From time to time he has put up needed buildings, and now has three large barns. Besides his sixty-five milch cows he has many young cows and calves, and his business is on a prosperous basis.

Fraternally Mr. Fritzel is connected with the Sons of Herman, Turner Society, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Acacia Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M. In religion he is a Lutheran, and in politics independent. August 31, 1879, he married Miss Maggie Snyder, who was born in Germany, but at the time of their marriage was living in Eudora. They have seven children: John, Charles, Mary, Minnie, Josephine, Henry and Arthur.

JACOB WINKELMAN is one of the reliable farmers of Leavenworth County, and for some years has owned and successfully operated a tract of land in Sherman Township. When he began for himself he was entirely without means, but he was energetic and determined, and worked out by the day, carefully hoarding his wages until he had sufficient to invest. He is the owner of sixty-two acres of farm land, and has three blocks of city property that was originally a part of the estate, but has now been laid off in town lots in Linwood.

In Union County, Pa., in 1843, our subject

was born, a son of Frederick and Barbara (Garman) Winkelman. His father, who was born, reared and married in Union County, removed in 1845 to Indiana and settled in Miami County, where he made his home for five years. From there he removed to northern Missouri. During the early days of the settlement of Kansas he came to this state, locating in Cherokee County in 1859 and continuing there for four years. In 1863 he settled in Johnson County, this state, and for several years engaged in farm pursuits there. When seventy years of age he came to Leavenworth County, and two years later died in Lenape. Throughout his entire active life he engaged in farming. His wife died in Johnson County when seventy years of age. They were the parents of five children, namely: Catherine, wife of James Smith, of Davis County, Mo.; John, of Oklahoma; Caroline, who married Wilmer Morse; William, a farmer in Reno, Leavenworth County; and Jacob.

Accompanying his parents in their various removals, our subject came with them to Kansas in 1859 and afterward continued with them until his mother died and his father went to Lenape. He then bought a farm adjoining Linwood, and here he has since devoted his attention to farm work. Being an industrious man, he is meeting with success in the cultivation of his place. He is a member of the Fraternal Aid Association. In 1870 he married Eliza Woolley, and they have five children now living.

LEONARD T. SMITH. Few men who have lived in Leavenworth have won the unqualified esteem and warm friendship of their fellow-citizens to so great a degree as did Mr. Smith. Coupled with acknowledged ability as a business man were traits of character that endeared him to all. He was genial and companionable, a frank and honorable man, whose memory will long be cherished in the city to whose welfare he was so deeply devoted and whose progress he constantly promoted. From the time that he came to Leavenworth until his death he was a leader in movements for the public good. To his public spirit and indomitable energy is the city indebted for its splendid water works, the Soldiers' Home, the Union depot, and the creditable structures erected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. He was the leading spirit in the following enterprises: Missouri River; Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern; Kansas Central and Leavenworth Northern and Southern Railroad Companies (now a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system), the Leavenworth City & Fort Leavenworth Water Company, and the erection of the first bridge across the Missouri at Leavenworth.

A resident of Leavenworth from 1857, Mr. Smith was born in Bethany, Genesee County, N.Y., December 2, 1827. His father, Thomas G., a member of an old family of New England, was born in Connecticut, January 7, 1789, was orphaned at an early age, removed to New York and settled on a farm near Bethany, where he died December 30, 1867, at seventy-nine years of age. He married Anna Burroughs, who was born at Skaneateles, N. Y., and died November 10, 1868, at the age of seventy-three. She was a daughter of Daniel Burroughs, who started the first woolen mills in Skaneateles and was high in the Masonic fraternity. He died when almost ninety years old, and his wife was ninety-four at the time of her death.

After having completed his education in the public schools of Genesee County the subject of this sketch turned his attention to business pursuits. In 1852 he removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., and there engaged in the hotel business for five years, coming thence to Leavenworth in 1857. For three months after the opening of the Planter's Hotel he conducted it for the owners, after which he purchased the property and conducted it successfully for seven years. Afterward, with Alexander Caldwell, he engaged in government contracting and freighting across the plains. He was active in the building of railroads, and assisted in building what is now the Missouri Pacific from Kansas City to Leavenworth and from this point to Atchison. He was also active in the building of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Leavenworth to Holliday. In 1880,

upon the inauguration of the system of water works, he became the head of the enterprise, and continued its proprietor and president of the company until his death. In national politics he adhered to the Democratic party. In response to the urgent solicitation of his many political friends he accepted the nomination and was elected a member of the first legislative assembly held under the state constitutions, but for himself he never sought office, and his only participation in politics was in the interests of friends who were candidates for office. In 1867 he purchased the property where he afterward made his home and where, surrounded by his relatives and friends, many of his happiest hours were spent.

In Bethany, N. Y., November 3, 1853, Mr. Smith married Miss Helen L. Kendall, who was born in that village. Her father, Charles Kendall, a son of Peter Kendall, of Revolutionary connection, was born in Thetford, Vt., in 1799, and engaged in farming at Bethany, where he died at sixty-three years. He was a believer in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church and reared his children in that faith. His wife, Nancy Dodgson Kendall, was born in Gloversville, N. Y.

Mr. Smith died suddenly of heart failure at the Iturbide hotel in the City of Mexico, April 15, 1891. But a few days before a party of friends had joined him, in a contemplated tour of the republic, but the trip was thus suddenly and sadly ended. His remains were conveyed to his former home and placed in the family vault at Mount Muncie. The following editorial, which appeared in the Kansas City *Journal* at the time of his death, shows the esteem in which he was held among the people of this section of country. "Len Smith is dead. Nobody ever knew him as a 'Colonel' or an 'Honorable' or anything else than 'Len,' and that fact tells the whole story. He was one of the most genial, congenial, companionable, frank, manly men we ever knew. He was an active man in all departments of life, but not offensively so in anything. He was often active in politics, but always for some friend, never for himself. He had a business faculty for large affairs, but in everything he undertook advantage to his locality and his neighbors went hand in hand with benefit to himself. He was open-hearted, open-handed, open-minded, one of the salt of the earth to one who knows what that sort of salt means. He died away from his home in a strange country, while engaged in what to him was second-nature work, having others participate in enjoyments and pleasures with himself. He could not enjoy anything alone. He was successful in two things in this life: making himself comfortable in the enjoyment of the good things of living, and in making all who knew him his friends. After all, did not Len Smith live more wisely and to better purpose than if he had been ambitious, for with all his qualities of head and heart he would have succeeded in any pursuit in life he had chosen. With his life work behind him, he cannot but sleep well and wake to continue his genial work 'over there.'"

DR. WM. LEONARD BIRNEY (or Burney), of Rantoul, Franklin County, is the eldest of four children, sons and daughters of Alexander A. Burney (or Birney) and Elizabeth Wakelyn Hall, his first wife. The father was born near Huntsville, Alabama, February 3, 1819. The family came to America in an early day from the north of Ireland, but is of Scottish origin. The mother was born in Kentucky July 18, 1819, the only child by his second wife (Elizabeth Wakelyn), of Mahlon Hall, of that state. Her family is of English and Welsh extraction.

In the year 1835 the parents of the subject of this sketch, then in their youth, found themselves, with their parents, in LaFayette County, Mo., where they were married in 1837. Of this union Dr. Birney was born January 19, 1839. At five years of age his parents began his education. There were no public schools in Missouri then, but there were private schools and competent teachers, and to these they kept him in pretty steady attendance. He does not remember to have ever attended a free school in his life. When he was seven years old he was enrolled in the primary department of the Pleasant Hill

Academy, where he attended until the death of his mother, which occurred February 18, 1848. He was then sent to a select school in Harrisonville for one year. His education was now continued in private schools until the years 1856 and 1857, when he attended the Harrisonville High School.

In the spring of 1855, having an opportunity to "cross the plains" in an easy position and at good wages, he availed himself of it, with the consent of his father, and visited Fort Union, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, etc. On this trip the caravan had some thrilling adventures with the wild Indians, but no blood was shed. About this time, like every third youth of that day, he had a desire to be a lawyer; and the winter of 1857-58 he spent in the law office of the late Wm. McNeil Clough, at Parkville, with the view of getting some notion of the study of the law and of the law business. He was favorably impressed, and determined to prepare himself for law school. To this end he purchased a set of text books and continued the study of law, meantime teaching school during the winters.

The political excitement which had for several years run so high at length brought about a rupture between himself and one of the School Board, which, at the close of his second term, terminated his connection, as teacher, with the district. Young Birney having been brought up a Free Soiler, was opposed to the introduction of slavery into Kansas, and could not refrain from expressing his sentiments upon the questions then agitating the country, and was of course at once classed by the dominant political party as a "negro-worshiping, abolition enemy of our institutions," etc. On more than one occasion did he narrowly escape with his life during these hot discussions. At one time a so-called "Northern Methodist" preacher was forbidden by secessionists to preach in a church which was the joint property of other denominations, and threatened with violence. They (the secessionists) had the key to the church and refused to admit him. Disgusted and indignant at this effort to thwart free speech even in the pulpit, Birney, with one or two friends, waited on the debarred minister and bade him be of good cheer, telling him that a pulpit and a small audience awaited him. They had placed the pulpit and seats at the "Camp-ground," near by, in order, and with a few friends of free speech were resolved to hear the minister preach if he so desired. He accepted the offer, and delivered a most temperate, though pointed and scholarly, discourse, considering the circumstances. This preacher was soon afterwards seized by a mob, and after suffering much personal violence was ordered, on pain of death, to leave the country; and Birney was told that but for his youth and standing in the community the "Committee" would have treated him "to the same dose."

In the fall of 1859, in quest of quiet in which to pursue his studies, he entered the law office of a relative in Otterville, Mo., where he remained until the close of the political campaign of 1860. He would have supported Lincoln if he dared; but did next best, supporting Bell, and taking editorial charge of the paper devoted to that interest. After the election, the vigor of his editorials having attracted the attention of the owners of the Warsaw *Democrat*, he was asked to take charge of that paper. After some negotiations the office was offered to him for sale, and a most unlucky bargain for him was made; and in December, 1860, he took charge of the paper. The Southern States were then in rapid succession seceding from the Union, and the excitement was very great.

Dr. Birney had been brought up a Democrat of the school of Jefferson, Jackson and Benton, and had early adopted the latter as his political preceptor. Hence the idea of a dissolution of the Union was to him the most horrible of political heresies, and secession a crime no less than treason. His editorials were in strict accord with this belief, and in the innocence of unsophisticated youth he published them as fearlessly in the land of the "slickers" as he would if he had been in the heart of Kansas. It was not long, however, before there began to fall upon him a storm of indignation, together with a shower of threatening letters from every part of that wild valley of the Osage. The feeling against him

was much greater than he knew. One day Colonel M. L. Means called him into his office and said: "Birney, I am a friend of yours, and I don't want to see you killed. You seem to have no idea of the danger you are in here. These fellows will kill you as certain as you are standing there, if you continue to write and publish such sentiments as yours. I will admit that you are right—in fact I know you are right—but what does that signify? I tell you, sir, this country is going to —— just as fast as time can carry it, and if you don't stop your cant about the Union you will find yourself some fine morning hanging to a limb, dead! Mark what I tell you. I felt it to be my duty, and I warn you as I would a son." This was not wholly a revelation to the young Unionist, but it was so in part. He had not suspected that he stood in peril of his life. He said to Colonel Means: "You agree that I am right. If I am right I will take the consequences." These were not long delayed. A party of secessionists "waited on him" one evening and told him they had resolved that he should either turn over the paper to its former owners and "go North," or advocate secession. He declined to assent to either proposition. They then ordered the printers to set no more type in the office until further orders. The next morning he found the office in the hands of a lawless mob, styling itself "The Committee." The printers were at work at the cases, and said the paper had "flopped." Of course he took in the situation at a glance. As he returned to his hotel the most unfriendly expressions were made in his hearing. That evening in a room below him he plainly heard men, among whom were several county officers, discussing the question of hanging him. The sheriff said he would willingly tie the rope. But they were not all of one mind. Tom Murray, chief clerk of the house of representatives, was in the crowd, and strenuously opposed molesting him in any way whatever. He urged that Birney had done nothing worse than to exercise the right of every freeman to express his own sentiments; though he admitted the propriety of stopping his utterances in the paper. He said it would be a shame and disgrace to murder a mere boy for so small an offense, though it might not be improper to keep watch over him, and he volunteered to do the watching himself. "Give him a chance," he said, "to collect his accounts and settle up his business." With a heart full of gratitude toward that splendid young fellow did the imperiled object of the fireeater's wrath note that Murray's counsel prevailed. Thus was his business taken from him; and though he was permitted to live, and nominally permitted to collect what was due him, upon his first effort to do so, it was pretended that he was attempting to collect what belonged to another. He was thus forced to abandon all, glad to get away from such persecution. At 8 o'clock on the morning of April 17, 1861, at the front door of the Henry House, where he boarded, he took a stage coach for Lexington, near which place, at his maternal uncle's, he remained until September 1. He then made his way through a country swarming with armed secessionists to Kansas City, and thence to Franklin County, where he remained at his father's until the next year.

In April, 1862, he began to recruit from among the Missouri refugees then in Kansas, a company for the 2nd Batt. Cav. M. S. M. On April 12 he received orders to report with his men, 19 in number, to be mustered in. At the muster the various skeleton companies were consolidated, and there were not commissioned offices enough to go around. Birney was mustered as a First Sergeant, Co. C, Capt. Albert J. Briggs, and served with the company until August 7, when the Governor appointed him a Lieutenant and assigned him to the 22d Infantry Mo. Vols., Col. F. H. Manter. He had but just received his appointment when, while ascending the stairs at his hotel in Kansas City, whither he had gone under orders from Gen. B. F. Loan, he was stricken with a functional disease of the heart, developed by exposure and a severe attack of measels, which he had recently suffered. After an illness of two months, his recovery being but imperfect, on the advice of his physician and friends he abandoned active service, and sought and obtained the appointment of Dep.

Prov. Marshal, 6th Dist. of Mo., and was assigned to Clinton Co. for duty under the Enrollment act, where he remained in the service of the government until the close of the war.

The Missouri State convention having by ordinance vacated all the offices of Clerk of the Circuit Court in the State, empowering the Governor to fill the same by appointment until the next general election, Birney was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Clinton County, May 9, 1865, for an unexpired term of twenty months. December 8, 1865, he issued the first number of the *New Constitution*, a newspaper devoted to the principles of the Republican party; the first paper of that politics ever published in that county. By means of this paper he organized the Republican voters of his county so effectually that they carried the general election of November 3, 1866, the first and only time the Republicans were ever victorious in that county. At that election Birney was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Deeds for four years, from January 1, 1867. At the expiration of his term of office he had already begun the study of medicine. His observations while clerk had disgusted him with the practice of the law. After diligent and conscientious study for several years, he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, in September, 1877, graduating from the same March 5, 1879, with the degree of M. D. Returning to Clinton County he opened an office in Plattsburg, where he practiced his profession for two years. Just before he left there he was chosen professor of anatomy and physiology in Plattsburg College.

In September, 1881, he came to Kansas, and settled in Rantoul, where he has since followed his profession, building up a good practice and gaining a reputation as a progressive, reliable and competent physician. He is a member of the county medical society. With his family he holds membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which he serves as an elder. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, though not a member of a lodge at present, there being no lodge at Rantoul.

The marriage of Dr. Birney, in 1865, united him with Miss Laura E. Maupin, by whom he has two daughters: Leonora W., wife of John W. Rouse; and Ada A. Mrs. Birney was born in Richmond, Missouri, and received a good education in that state. Her father, Nicholas Maupin, was a double cousin of Simeon Maupin, for many years chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia. He was connected with the Washington family and traced his lineage to people of prominence in the pioneer days of America.

ABEL HENSLEY. In point of years of business activity Mr. Hensley is the oldest merchant of Pomona, and he also ranks among the influential citizens of the town. He is the senior member of the mercantile house of A. Hensley & Son, besides which he operates a corn and feed mill, and carries on an exchange bank for the accommodation of his customers and friends. In Pomona Township he owns a farm which he rents. For some years he conducted a tannery and engaged in the manufacture of harness and collars on an extensive scale, and he is now proprietor of a harness shop in Pomona, besides which he carries on a large livery business. In 1896 he erected a business block on Main street, and he has also built several dwellings, stores and a livery barn in this place.

A son of James and Mary (Johnson) Hensley (both of whom died in Illinois) the subject of this sketch was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1847. He grew to manhood on a farm and at an early age became interested in brick manufacturing, in which he engaged for several years. In 1874 he went to Marysville, Nodaway County, Mo., where he engaged in the restaurant business. Two years later he loaded a car of goods, which he shipped to Newton, Kans., and opened a store at Wellington, this state, for a short time selling goods and trading for land and stock. In December of 1876 he came to Pomona, Franklin County, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. L. Hatfield, purchasing a small stock of goods and acting as business manager for the firm. Later the title of the firm was changed to Paul & Hensley, but in 1868 Mr.

Hatfield again became interested in the business, and the firm of Hensley & Hatfield continued until 1893, when Mr. Hensley purchased his partner's interest and carried on the business alone. In 1896 he took his son into partnership, and the two have since continued together, by energy and good judgment adding to their business and establishing an enviable reputation for integrity and fair dealing.

Interested in the political questions of the day, Mr. Hensley adheres to the principles of the Republican party and supports its candidates. Among the local offices he has filled are those of town treasurer and school director, in both of which he worked in the interests of the people of his community. A successful business man, his success is due not to luck, but to steady, persevering industry, and he merits his present prosperity. By his marriage to Matilda J. Sprague he has a son, Frank J. (his partner in business) and a daughter, Rosie E., who is the wife of Hiram O. Bird.

GEORGE H. LINCK, a talented musician of Leavenworth, is the leader of Linck's orchestra, which furnishes the music for the opera house and for the finest parties and cotillions in the city. The orchestra was organized in 1897 under his personal supervision and consists of six pieces; the high reputation gained and the popularity of the orchestra in this part of the state is due entirely to his excellent leadership. He also plays the B flat cornet in the Mascot band, and is engaged as a teacher of violin and harmony, in which he has a growing class.

Mr. Linck was born in Leavenworth August 24, 1874, and is a son of George Linck, of this city. He was educated in the Morris school. From boyhood he has been fond of music and has devoted considerable time to this art. He studied first under Richard Schubert, the then leading musician of Leavenworth. Afterward he was a pupil of Geza von Dome, a celebrated Hungarian musician. When the latter went to Chicago during the World's Fair, Mr. Linck decided to go to Europe, in order that he might have the advantages of musical study under the best masters. In the summer of 1893 he went to Leipsic and entered the Royal Conservatory of Music, where he studied under the celebrated teacher, Robert Bolland. He continued there for some time, devoting himself assiduously to his art and becoming one of its most proficient disciples. When he graduated from that institution, in April, 1896, he stood among the highest in his class in violin, pianoforte and harmony. After traveling in Germany for a short time he returned to America in 1896 and has since made his home in his native city. The attention which for years he has given to his profession and the talent which he possesses in this art combine to place him in a high rank as a musician, and he is considered one of the best teachers of music in his state. For two years he was musical director of the Turner Singing Society. He is identified with St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Leavenworth. His marriage, in this city, August 10, 1898, united him with Miss Alma Retter, who was born in Montana.

STANCE L. MEYERS, who is under sheriff of Leavenworth County, was born in the city of Leavenworth July 16, 1865, and is a descendant of a colonial family of Maryland. His father, John L. Meyers, who was born and reared in Baltimore, and who learned the plasterer's trade in youth, crossed the country to Kansas in 1859, settling in Leavenworth, where he engaged in the wholesale tobacco business, and later in contract plastering. After many years of active connection with the business interests of his town he retired from business cares in 1897, and has since lived quietly, in the enjoyment of those comforts rendered possible by former industry. During the Price raid he served as a member of a Kansas regiment. He married Mary Strobel, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, and at three years of age was brought to America by her parents, settling in Baltimore, where she was reared. At this writing (1899) she is fifty-five years of age, while her husband is seventy-two. The children born of their union are named as follows:

Stance L.; Louis J., who graduated in medicine from a college in St. Louis, returned to Leavenworth and here died; Joseph, who was accidentally drowned in Missouri; Aloysius, who is traveling auditor for the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western Railroad; Frank, who graduated from St. Benedict's, in Atchison, and from St. Meinrad College, in Indiana, and is now priest of a Roman Catholic Church at Mitchell, Ill.; Charles, who resides with his parents; and Minnie, widow of A. W. Brown, of Osage City, Kans.

In the Cathedral parochial school the subject of this sketch received his education. While still very young he worked as a newsboy. In 1878 he became the regular carrier of the Leavenworth *Times*, and after filling that position for two years Colonel Anthony appointed him mailing clerk, and he continued in that capacity until 1883. His next position was that of city circulator of the Leavenworth *Times*, and this position he held until 1887, after which he held a similar place with the Leavenworth *Evening Standard*. October 1, 1897, he resigned the latter position, and January 1, 1898, Sheriff Everhardy appointed him as his deputy, which position he has since efficiently filled, having charge of all of the office work.

The marriage of our subject took place in Leavenworth, October 3, 1887, and united him with Miss Elizabeth Logan, who was born in Fort Leavenworth, and by whom he has a daughter, Irene. Mrs. Meyers is the daughter of P. Logan, one of the territorial settlers of Kansas, who came here in the government employ and was for a time a soldier in the regular army.

Active in politics, our subject is a well-known Democrat of Leavenworth County. At different times he has been secretary of the county and city central committees, and has also filled the position of treasurer in the same. He has been a delegate to county and state conventions of his party and has taken a warm interest in all matters pertaining to the Democracy. Fraternally he is connected with the Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Cathedral and a contributor to its work. A member of the Catholic Knights of America, he is president of the Kansas branch of the order, and has also served as supreme delegate from Kansas to the national convention of the organization.

JOHN Z. CLARK, proprietor of the Ottawa steam laundry, secretary and manager of the Chautauqua Assembly, and former postmaster of Ottawa, has made this city his home since 1878. He was born in Cambridge, Ohio, February 14, 1851, a son of John L. and Margaret (McCartney) Clark. On the paternal side he descends from an Irishman who migrated to Pennsylvania during the latter part of the seventeenth century. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, went to Ohio at an early age and there learned the miller's trade. In 1851 he settled in Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., where he improved a farm and continued to reside until his death, in 1893. His wife, who was a native of the north of Ireland, accompanied her parents to Ohio in girlhood and died in Illinois in 1897. In her family there were seven sons and two daughters, of whom all are living except two sons. Capt. William H. Clark, who enlisted in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, at the opening of the Civil war, was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and for meritorious conduct was promoted to the rank of captain in June, 1864, serving until May, 1866; in 1868 he settled in Ottawa, where he has since been an influential member of the bar and for a time served in the state legislature. The remaining members of the family are: Henry, of Biggsville, Ill.; Nancy, who lives in Monmouth; Mrs. Elizabeth Drennan, of Armour, Neb.; David M., a business man of Chicago; John Z.; and James H., a merchant of Greeley, Colo. The deceased sons are Andrew W., who died in Monmouth, and Robert N., who died in Denver, Colo.

The education of our subject was obtained in public schools and Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Burlington, Iowa. Owing to ill health, in 1876 he traveled in the mountains of the west. In 1878 he came to Ottawa and became a member of the firm of Clark Brothers, dealers in books and stationery, with an office on

Main street. In the fall of 1889 President Harrison appointed him postmaster at Ottawa, which office he held until the fall of 1894. He then bought a steam laundry plant, which he remodeled and enlarged, and from that time he has successfully conducted a laundry business. In December, 1897, he moved to the brick building at No. 113 South Main street, and refitted and enlarged the plant which now has a capacity equal to many in large metropolitan cities. In the fall of 1898 he was elected secretary of the Chautauqua Assembly, which he has since managed, and in connection with the same he publishes the *Assembly Herald.* The Chautauqua Assembly is one of the most elevating and helpful enterprises ever inaugurated in Ottawa. Forest park is utilized for assembly grounds and every effort is made to provide the best talent and most uplifting associations for the Chautauqua conventions.

Politically Mr. Clark is a Republican. He is a ruling elder in the United Presbyterian Church and an active factor in the progress of its work. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights and Ladies of Security. In Ottawa occurred his marriage to Miss Carrie L. Webb, who was born in Pennsylvania and came west with her father, Stephen E. Webb, a railroad engineer now residing in this city. They have three children, Edith, Gertrude and Margaret.

LEWIS F. KNAPP. Since establishing his home upon his present farm Mr. Knapp has become known as one of the enterprising farmers of Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County. The property which he owns comprises one hundred and seventy-five acres, upon which he is engaged in the raising of cereals (with a specialty of wheat) and at the same time he carries on a stock business. As a farmer he is meeting with success, and, having devoted his active life to this occupation, is familiar with every detail connected with agriculture.

The subject of this sketch is a son of Adam Knapp and was born January 5, 1856, upon the farm now occupied by his brother, Thomas H., to whose sketch the reader is referred for the family history. Lewis was educated in the common schools and at an early age became familiar with farm work. Being reared upon a farm, it was natural that he should select agriculture for his calling in life. He began farming for himself when he was twenty-one years of age. With money he had saved, in 1883 he purchased the place where he has since engaged in stock-raising and general farming.

The marriage of Mr. Knapp took place October 28, 1878, and united him with Miss Amanda Maget. The children born of their union are named as follows: Barbara E., Albert M., Nora E., Lewis F., Jr., Walter W. and Ethel Irene. The family are highly respected by their acquaintances. While Mr. Knapp has given his attention quite closely to his farm work, he nevertheless keeps posted concerning matters that affect the public welfare, and is especially interested in everything that will advance the farming interests of Leavenworth County. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket. Mrs. Knapp is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN W. LOAR. There are few of those now living in Leavenworth whose advent in this city antedated that of Mr. Loar. It was in 1853 that he crossed from Missouri to Kansas and settled near what is now Leavenworth. He took up a quarter-section of land on the Delaware reservation, this land being the northwest quarter of section 22, township 9, range 22, property now occupied by M. M. Jewett. At once he began the improvement of farming land, and in time he transformed the place into one of the best improved in the neighborhood. In connection with the raising of cereals he engaged in the stock business, and the grade of horses raised on his place was so high that he won many prizes in state and county fairs and was considered one of the best exhibitors of stock in the state. In 1896 he bought a home in the city, where he lived retired, except for such duties as are connected with the supervision of his moneyed and property interests. At this writing he is living on his farm.

The Loar family originated in Germany and was

early represented in Maryland, whence later generations removed to Ohio and Kentucky. Our subject's father, Nathan Loar, had four brothers who served in the war of 1812. He married Mary Taylor, and afterward they moved to Hampshire County, W. Va., settling there in 1816, when their son, John W., was four years of age. The latter afterward received common school advantages. When of age he went back to his birthplace in Ohio, and there remained for seven years, engaged in contracting in brick and stone-mason work. In 1840 he moved to Boone County, Ky., where he followed his trade for several years, meantime making his home in Florence, where he erected a residence. In that town he also carried on a mercantile business. In 1851 he removed to St. Joe, Mo., and two years later came to Kansas, where he has since resided. On his farm he engaged in raising horses, cattle and mules; he is known as the best judge of horseflesh in the state. During the Civil war he rented his farm and moved into Leavenworth, while he began to take contracts with the government to furnish horses and mules for Forts Leavenworth and Scott. While the exact number of horses he sold to the government cannot be estimated, it is probable there were about two thousand. In 1865 he built a fine brick residence on his farm and afterward made his home there until he returned to Leavenworth in 1896. He is the owner of a number of business and residence lots in the city and also has fifteen acres within the limits; he also owns claims in different parts of the state.

At the time of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Canadian boundary line, he volunteered for service in the regular army. In politics he is a Democrat and takes an interest in local affairs. For several years he served on the school board of district No. 8. In 1857, having been ordered by the court to open a road through his farm, he built the territorial road between Leavenworth and Lawrence. While his membership is in the Christian Church, other religious movements have also felt the impetus of his aid and generosity, and progressive enterprises have been aided by him to the extent of his ability. In 1849 he married Lucinda, daughter of Joseph Hoskins, of Ohio; she was an estimable lady, and her death, February 24, 1895, was a heavy bereavement to her husband, to whose welfare she had been affectionately devoted during their long married life.

MAJ. ROBERT C. CAMPBELL, a resident of Ottawa and the owner of Riley Medium No. 2150, record 2:10½, one of the finest-bred horses in Kansas, was born on the Susquehanna River, near Milton, Union County, Pa., a son of William and Hannah (Parks) Campbell, natives respectively of Scotland and Pennsylvania. When his father was about one year old the grandfather, William Campbell, Sr., brought the family to America and afterward spent two years in New York, thence going to Union County, Pa., and settling on a farm. In addition to agricultural pursuits William Campbell, Jr., also engaged in lumbering. He died in Union County when sixty-three years of age, and his wife died in the same county. Of their six children three sons are now living, one of whom, John, is a lumberman on the Susquehanna River. William, who is also a farmer and lumberman in Union County, enlisted in the Union army when a mere lad, and was made captain of a company in the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he served until he was wounded and captured by the Confederates; afterwards he was confined in Libby prison for one year.

On the farm where he was born May 13, 1845, the subject of this sketch passed his years of early boyhood. At the age of thirteen he went to make his home with an uncle, Judge James Parks, of Fremont County, who was then serving as sheriff. In youth he learned the carpenter's trade and followed that occupation. At the first call for volunteers he determined to enlist in the Union service. In April, 1861, he was made a musician in Company D, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and was sent to the south, serving until the order was issued to muster out all regimental bands, and he was honorably discharged in 1862. He then became second lieutenant of Company K, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, in

which he remained for six months, meantime engaging at Cumberland Gap and in other southern battles. He was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring of 1864. His next enlistment was in Company D, Thirteenth Ohio Veterans' Corps, of which he was second lieutenant until honorably discharged, in August, 1865. He was present at the battles of Cold Harbor, Whitehouse Landing, City Point, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, took part in the siege of Petersburg and the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse. He was wounded at Dinwiddie Courthouse while making a charge; his horse slipped in a sandhole and threw him, afterward falling upon him, and while he lay there the whole brigade passed over him. When he recovered consciousness he insisted on accompanying the troops in the charge, but the injury was such a serious one that it crippled him for life. He was wounded also by a sabre cut in the hand and bullet in the leg. For meritorious service he was made captain and then major, in command of the battalion, and was finally mustered out with the rank of major. After the war closed he served as provost-marshal in Powhattan County, Va. He was honorably discharged in Columbus, Ohio.

From the time of his discharge until 1870 Major Campbell engaged in the livery business in Oxford. He then came to Ottawa, Kans., where he has since been proprietor of a livery and has engaged in raising standard-bred horses. He is also president and manager of the Pharmacist mine in the Cripple Creek district.

For some years Major Campbell was superintendent of the Driving Park Association. From the start of the Franklin County Fair Association he was interested in it and served as an officer until recently. He is connected with George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G. A. R.; Ottawa Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M. In religious belief he is a Methodist. Politically he always supports Republican principles. For four years he served as councilman for the first ward and he has also been a member of the school board. His first wife was Helen M. Bard, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, and died in Ottawa, Kans., in January, 1896. The children born of their union are named as follows: Frank E., who is in Texas; Mrs. Mary M. Giller, of Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Ida O. Luce, of Kansas City; and Mrs. Lola M. Jones, wife of A. D. Jones, of Colorado Springs, Colo. The second marriage of Major Campbell took place in Mishawaha, Ind., and united him with Mrs. Ella M. (Laidlaw) Mason, a native of that state.

Among the horses now owned by Major Campbell is Icarus, by Onward, first dam by Dictator. In his stable at No. 113 West Second street he also has Riley Medium, a dark brown horse, fifteen and three-fourths hands high, bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, at Lexington, Ky.; sired by Happy Medium No. 400, he sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian No. 10, first dam, Maud R., by Mambrino Patchen, by Mambrino Chief. Riley Medium is the sire of Bob Riley 2:10, Kate Medium 2:10¼, and other horses that have made records for speed. He is a horse of beautiful conformation and great strength and is one of the finest of the sons of Happy Medium, which has to his credit ninety-three trotters, the fastest being Nancy Hanks 2:04, besides six pacers, the fastest of which is Riley Medium.

JOHN McCORMICK, a pioneer of '58 in Leavenworth, was born in County Longford, Ireland, June 24, 1832, a son of Andrew and Margaret (Trimble) McCormick, also natives of that county. His father, who followed farming, died at seventy years of age, while his mother, daughter of Thomas Trimble, died in early womanhood. In the family there were two sons and two daughters, all of whom came to America and three are living. John was a youth of seventeen years when he crossed the ocean from Liverpool on the sailing-vessel "Susan Lord," which anchored in New Orleans after a voyage of seven weeks and three days. He remained in that city for a month and then came up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Cincinnati, where he remained about eight years, meantime learning the bricklayer's trade. He then went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade.

In April, 1858, Mr. McCormick came to Leavenworth. Soon he found employment at his trade. For seven years he was employed as foreman for others. In 1873 he began contracting for himself, and two years later started a brick yard in the west part of the town. Since then he has engaged in contracting and building. He owns a yard of six acres, containing an abundance of good clay, and here he manufactures a good quality of brick. He has had the contracts for some of the most substantial public buildings and private residences in Leavenworth, among them those for the large cathedral school, the Catholic orphan asylum, the Sacred Heart Church, the colored Catholic Church, Peter Everhardy's residence and store, Dr. Thomas' building, Cribbs block, Chrismeyer building, two buildings for O'Rourke and two for Erhart, also a number of buildings at the Soldiers' Home and the fort. He built the residence which he owns, at No. 819 North Sixth street.

March 7, 1859, at Davenport, Iowa, Mr. McCormick married Margaret, daughter of James McCormick, both natives of Ireland. Her father, who was a farmer, brought his family to the United States in 1836 and settled in Monmouth County, N. J. When sixty-two years of age he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of the Twenty-ninth New Jersey Infantry, in which he served for nine months. Three days after he was honorably discharged he again enlisted and returned to the front, serving about two years. He was wounded in the battle on the James and was sent to a hospital in Washington, where he died from the effects of his wounds. His wife was Mary Farrell, a native of Ireland, and who died in New Jersey. Their six children attained years of maturity and all but one are still living, Mrs. McCormick being next to the oldest. She was reared in New Jersey and received such advantages as district schools afforded. By her marriage to our subject there have been born six children now living, namely: Mary J., a sister in Mount St. Mary's convent; Annie and Richard, of Leavenworth; Margaret and Louise, who are married and live in this city; and William, now in Alaska.

Politically Mr. McCormick has always been a Democrat. He has rendered acceptable service on city and county committees and has attended county and state conventions of his party. From 1887 to 1895 he represented the fourth ward in the city council, and during his term of office many improvements were made that greatly promoted the welfare of the city. For one term he was a member of the board of county commissioners. He is connected with the cathedral and is also a member of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of which he has been treasurer for some time.

HENRY G. VAN NESTE. In spite of the fact that his residence in Kansas covers only a brief period, Mr. Van Neste has already gained an assured standing among the stockmen of Leavenworth County. He resides in Reno Township, upon what was formerly known as the C. J. Buckingham farm, where he has eight hundred acres of land. While to some extent he engages in general farming, his specialty is the buying and selling of stock, and he usually keeps on hand from five to six hundred head, many of which are Polled-Angus cattle, and he also has a number of fine horses. As a stock-dealer he is a careful, judicious buyer, and closely watches the markets in his sales, so that he is establishing a profitable business.

As the name indicates, the Van Neste family is of Holland-Dutch extraction. They emigrated to America in an early day and one of the family was the first white child born on the present site of New York City. George H. Van Neste, who was a native of the Mohawk Valley, removed to Illinois in 1854 and became a leading farmer of Iroquois. He is now retired from active cares and makes his home in Onarga, Ill. A man of local prominence, he has held the various township offices and has contributed largely toward the development of the resources of his county. He married Emily J. Shottenkirk, who died at the old homestead in 1870; they became the parents of six children, four of whom are living, namely: Anna F., wife of J. F. Schmeltzer, of Manteno, Ill.; Charles E., a farmer and stock-

man of Brewster, Neb.; Nellie, wife of E. J. Viall, of Manteno, Ill.; and Henry G. The last-named was born in Iroquois County, Ill., in 1866, and was educated in Grand Prairie Seminary and Onarga Commercial College.

From an early age Mr. Van Neste was interested in agriculture. He bought his father's homestead and there engaged in raising stock and cereals until December, 1897, when he removed to Kansas and established his home on the farm where he now lives. While in Illinois he was an active worker in the Republican party in his locality and aided much in promoting local enterprises. Nor has he been less interested in township and county matters in his new home. At this writing he is serving as committeeman for Reno Township. He became a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in his native county, and in the lodge of the latter order he passed all of the chairs. He is not identified with any denomination, but is a Methodist in doctrine and faith. In 1889 he married Dora, daughter of William B. Crider, of Illinois. They are the parents of four children: George Crider, Charles Foster, Nellie and Zebulon.

HUBERT KNIPE. Among those from other countries who have long been identified with the business interests of Leavenworth, and who have labored to develop the commercial welfare of the city, mention belongs to the subject of this sketch, a pioneer of '56. He was one of those brave men who, at the first call for volunteers during the Civil war, enlisted in the Union service, and marching to the front, fought for the stars and stripes on many a bloody battlefield. By his valiant service he earned recognition as a true citizen of his adopted country.

Mr. Knipe was born in Cappelen, Rhine Province, Prussia, April 17, 1845, a son of Dennis and Margaret (Krohn) Knipe, natives of the same place as himself. His maternal grandfather, Andrew Krohn, was a soldier in the Napoleonic wars and afterward carried on a bakery business in his home town. Dennis Knipe, who was a farmer by occupation, crossed the ocean in 1852 and settled on a farm near Weston, Mo. Two years later his family joined him there. In 1856 he brought them to Leavenworth, where he participated in the troubles of border warfare. During the Civil war he was a member of Company B, Eighth Kansas Infantry, in which he remained for two years, and was finally discharged on account of physical disability. He was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death, in 1879. His wife is still living, and makes her home with her only living child, Hubert.

When the family came to America Mr. Knipe was a boy of nine years. The voyage from Havre to New Orleans on the sailer "Saxony" consumed sixty-one days. From New Orleans the family proceeded on the steamer "Michigan" up to Cairo; there the ice was so thick and dangerous that passengers were transferred to a wharf boat, which, burning, caused the loss of all of their property. They came up the Missouri River to Weston, where the father met them. From the farm there they removed to Leavenworth May 1, 1856.

September 12, 1861, the name of Hubert Knipe was enrolled as a member of Company B, Eighth Kansas Infantry, which was stationed at Leavenworth for six months and then joined Buell's army in the south. He took part in the battle of Perryville, after which he was under Rosecrans at Stone River, Chickamauga and Chattanooga. At the last-named place he was wounded, November 25, 1863, being shot through the right hip. He fell on the field and was picked up by two Confederate prisoners. Unconscious, he was taken to the hospital at Chattanooga, and there he lay for a month. When at last he left the hospital he was obliged to use crutches. Returning to Leavenworth, he remained here until April, 1864, when he was transferred to Company F, Sixth Regiment, Veterans' Reserve Corps, and was stationed at Washington for three months. At the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged, September 13, 1864.

On returning to Leavenworth Mr. Knipe se-

cured employment as clerk in a grocery. In 1870 he opened a store on the corner of Sixth and Miami streets, and here he has since engaged in the grocery business, having built on this corner the store which he occupies, and also four residences, besides building in other parts of the city. He is a believer in Republican principles and votes the regular party ticket. Custer Post No. 6, G. A. R., numbers him among its members. Fraternally he is connected with Hiram Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M.; Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., of which he is treasurer, and also belongs to the encampment. His marriage in Leavenworth united him with Miss Sybilla Hensler, who was born in Baden, Germany, a daughter of Bernhart Hensler, who brought the family to Leavenworth in 1865 and engaged in the merchant tailoring business here. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Knipe are as follows: Hubert, Jr., a grocer in Chicago; Margaret, at home; Henry C., who assists his father in business; Edith, Nellie and Benjamin H., at home.

HON. ACHILLES B. WADE, deceased, came to what is now Douglas County in March, 1854, before the Shawnee treaty had been ratified, and was one of the very earliest white settlers in this section of the state. He was born in Franklin County, Mo., in June, 1829, a son of John and Mary Wade, natives of Kentucky, but for years residents of Missouri, where they died. He was the fifth among eleven children and was reared upon the home farm. At the discovery of gold in California he determined to seek his fortune in the great west. Accordingly he crossed the plains, overland, with an ox-team. As he passed through Kansas he noted with admiration the fertile soil and broad prairies, but the Indians were in possession, and settlement was, therefore, impossible. He proceeded on his journey and was gone two years, returning to Missouri and settling upon a farm. However, he did not feel contented there, and again started westward. With a cousin, Mr. Kaufman, he engaged in surveying the country and arriving at Blue Mound they struck for claims. The cousin staked a claim on what is now Massachusetts street, Lawrence, while Mr. Wade put his stake down about one-quarter of a mile away, in what is now West Lawrence. There he broke the soil, planted a crop and engaged in farming for one season. Meantime he built the first log house in Lawrence. After a year he and his cousin sold out to the Lawrence Town Company and settled two miles northwest of the present site of Lawrence. His second claim was for one hundred and sixty acres, but the adjoining claims overlapped his so that he had only one hundred and twenty acres. There he built a large brick house, a substantial barn and other farm buildings, and placed the land under cultivation, making of it one of the finest farms for miles around. He continued to reside on the same place until 1890, when he rented the farm and located at No. 1910 Haskell street, where he had fifteen acres of fruit land. During the Price raid he enlisted in the Kansas militia and started for the front with his command, but was severely injured by being thrown from his horse and was obliged to return home. During the early days he was sheriff of Douglas County and he was also a member of the first territorial legislature. For many years he served as a member of the school board and his helpful suggestions were of the greatest value in promoting the welfare of the schools. As a citizen he was progressive and public-spirited. His long-time associates in Douglas County tested him by the varying vicissitudes of many years, and had reason to know the manner of man he was, the strength of his friendship, the generosity of his nature, the integrity of his purpose, and the sincerity of his life. It was, therefore, with a feeling of personal loss and bereavement that news was received of his death, at his home in Lawrence, October 6, 1891. His passing from earth deprived the city of one who had from earliest days been devoted to its welfare and interested in its prosperity.

In Franklin County, Mo., February 10, 1847, Mr. Wade married Miss Nancy Davidson, who was born March 13, 1828, in Lancaster County, Ky., a daughter of Jordan and Sarah (Naylor) Davidson, natives respectively of Kentucky and

Virginia. Her grandfather, Jesse Davidson, a native of Virginia, was a pioneer farmer of Kentucky, from which state her father moved to Franklin County, Mo., and engaged not only in farming, but also in carpentering and building. In 1855 he came to Kansas and took a claim four miles from the home of his son-in-law, continuing on the farm until he died. His wife, who was a daughter of Thomas Naylor, a native of Virginia, spent her last years in the home of her daughter, where she died. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom attained mature years, but only two are now living. Three of the sons took part in the Civil war as members of a Kansas regiment, while four of Mr. Wade's brothers also served in the Federal army. Like her husband, Mrs. Wade has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination since childhood and is now identified with the First Church in Lawrence. She was eight years of age when her parents moved from Kentucky to Missouri, and in the latter state she passed the years of girlhood. Since the death of her husband she has superintended their property and maintained a general oversight of their interests. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in childhood, and Nancy at the age of sixteen. Four are living, viz.: Mrs. Mary Mitchell, who graduated from Lane University and is now living in Rockford, Ill.; Mrs. Dora Garrett, a graduate of the University of Kansas, and now residing on the home farm near Lawrence; Edward, of Kansas City, Mo.; and Franklin, who is proprietor and manager of a theatrical company.

F. C. SCHULTE, a successful business man of Leavenworth, has been at the head of a retail grocery since January, 1889, when he bought the business with which he has since been identified. A stanch Republican in politics, Mr. Schulte has served as delegate to local and state conventions and has been a member of the county committee, also chairman of the city central and county central committees. In 1893 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to represent the third ward in the city council. Two years later he was re-elected, serving from April, 1893, to April, 1897. During his connection with the council he was active on different committees, and for one year served as chairman on the ways and means committee. While he was a member of the council the bridge across the Missouri River and terminal improvements were built, the electric street railway franchise was granted and the road completed.

Mr. Schulte was born in Westphalia, Germany, January 2, 1865. He was the first of the family to come to America, and crossed from Hamburg to New York in September, 1882. For two years he remained in New York, where he was employed as a clerk in a grocery. In 1884 he came to Leavenworth and secured employment with Rohlfing & Co., with whom he continued until he returned on a visit to Germany. He was married in Leavenworth to Sophia, daughter of Christian Meyer, who settled in this city in territorial days and engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Meyer died in 1887 and two years later Mr. Schulte bought the grocery business which he had established.

DUDLEY H. WIGGIN, a retired dairyman of Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, was born in Carroll County, N. H., April 21, 1832, a son of Mark Wiggin, also a native of New Hampshire. His paternal grandfather was one of three brothers who emigrated from England and settled in the northeastern part of our country. While he was the owner of a farm, Mark Wiggin gave his attention principally to the mason's trade and was known as one of the best workmen in his locality. In religion he was a Congregationalist, and, in politics, favored the Democratic party. He died in 1847, one year before his wife's death. Of their six children two died in infancy, Mark in 1880, and George about 1875. Hannah P., who is eighty-two years of age, and our subject are the sole survivors.

In boyhood our subject had few advantages. He attended school only eight weeks out of the entire year. At the age of seventeen he went to Salem, Mass., and learned the trade of bricklayer and plasterer, which he followed in that city

for a year. Later he went to Boston, and while holding a responsible position there, as foreman of twenty men, he determined to go further west, believing the change would be beneficial to him financially. Accordingly he removed to Cincinnati. For a few months he was employed on the fast mail train between Cincinnati and Columbus, but, owing to an injury to his eyes, he was obliged to resign the position and resume his trade. He went to Lafayette, Ind., and from there, in 1856, removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where, and in Salem, Iowa, he spent two years at his trade.

During the spring of 1858 Mr. Wiggin came to Lawrence, Kans. Two months later he went to Kansas City, and there he followed his trade until the fall of 1861, when he again came to Kansas. After a year upon a farm he settled in Lawrence, where he built up a good trade in his chosen occupation. Many of the principal buildings of early days were erected under his supervision, and some of them still stand on Massachusetts street; he also built many of the residences of those days. He was near the city at the time of the Quantrell raid, but escaped. With a partner, in 1873, he went to the Sac and Fox agency, where he built many of the government buildings. With others, he was interested in erecting $40,000 worth of buildings at the Cherokee agency. When that work was completed he returned to Lawrence. Owing to poor eyesight he was obliged to give up his trade, and he then started in the dairy business. However, his eyes constantly grew worse, and he became threatened with the entire loss of sight. At that time, in 1877, he went to Iowa and took a course of hygiene treatment, a strict diet being rigidly adhered to. While this treatment caused a loss of flesh, it saved his eyesight, and when he returned home after four months his eyes had materially improved.

In 1882 Mr. Wiggin bought the Worden farm on the California road, where his son now resides. This he carried on, with the assistance of his sons, until 1892, when the property was divided, and his son, Frank, has since conducted the place. He is now living retired, on a farm of fifteen acres, which he bought in 1868. The house has been enlarged and various improvements made, so that his home is a comfortable one. Its location, one mile west of Lawrence, is convenient. Here for some years he carried on a dairy business, and when he closed out he had about sixty head of cows, besides young stock. He was one of the incorporators of the creamery and is now a stockholder in the same. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont and he has since voted the Republican ticket at all elections. He is a member of the Methodist Church, with which his family is also identified.

The marriage of Mr. Wiggin, in Kansas City, April 22, 1859, united him with Priscilla Baker, a native of Uniontown, Pa. They have five children: Frank D., who was born June 7, 1860, and is engaged in the dairy business; Ida Belle, who was born September 14, 1862, and is the wife of J. R. Plasket, a farmer of this township; Bert, who was born June 3, 1865, and is now engaged in the stock business; Henry C., who was born October 11, 1868, and is now living in Michigan; and Alfred, who was born January 14, 1875, and is now connected with Wilder & Co., in Lawrence.

HON. CHARLES H. TUCKER, clerk of the district court, is one of the leading Republicans of Lawrence. For twenty years or more he has been a member of the county Republican committee, of which he has served both as chairman and secretary, having held the latter position as early as 1878. Frequently he has been a delegate to the state convention of his party, where his intelligence and judgment have been helpful in the settlement of important decisions. The offices to which he has been elected have been filled with accuracy and faithfulness, thus winning for him the confidence of the people.

Born in County Cornwall, England, May 6, 1857, the subject of this sketch was thirteen years of age when he came to America, settling in Lawrence in September, 1870. Here he spent a year in the public school and was employed by M. Newmark & Co., for two years. From 1875 to 1890 he was engaged in the produce commis-

sion business in Lawrence, the firm of Andrews & Tucker having a store on Massachusetts, and dealing in Colorado and California fruits. In 1890 he became clerk to the county treasurer, J. C. Walton, remaining with his successor, A. L. Cox, and at the same time for four years he was city assessor. In the fall of 1894 he was nominated to represent the fourteenth (now the thirteenth) district in the legislature and was elected by the largest majority ever given any candidate for this position in the district. During the session of 1895 he was a member of the ways and means committee and aided in securing appropriations for the University of Kansas, also assisted in securing the election of United States Senator Baker. In 1896 he was elected clerk of the district court by a large majority and took office in January, 1897. The following year he was re-elected by an increased majority, to serve until January, 1901.

In this city Mr. Tucker married Miss Jessie Flinn, who is a graduate of the high school and also attended the university. They have four children, Oliver Cromwell, George William, Dorothy and John H. In religion Mr. Tucker adheres to the faith of his father, who was a Methodist minister. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights and Ladies of Security; is past officer in the Modern Woodmen lodge, and past master workman in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has also been a representative to the grand lodge.

BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS. The pioneers of Leavenworth County will always be held in grateful remembrance. The hardships and privations that they endured in the early days of the settlement this county are being recognized now more than ever before, as the results of their labors are every year becoming more apparent. Among these early settlers prominent mention belongs to Benjamin F. Edwards, of Kickapoo Township. In the spring of 1855 he crossed over from Missouri to Kansas and preempted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres where he now lives. Building a cabin, for two years or more he kept "bachelor's hall." As the years passed by he made valuable improvements on the place. At the same time he added to it until at this writing there are three hundred and sixty acres in the farm. He has engaged in general farm pursuits and in the stock business, making a specialty of raising Poland-China hogs.

In Washington County, Tenn., in 1829, our subject was born, a son of John and Sarah (Hopkins) Edwards. His paternal great-grandfather, Abel Edwards, emigrated from England to America prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Virginia, from which state he enlisted in the colonial army. When the war closed he removed to Washington County, Tenn., and took up large tracts of land. About the same time his brother, John, settled in eastern Kentucky. Thomas, son of Abel Edwards, was born in Virginia, but spent his life principally in Tennessee, where he died in 1850. His son, John, was born in Tennessee in 1800, and was a lifelong resident of Washington County, where he owned five thousand acres of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. His stock grazed for miles in the mountains, and proved a profitable source of revenue. During the Florida war he was captain of a Tennessee state company that served under General Jackson. Active as a Whig in local politics, he held a number of offices, among them those of deputy sheriff and justice of the peace. During the war his sympathies were strongly with the Union, and he was killed by Rebel soldiers at his home in 1864. His body was laid to rest on the sixty-fourth anniversary of his birth.

The wife of Capt. John Edwards was born in Alabama and was a granddaughter of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Benjamin P. Hopkins, her father, was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under Anthony Wayne. She died at the home of her son, our subject, in 1888, when eighty-one years of age. Her nine children who attained maturity were named as follows: William, of Martinsville, Ind.; Nancy E., deceased; Benjamin F.; Thomas, who lost his life at Stone River, while serving in the Union army; Mrs. Rebecca Rickman, of Nebraska; John, who was a captain in the

Third North Carolina Infantry during the Civil war and is now living in Rush County, Kans.; Samuel A., of Carroll County, Mo., who was a soldier in the Confederate army during part of the war; Sarah, Mrs. Henry Simons; and Zachary T., living in Chautauqua County, Kans.

When eighteen years of age our subject volunteered for service in the Mexican war, and served until the close of the conflict, when he was transferred to the regular army. During the five years of his service he was stationed in different parts of New Mexico and Colorado and assisted in defending the western settlers from the depredations of the Pawnee Indians. More than once the Indians attacked him and their arrows found lodgment in his clothes. He was mustered out August 20, 1852, at Fort Leavenworth. After a short visit to his old home he started for California, but on reaching Missouri settled in Buchanan County and engaged in farming there. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Kansas, where he has since built up a fine farm and become a prosperous agriculturist. Before his marriage, for two years he taught school during the winter months and farmed in summer.

In politics Mr. Edwards is a Republican. For four years he held the office of deputy sheriff and he has also filled a number of township offices. In 1876 he was his party's candidate for the legislature, but was defeated. In the exciting times before the Civil war he was outspoken in his support of the free-state movement, and his frankness brought upon him the enmity of pro-slavery men. More than once his life was in great danger on account of his opposition to slavery, but, while he was aware of his peril, he refused to become silently acquiescent to southern sympathizers. A brave, outspoken man, he feared neither friend or foe. During the war he was a member of Company A, Seventeenth Kansas Infantry, and also acted as recruiting officer for the Seventh and Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry. Among the engagements in which he bore a part were those at Westport, Mo., Mine Creek and Newtonia. He was slightly wounded at Westport, and, while in the Seventh, was disabled by the kick of a horse. He is a member of Custer Post No. 6, G. A. R. In Kickapoo Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a member, he has passed all of the chairs.

The marriage of Mr. Edwards, in 1857, united him with Sarah Jane Dooley, of Platte County, Mo. They have ten children, namely: Sarah, who married Joseph Cleavinger; Alice, wife of O. T. Sprong; John, a farmer; William Grant, who resides with his parents; Albert M., a farmer of Leavenworth County; Ida, Mrs. John Sprong; Agnes, wife of George H. Faulkner; Benjamin F., Jr.; Myrtle and Lyman. The family attend the Christian Church.

LANSING VAN VOORHIS, a farmer of Douglas County, came to Kansas in 1880, hoping that the climate might prove advantageous to his health, which had been injured by his service in the Civil war. Purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of his present farm in Wakarusa Township he has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits. At the time of his settlement here thirty acres of the farm were still covered with timber, and no improvements had been made in any portion of the property. At once he set about the task of clearing the land and preparing it for cultivation. The work required constant effort and untiring labor, but it was not done in vain, for he now has a valuable homestead. He erected a residence and barn, built fences, set out an orchard, and in 1890 built a tenant house. All the conveniences of a modern farm may now be found on the place. Besides his agricultural interests he was for some time connected with the Soldiers' Home at Dodge City, Kans. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the board of managers and later was chosen president of the board, while for six months he also acted as commandant of the home, which at the time had between four and five hundred inmates.

Maj. Rowe Van Voorhis, who founded this family in America, came from Holland in 1663 and settled in Fishkill, N. Y., afterward taking an active part in the early wars of the country. His descendants served in the Revolution and other

wars. They were people of prominence and held positions of trust in New York and other states. Our subject's grandfather, Court Van Voorhis, a farmer, was one of the early settlers of Otsego County, N. Y., where his second son, James, was a farmer, an active worker in the Whig party and the incumbent of local offices. By the latter's marriage to Jane Magee ten children were born, nine of whom attained maturity, viz.: Caroline, deceased; Leroy, who lives at Templeton, S. Dak.; Abraham, formerly a physician, now deceased; Edelmer, a farmer in Orleans County, N. Y.; Adoniram, who died in boyhood; Lansing, our subject, who was born in Otsego County, N. Y., January 14, 1839; Maribah, Cora and Adelaide. Our subject's great-grandfather on the maternal side established the Magee family in America and taught the first English school in Albany, N. Y. His son, John Magee, our subject's grandfather, enlisted at sixteen years in the Revolutionary war, and after its close settled on a farm in Otsego County.

When nineteen years of age our subject commenced to teach school, which occupation he followed at intervals until he was thirty-six. He remained in New York state until his removal to Kansas. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the Third New York Cavalry, being a raw recruit in an old regiment inured to hard marches and fatiguing experiences. This was the regiment which led the charge at Richmond and gained fame on many a bloody battlefield. His service, however, was principally in vidette duty. Since the organization of the Grand Army he has been identified with it. In politics a Democrat, he has served as delegate to many conventions. Although his locality is Republican, the influence of his personality was sufficient to secure his election to the office of justice of the peace. He is interested in the work of the Baptist Church and during much of the time since he came west he has taught the Bible class. He is connected with the Sons of the Revolution and served as vice-president of the state branch in his congressional district.

By his marriage to Electa Jane Brown, which was solemnized in New York March 7, 1861, he has three daughters. Lena A. is the wife of Olin Templin, one of the faculty of the University of Kansas; both are graduates of this university and after their marriage spent two years in study in Germany. The second daughter, Cora A., resides with her parents. The youngest, Myrtie M., is the wife of B. M. Gregory, who is a farmer in Wakarusa Township, also an active politician, and at one time served as clerk of the district court.

ALBERT C. SHINN. The farm and stock interests of Franklin County have an influential and prosperous representative in Mr. Shinn, a well-known resident of Hayes Township. Shortly after the close of the Civil war, in which he served with faithfulness, he came to Kansas for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for a home. In March, 1866, he took up one hundred and sixty acres in Hayes Township. The land was then raw and unbroken. He set about the task of improving the place, which he placed under good cultivation. From time to time he added to it until he now owns five hundred acres, all in one body. Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and standard-bred horses may be seen upon his farm, with descendants that have records between 2:16 and 2:14.

Born in Harrison County, W. Va., October 12, 1842, Mr. Shinn is a son of John K. and Tabitha (Ogden) Shinn, and was one of twelve children, of whom three sons are in Kansas. His father, a native of Harrison County, engaged in farming there, but in 1848 removed to Illinois, of which he was a pioneer. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. When our subject was twenty years old, in 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, which was assigned to the army of the Potomac, and after it was veteranized the regiment was ordered to the department of the Mississippi. His service was such as to reflect credit upon his valor and his patriotism. Since the war he has been identified with the Grand Army.

In political matters Mr. Shinn stands by himself, not adhering to the lines of any party, but

believing firmly in the declaration of independence, the principles of abolition and the free coinage of silver. To the last-named cause he has given thought, time and attention. Fond of reading and having a good library, he has kept well posted concerning the issues which the people confront, and has never idly drifted with the tide of public opinion, but has been an original thinker. Since the American bimetallic union was organized in 1889 he has been one of its active members, and he is still connected with its national committee. He was one of the Weaver electors and his name appeared on the Alliance state ticket in 1890. His influence has been felt in his community in the promotion of local enterprises and the increased prosperity of this locality. During the existence of the Grange and the Alliance he bore prominent parts in both.

October 7, 1865, Mr. Shinn married Frances E. Bride, of Illinois. They are the parents of five children, namely: Tabitha Eveline, wife of O. E. Haley; Esther A., who married John M. Conard; Phoebe Clara, Mrs. W. A. Rodgers; Jacob Elwin, of Linn County, who has built up a business in abstracts of title; and Clay Bride, at home.

WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, who came to Lawrence in 1879, has since made his home in this city. In that year he invented, patented and copyrighted Williams' perfection tailor system of dress-cutting, and since then he has added new features and made many improvements, which also have been copyrighted. This system he has introduced all over the United States and Canada, and even into South Africa and parts of Europe. He is a man of inventive genius and hence is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to invention and discovery. Since settling in Kansas he has given some attention to stock-raising. He owns a farm of four hundred acres in Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, nine miles southwest of Lawrence, on the old Washington creek bottom. This property he has improved by substantial buildings and on it he has engaged in raising Hereford cattle and other fine stock. He also owns a farm near Lawrence and considerable property in the city. A director in the old Douglas County Bank, when it was merged into the Lawrence National Bank he remained on the directorate of the latter institution.

In Swansea, Glamorganshire, South Wales, our subject was born July 22, 1848, and was one of five children, of whom two besides himself are living: Mrs. Elizabeth E. Button, of Hastings, Neb., and Daniel T. (a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war), of Morris, Ill. The father, William, son of William, Sr., was born near Cardiff, South Wales, and was employed on the butte docks in his native town. In 1850 he brought his family to America, settling at Morris, Grundy County, Ill., where he engaged in contracting and building until his death, in 1865. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Williams, who was a shoe manufacturer at Merthyr-Tydvil, South Wales. She was born there and died in Morris, Ill., in 1884, at seventy-four years of age. Though bearing the same family name, she was not related to the gentleman whose wife she became.

When two years of age our subject was brought by his parents to America on a sailing-vessel, "James Wright," which spent six weeks and two days between Liverpool and New York. He was educated in Mount Morris Seminary and in the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., and paid his own expenses partly by teaching school. Upon leaving the normal he secured employment as traveling salesman, and for several years followed this vocation, his route being in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. Since then he has made Lawrence his home, and has been connected with the business and agricultural interests of Douglas County. He is a member of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. In politics he is a Republican. For two terms he served in the city council from the second ward; and was chairman of the committee on city property and enthusiastically in favor of the plan of placing a fountain in the city park. He is treasurer of the board of trustees of the Method-

ist Episcopal Church and served upon the building committee at the time of the erection of the new church.

In Wilmington, Will County, Ill., February 3, 1872, Mr. Williams married Miss Martha A. Stowell, who was born in that county; she is a daughter of Charles Stowell, a farmer, who was somewhat versed in law and was called upon to serve for several years as justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of three children, namely: Arthur R., who graduated from the department of law, University of Kansas, in 1899; Roger M., a student in the high school; and Rolland R.

CHARLES F. AVENARIUS. The name of this family was originally Haverman, but about four hundred years ago, in the time of Luther, a learned professor of Leipsic changed it to the Latin language, the Haver becoming Avena, to which was added the Latin terminal "ius." Under the Latin name his descendants have since been known. Ernst Phillip Avenarius was born in Dietz-Nassau, Germany, and was educated for the medical profession in his native land, after which he engaged in practice at Dinxperlo, Holland. Next in line of descent was Dr. Bernard T. Avenarius, who was born in Dinxperlo, Gelderland, Holland, in 1777, and married Hendrina Luimes. G. B. Avenarius was born in 1818 in Dinxperlo and in boyhood learned the baker's trade. In 1864 he brought his family to America, and the following year settled in Waupun, Wis., where he carried on the Exchange hotel. In 1870 he came to Kansas and took up a homestead and pre-emption claim near Tescott, Ottawa County, to which he afterward added, becoming the owner of about two sections of land, where he carried on a cattle and sheep business. Now retired from active cares he is making his home with his son, the subject of this sketch. For two terms he served as justice of the peace. In religion he is a Lutheran. He married Antoinetta Kaiser, who was born in Amsterdam, Holland, a daughter of Heinrich Kaiser, and died in Tescott, Ottawa County, March 31, 1894. There were in the family nine children, all but two of whom attained mature years and six are now living. The oldest son, Benhard T., died in Topeka, Kans. Mrs. Boland lives in Claflin, Kans.; Henry J., in Catherin, Colo.; Charles F.; Mrs. Thompson makes her home in Tescott, Kans.; Gerrit A. is a photographer in Ellsworth, this state; and Mrs. Allet Needham lives in Catherin, Colo.

The third of the sons, our subject, was born in Gelderland, Holland, September 15, 1854. In 1864, with the others of the family, he left Rotterdam for London by steamer, and from London crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, which arrived in New York after a voyage of six weeks. In the spring of 1865 he accompanied his parents to Waupun, Wis., where he attended school. In the fall of 1870 the family came overland to Kansas, spending six weeks on the road and buying a herd of cattle near St. Joe, Mo. He at once began to assist in herding the cattle, in which business he continued until 1881. He then engaged in the livery business at Ellsworth. In March, 1884, he came to Ottawa, and entered the employ of R. C. Campbell, with whom he continued for eighteen months, after which he spent a similar period with William B. Kiler. The latter was burned out in June, 1887, and shortly afterward the firm of Kiler & Avenarius was formed and bought a livery barn on Second and Hickory streets. After eight months Mr. Avenarius sold out to Mr. Kiler and bought the old Mammoth, which he carried on for a short time. Next he bought the Cannon Ball stables, in which he had worked for $12 a month on coming to Ottawa. On buying this property, in the spring of 1896, he moved his rolling stock here, refitted and painted the barn, and made it the finest in the city. He is well posted concerning horses and has some fine ones in his barn. Among them is South Side Medium, Reg. No. 31284, who won the three-year-old trot of Franklin County, and made a trial record of 2:28 at that age, also won second premium at Moberly, Mo., in the stallion roadster class, over a field of ten stallions of all ages, and has taken the first premium for best stallion roadster at the Frank-

lin County fair ever since he was six months old, also took first premium in Miami County in 1898. This stallion is a brown roan, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs one thousand and one hundred pounds. Without doubt no finer stallion has ever been brought to this section His pedigree is as follows: Happy Heir, bred by B. J. Tracy, of Lexington, Ky., sire of fifteen stallions with fine records for speed; and Amorette, registered in the great brood mare list; Happy Heir sired by Happy Medium (sire of Nancy Hanks), dam Heiress; Happy Medium sired by Hambletonian, sired by Abdallah, by Mambrino. The pedigree is not only noted for speed, but also for size, soundness, high breeding and other valuable qualities. Among the other horses owned by Mr. Avenarius are Sunshine Wilkes by Favorite Wilkes; and Croppy P., Reg. No. 16364, which has a colt, Cannon Ball Medium, sired by South Side Medium, and the finest colt in the city.

Politically Mr. Avenarius is a Democrat and a member of the county committee of his party. He is connected with the Knights of Pythias. October 3, 1886, at Tescott, Kans., he married Miss Anna B. Zaugg, who was born in Berne, Switzerland, and accompanied a brother to Kansas. She is a member of the Lutheran Church, to which Mr. Avenarius contributes. They have one child, Lena A.

JACOB RODENHAUS, who has been identified with the history of Kansas since 1856, was born in Marburg, Kur-Hessen, Germany, January 20, 1833, a son of John and Margarita (Peters) Rodenhaus, also natives of Kur-Hessen. His father, who was the son of a soldier in the Napoleonic wars, engaged in farm pursuits in his native place until he died. In the family there were six children who attained years of maturity and four of these are now living, one son being in South Dakota. The subject of this sketch was reared in Marburg and received his education in a gymnasium. In 1852 he went to Liverpool, where he embarked on a sailing vessel, and after twenty-three days he arrived in New York. Going to New Bremen, Ohio, he joined an uncle, Mr. Metz, and afterward clerked in a general store there. In 1855 he went to Dayton, Ohio, where he worked in a grocery for a year.

May, 1856, found Mr. Rodenhaus in Kansas, desirous to do his part toward making it a free state. From Kansas City he came to Leavenworth, thence went to the border counties and spent six months trying to get hold of land, returning to Ohio in the fall. The spring of 1857 found him again in Leavenworth, where he was employed as a waiter in the Planters' hotel, kept by McCarthy & McMecken, remaining in that position until Smith & Rice bought the hotel. He then went to the Osaukee land sale and bought one hundred and sixty acres, which he sold seven days afterward at a profit of $150. Then, in company with a man from Iowa, he traveled by team through Kansas, and in Anderson County, near Greeley, took up one hundred and sixty acres of land. In company with six men he located claims and then sold them. Mount Gilead, one-half mile from Greeley, was occupied by General Blount. The men located claims around Shannon City (now Garrett) and sold them at good prices in the fall. Going to Lecompton in the fall, Mr. Rodenhaus pre-empted his land with a land warrant and engaged with Hoyt in selling land warrants. Next returning to Leavenworth, he stopped at the Mansion house, the headquarters of General Lane, and whose proprietor was a Mr. Perry, a radical Abolitionist. In 1858 he voted at polls on the corner of Shawnee and Main streets. This was the most exciting election he ever experienced. The climax between the free-state and pro-slavery parties had been reached, and, to keep the peace, the town had been placed under the protection of the military from the fort. The election brought victory to the free-state party, but did not end the disturbances between the two factions, trouble continuing until the war closed. During the existence of the Union League Mr. Rodenhaus was one of its members, under Colonel Clough.

About the time of purchasing one hundred and twenty acres in Johnson County and one hundred and sixty acres in Pottawatomie County, Mr.

Rodenhaus also opened a cigar store on Second street, between Delaware and Shawnee, in Leavenworth. In 1859 and 1860 he clerked in the Leavenworth house on Cherokee street, after which he conducted a billiard hall on Delaware street for two years. When the war broke out he bought for $175 a tract of eighty acres of land, near Olathe, from Captain Kimball, who raised a company of volunteers with the money he received; this property he afterward sold at a good profit. In 1863 he occupied what afterward became the county poor farm. In 1864 he was proprietor of a restaurant on Delaware street, between Second and Third. After nine months in that business he started a store on the corner of Lawrence street and Pennsylvania avenue, and this, in 1874, he sold to Gus Schmeckel, who had been his clerk for years. In 1871 he visited his relatives and friends in Germany, and in 1875 took a trip to California. For nine months in 1876 he engaged in the hide business, and in the fall of 1877 he became interested in the pork-packing business with William Wettig.

At the time of the Deadwood excitement, in 1877, Mr. Rodenhaus shipped his pork to that place, taking it by rail to Cheyenne (by way of Denver), and thence by team three hundred and twenty-five miles to Deadwood. From 1877 to 1885 he was in partnership with his brother in a store, but in the latter year sold out to his brother and started in the cattle business in South Dakota, having as partners Messrs. Herman, Lange, Stein and Pryzbylowicz. At the same time he engaged in mining and in buying and selling farms and town property. Every year he spent several months in Deadwood. This trip he made by stage from Cheyenne, Sidney and Fort Pierre, and later, via railroad, over the Elkhorn and the Burlington & Missouri. These long trips on stage coaches were not only tedious, but even dangerous, owing to the number of robbers who laid in wait for the coaches. However, only once was the coach in which Mr. Rodenhaus traveled held up by road "agents." At that time there were nine passengers, but the men had been shrewd enough to bring with them only enough money to pay for their meals, so the robbers secured nothing from them. However, the only lady passenger in the party had $250 which she was bringing with her from California and this money they secured.

The possessions of Mr. Rodenhaus include farms in Delaware and High Prairie Townships, residence property in Leavenworth, a store building in Deadwood and a farm near that town, also stock in the Leavenworth Mutual Building & Loan Association. He was also a stockholder in the German Bank and the Plummer Evaporating Company, which are now out of existence, and German Building Verein Association. In Leavenworth he married Miss Gertrude Feldhausen, who was born in Germany, and accompanied her parents to America, settling first in Green Bay, Wis. Their union has resulted in the birth of seven children, viz.: Mrs. Minnie Sutorius, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Annie Schmeckel, of Leavenworth; Jacob H., who is a conductor on the city street railroad; Mrs. Lottie Mueller, of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Frances Sutorius, of Omaha; Mrs. Etta Armstead, of Leavenworth; and Eugene, now at school in St. Louis.

In early life Mr. Rodenhaus was a Whig. After he came to Kansas he was a free-state Republican, and he is proud of the fact that he has voted for every Republican presidential candidate from the time he had a right to vote up to the present time. From 1883 to 1894, with the exception of two years, he was city assessor. In 1894, on the Republican ticket, he was elected county commissioner for the second district, and served from January, 1895, to January, 1898, being chairman of the committees and the most active member of the board. At the same time he was a commissioner of the poor for the city. He is a director of the Sick Relief Society, financial secretary and trustee of the Turn Verein, a past grand officer in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for twenty years a member of the volunteer fire company of Leavenworth, of which he served during part of the time as secretary. In the early days of his residence in the west he belonged to a military company under Captain Zesh, and was orderly sergeant, under Captain Mehle, at the time the company took part in the

march against Price, he being assigned with Battery A and three cannons, to Shawneetown. His long and intimate connection with the history of Leavenworth entitles him to rank among its foremost and honored pioneers, to whose self-sacrificing efforts the present generation owes a debt of gratitude that can never be paid. He has proved himself a loyal citizen of his adopted country, and is one of the most patriotic citizens of the great commonwealth of Kansas.

ELI J. WHERRY, a farmer of Eudora Township, Douglas County, residing at No. 1040 Vermont street, Lawrence, was born in Washington County, Pa., March 1, 1844, a son of James and Catherine (Patterson) Wherry, natives of the same county. The Wherry family originated in Wales, but several generations resided in Switzerland, from which country one of the name emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war, becoming one of the earliest settlers of Washington County. In the latter county, John, a son of the emigrant, was born, reared, married and engaged in farm pursuits until his death. James, who was a son of John Wherry, spent his entire life on a farm which was one of the largest in the county and which he successfully cultivated. During the existence of the Whig party he supported its principles and after its disintegration he became a Republican. Though active in politics he never aspired to office. His death occurred when he was seventy years of age, and his wife passed away in 1894, at the old homestead, where some of the family still live. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are still living.

The third son of the family was Eli J., the subject of this sketch. He received such advantages as common schools afforded. At the age of twenty-one he came west to Kansas and settled in Douglas County, first following the carpenter's trade in Eudora. In 1867 he moved to Johnson County and purchased a tract of land, upon which he made his home for twenty years. In 1887 he came to Lawrence in order that his children might enjoy the splendid educational advantages which this city affords. He still owns two hundred and forty acres in Johnson County, and one hundred and sixty-two acres in Douglas County, and gives his attention closely to the supervision of his properties and the raising of stock. At one time he was a Republican, but now he is active in the Prohibition party and works earnestly in behalf of the temperance cause. During almost the entire period of his residence in Kansas he has served as a member of the school board. Besides his property in this state he is the owner of real estate in Chillicothe, Mo. He was one of the organizers of the Eudora Creamery Company. Both he and his family are active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he also contributes to other worthy movements for the benefit of religion, education or morality. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

December 1, 1864, Mr. Wherry married Frances A., daughter of Henry Weaver, to whom reference is made in the sketch of John F. Weaver. Their union has been blessed by five children, named as follows: Jennie, who is the wife of Charles Jewett; Curtis A., a practicing physician of Ogden, Utah; Stiles W., who is a dental graduate and now practices his profession in Ogden; Arthur C., a graduate of Lawrence high school; and Linley P., the two last named being still with their parents.

HON. JOHN H. HARRISON, probate judge of Franklin County, was born near Ladoga, Montgomery County, Ind., February 22, 1830, a son of Robert and Mary (Hammer) Harrison, natives of North Carolina. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Harrison, was born in North Carolina, of English descent, and belonged to a prominent Quaker family of the south. The maternal grandfather, Isaac Hammer, was also identified with the Society of Friends in North Carolina and was a farmer by occupation.

Near Guilford Courthouse, in Randolph County, N. C., Robert Harrison was born in 1786. At twenty-one years of age he removed to Ohio and

settled near Dayton, where he engaged in farming. Next he went to Indiana, where he cultivated a farm and also followed the cooper's trade. When a young man he took part in the war of 1812. He was a Baptist in religious belief and a man of philanthropic spirit and kind heart. He died in 1839, and was long survived by his wife, who passed away in 1875. They were the parents of six children, namely: Allen, who is living in Montgomery County, Ind.; Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin, who died in Indiana; Mrs. Cortney Hostetter, who died in Indiana; Mrs. Sarah Brookshire, who resides in that state; Robert, who died at twenty-seven years; and John H. The last-named was reared on the home farm, and attended a subscription school held in a log building, with slab benches, puncheon floor, and a writing desk that ran along the side of the wall. It was in such a school as this that he taught for a time. He possessed ability as a mechanic and early worked at that occupation, later devoting himself especially to carpentering. It was his custom to go into the woods, hew the timber, haul it to the saw-mill, then take the lumber and use it in the construction of bridges, barns, etc.

Coming to Kansas in 1869 Mr. Harrison bought a farm five miles south of Wellsville, and the next year he located his family there. For a time he devoted himself exclusively to the cultivation of his farm of three hundred and twenty acres, and in a few years he bought other farm property. After some time he resumed contracting and building, and soon became known as an expert in this business. On the People's party ticket, in 1894, he was nominated for probate judge, but was defeated by one hundred and fifty votes. Two years later he was again the nominee of the Populists and fusion Democrats, and this time he was elected by a majority of almost four hundred. In 1898 he was again nominated and elected, his term to expire January, 1901. He has bought property in Ottawa, where he expects to make his permanent home.

In Indiana Miss Nancy Wilson, daughter of Henry Wilson, became the wife of Mr. Harrison. She was born in Kentucky and died in Indiana, leaving six children, namely: Mrs. Lucy Gregg, of Kansas City; Mrs. Sarah Davis, of Wellsville, Kans.; Robert, who occupies the old home farm; Allen, who is in Van Buren, Ark.; Oliver, a contractor and builder in Wellsville; and Eva, Mrs. Binford, of Kansas City. The second wife of Mr. Harrison was Mrs. Martha E. Lamb, and was born in Illinois, but at the time of their marriage was living in Wellsville.

During his residence in Indiana Judge Harrison served as justice of the peace for four years. For one term he was mayor of Wellsville, for many years served as town clerk, member of the school board and clerk of the same. In former years he was very prominent in the Grange. In 1873 he was elected, on the Grange ticket, to the state legislature and served for one term, during which time he was a member of various committees and assisted in electing ex-Governor Harvey to the United States senate. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GEORGE E. McGILL, who has made his home in Leavenworth since 1865 and is one of the enterprising business men of this city, was born near Toronto, Canada, July 11, 1840, a son of John and Mary Ann (Learnad) McGill. His paternal grandfather, George McGill, a jeweler by trade, served for a time as sheriff of his native town of Paisley, but during the weaver's rebellion, in 1814, he emigrated to America, settling in Canada and starting in the jewelry business in Oshawa. Fraternally he was an active Mason. He had several brothers who were officers in the British army and all, upon retiring from the service, settled in Canada, receiving grants to large tracts of land that are still in possession of the family. At the time the family crossed the ocean John McGill was a child of six years, and he afterward made his home in Canada, where he followed the carpenter's trade. His last years were spent upon a farm and there he died at eighty-three. His wife, who was also eighty-three at the time of her death, was born in New Hampshire, member of an old Revolutionary family. Six children were born to their union, and all but one are now living.

When a youth of eighteen the subject of this sketch began to teach school. In 1859 he went to Boston, where he graduated from a commercial college, and afterward for one year he studied medicine in McGill University under his uncle, Dr. William McGill. In 1863 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Massachusetts Infantry, but was rejected. Two years later he came to Leavenworth, where he engaged in the practice of medicine for three years, and afterward traveled for a Leavenworth firm, later being commercial traveler for H. W. King & Co., of Chicago. He traveled for various firms for fifteen years, his territory comprising Kansas, western Missouri and southern Nebraska. In 1886 he retired from the road and began to raise Jersey cattle, also engaged in the breeding of roadsters. He has since given considerable attention to this business, and has bred some Wilkes and Hambletonian standards which have been sold at high prices. He now has a dairy, with nearly forty milch cows, and also owns a number of fine horses, with good records. His farm of seven acres is situated in the city, on Limit and Maple avenue, and he also rents land adjoining. In the fall of 1897 he became interested in the improvement of real estate, and, with Mr. Jameson, has since had charge of all the additions to the town. His office is at No. 116 South Fifth street.

Politically a Republican, on this ticket Mr. McGill was elected to the city council from the sixth ward and served for one term. During that time he was a member of the committees on streets and grades, and fire department, also chairman of the committee on public improvements, and private secretary to Mayor Hook.

In Leavenworth occurred the marriage of Mr. McGill to Miss Mary E. Riley, who was born in Springfield, Ill., and came to Kansas during territorial days. Two sons were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. McGill. The older, John Franklin McGill, M. D., is a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College, class of 1888, and is engaged in practice at Galena, Kans. The younger son, D. Wallace McGill, is a graduate of the Kansas Conservatory of Music, in which he is now professor of musical composition and theory, also instructor in psychology. He is also a graduate of the Blind Institute at Kansas City. For the last three years he has been recording secretary of the National Association for the Higher Education of the Blind. Possessing a gifted mind, broadened by study and observation, he is a young man of prominence, whose prospects for the future are the brightest. As a public lecturer his services have been in demand in various parts of the state.

JOHN M. CONARD, an enterprising stockman of Hayes Township, Franklin County, was born in La Salle County, Ill., January 24, 1867. His father, William Conard, a native of Ohio, was taken to Illinois at the age of two years, and was reared and educated there. Entering active life as a stock-raiser, he soon met with gratifying success in this industry, and also engaged in selling and shipping stock as well. For some years he has been to a large degree retired from active labors. He is an influential citizen of La Salle County, where he is living in quiet retirement from the busy cares of life. In political matters he formerly advocated Republican principles, but in more recent years he has been in sympathy with Democratic principles in national issues. Frequently he has been selected to serve in local offices of trust, among his most important positions being that of county commissioner, which he filled for many terms. During the Civil war he was a stanch patriot. In 1862 he enlisted in an Illinois infantry regiment, in which he continued until the close of the war. Twice, during engagements, he was wounded, but neither time seriously. By his marriage to Sarah Dominy he had five children, of whom John is the eldest and the only one in Kansas.

The education of our subject was obtained in grammar and high schools and the college at Streator, Ill. Until twenty-one years of age he was with his father in the stock business, after which he came to Kansas. With his father as partner he bought eight hundred and fifty acres, partly in Hayes and partly in Ottawa Townships, Franklin County. At the time of settling here he gave his attention wholly to raising farm pro-

duce, but later he became interested in the stock business. In 1890 he bought his father's interest in the property and has since been sole owner and proprietor. In 1893 he leased the farm and moved to Ottawa, where he lived for six years. In 1899 he erected on his farm a residence of pressed brick and frame, 58x36, which, with its stained shingle trimmings and fine interior equipments, is one of the finest farm houses in eastern Kansas. It is presided over with graceful dignity by his wife, Esther A., daughter of Albert C. Shinn, a lady of education, whose position in social circles is the highest. They were married January 21, 1891, and are the parents of a daughter, Alberta B.

While Mr. Conard has never cared to identify himself with public affairs, he is well informed concerning all subjects brought before the people to be solved and in his sympathies is a strong Democrat.

THOMAS W. HARRISON, a veteran of the Civil war, came to Kansas in 1866 and purchased his present farm in Harrison Township, Franklin County, since which time he has given his attention to transforming its one hundred and sixty acres from raw prairie to a well-improved estate. For some years he has filled the office of township trustee and he has also served as a school director. He is a charter member of the Grange in his township and takes a warm interest in all matters pertaining to the stock interests of his locality.

A son of Wilson L. and Mary (Goodbar) Harrison, our subject was born in Porter County, Ind., March 31, 1844. His father, a native of Shelby County, Ky., moved to Indiana in 1828, settling first in Montgomery County and afterward following the tanner's trade in different parts of the state, being for several years in Russellville, Putnam County. In 1866 he came to Kansas and settled on the Ottawa Indian reservation, purchasing land south of Ottawa, where he followed farm pursuits during the remainder of his life. In 1871, with another gentleman, he petitioned the board of county commissioners to divide the Ottawa reservation and organize the southern half in a new township. The division was finally made and the township was named Harrison in his honor. He held several local offices, such as trustee and member of the school board. His death occurred in 1893, when he was eighty-one years of age.

Joshua Harrison, our subject's grandfather, moved from Shelby County, Ky., to Montgomery County, Ind., in 1828, and there he spent the balance of his life. He was an early settler of the county, among whose farmers he occupied a high position. During the war of 1812 he enlisted in the army and was assigned to service on the frontier. He died when ninety-three years of age. The family of which he was a member was represented among the pioneers of Kentucky and its members were people of unusual ability and intelligence. He was an own cousin of Gen. William Henry Harrison.

The mother of our subject was born near Wheeling, in Hancock County, W. Va., and was a daughter of John Goodbar, a Virginian, who moved to Kentucky and thence to Montgomery County, Ind., dying in the latter place at ninety-one years of age. His daughter, Mrs. Harrison, passed away in 1885, when seventy-five years of age. Of her children, Sarah R. is the wife of Thomas Scott, of Franklin County; Nancy P. is deceased; Mary C. died in 1895; and John N. lives in Ottawa. Our subject, who was fourth among the five children, was reared in Indiana, but has made his home in Kansas since early manhood. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and took part in the battle of Richmond, Ky. At the expiration of three months he was honorably discharged. In 1863 he again enlisted, becoming a member of Company K, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, which was afterward mounted and became the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. He served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as corporal. During his term of service he took part in thirty-five engagements, but was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He accompanied General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. In his possession he has a piece of the table on which the terms of



JUDGE JAMES F. LEGATE.

surrender between Johnston and Sherman were written. He is now a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G. A. R., in Ottawa.

October 5, 1876, Mr. Harrison married Miss Lillias Perkins, daughter of Elijah Perkins, a pioneer of Ottawa. By their marriage they have two children: Bertha Bernice and Bruce Magill.

JUDGE JAMES F. LEGATE, a pioneer of Kansas, now living retired in Leavenworth, was born in Leominster, Mass., November 23, 1828, a son of William M. and Nancy (Hadley) Legate. The family of which he is a member has been identified with American history since 1659, and eight generations in succession have occupied the homestead where our subject was born. His father, who was born in the same house as himself, followed a seafaring life for twenty-seven years, and made his home in Massachusetts, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-eight. During the war of 1812 he served as commander of a vessel in the naval service.

The grandfather of our subject, Thomas Legate, who served in the Revolutionary war as a captain, was a son of Thomas Legate, Sr., who was a colonel in the same regiment. The father of Col. Thomas Legate bore the same name as himself and was a soldier in the early Indian wars. The latter's father, Thomas, was born in what is now Boston, and was a son of the founder of the family in America, Thomas Legate (1st), a native of England, and the third among the four sons of Lord Hardcastle. During his service as a captain in the navy he came to Boston in charge of a small squadron. Against the wishes of his family he married a French girl, and for this was disinherited; but in 1659 the family relented and obtained for him a grant of land in Massachusetts.

In the family of William M. Legate there were eleven children, eight of whom are living, the eldest being eighty-five and the youngest sixty-two. William M. is still living in the Massachusetts town where he was born and is in good health in spite of advanced years; Caroline, Mrs. James W. French, died at thirty-nine years; Clarinda died when sixty-five years of age; Laura, the widow of Thomas Fisher, of Hartford, has four children, of whom one son is a preacher in Dakota; Franklin resides on the old homestead; Walter was twenty-two at the time of his death; James F. was seventh in order of birth; Sidney resides in Michigan; Almira died at twenty-two years; Sarah is living in the east; and Francena is the wife of Andrew Smith, of Stratham, N. H. The mother of this family died at seventy-eight years.

When a boy Judge Legate received excellent public-school and academic advantages. Going to Lowell, Mass., he studied law with Ben Butler for sixteen months, and then went to Olive Branch, Miss., to assist a cousin in his private school. During the eight months he remained in this position he made the acquaintance of Judge Miller, with whom he finished his law studies. He was admitted to the bar under Judge Smith, in Mississippi, in 1848, and practiced law with Judge Miller until 1854, when he came to Kansas, arriving in Fort Leavenworth on the 5th of July. During his residence in Mississippi, in 1852, he canvassed the state in the noted gubernatorial campaign where Messrs. Foote and Davis were candidates, espousing the cause of Foote. At the session of the legislature in 1853 Judge Legate made a speech in the caucus of the legislature favoring the return of Jefferson Davis to the United States senate, and thereby gained the friendship of Mr. Davis. After coming to Kansas he spent two months in Lawrence, and then went to Washington, D. C., where he again met Mr. Davis. On his return to Lawrence he declared himself a Democrat, but opposed to slavery in Kansas. In 1856 he became identified with the Free State party; this was merged, in 1859, into the Republican party, with which during later years he was actively and prominently connected. In fact, for many years the history of his life and of the party in Kansas was almost one and the same.

Recognizing his fitness for public service the fellow-citizens of Judge Legate frequently chose him to represent them in offices of trust. He was a member of the first legislature and has since served seventeen terms as representative of this district, either in the house or the senate. He was appointed by President Lincoln United States assessor of internal revenue, for the district of Kansas, in 1862. In 1872 he was appointed governor of Washington Territory by President Grant, but owing to the collapse of Senator Pomeroy he never went there. From 1868 to 1872 he was superintendent of the mail department in Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Colorado. During both the territorial and state history of Kansas, up to and including 1884, he was a member of every state convention of his party, and took a prominent part in all. At the close of President Arthur's term of office, in 1884, he was made a receiver of the land office in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and organized the same, remaining there for three years. In 1889 he was returned to the legislature, where his services in behalf of his constituents were of the greatest value. Being at variance with the Republican candidate for governor in 1894, he declared himself for Llewellen, the Populist candidate, in whose interest he made eighty-four campaign speeches, assisting materially in securing his election. Since then he has been less active in politics than during former years. However, he has continued to be interested in public affairs, and assists in enterprises of undoubted public value. His long and close connection with politics has made his name one of the best known in Kansas and he has ranked among the leading politicians in the state.

Since 1863 Judge Legate has made Leavenworth his home. He married Miss Jane Phillips, who was born in Keene, N. H. They have three children now living, namely: Nellie; Gertrude, wife of Albert H. Fuller; and Harry, who is storekeeper at the Federal prison. Fraternally Judge Legate is a member of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and Leavenworth Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. Mrs. Legate is a member of the Congregational Church.

CAPT. THOMAS GETCHELL, deceased, formerly one of the best-known citizens of Williamsburg, Franklin County, was born in Wolfboro, N. H., in 1831. The years of boyhood he passed in his native county of Carroll. At the age of seventeen he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he secured employment at the cooper's trade. From there he went to Hartstown, Pa., where he was similarly employed. He remained in the latter city until 1876, when he came to Kansas and opened a lumber yard in Princeton. During the eight years of his residence in that place he built up a good trade and became known as a reliable business man.

Selling out in 1885, Mr. Getchell left Princeton and established his home in Williamsburg, where he opened a dry-goods store. Two years later he disposed of his stock of goods and purchased the lumber business of S. A. Brown & Co. From that time until his death he carried on a lumber trade, furnishing building material of all kinds, and becoming known as a reliable, honest and upright man. While he was a stanch Republican and a worker for his party, he would never accept official positions, although always willing to assist his friends who were candidates. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted as first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry, Company K, and soon afterward he was promoted to the rank of captain. His company was selected to serve as a body guard to President Lincoln in Washington and in this way the captain became a warm personal friend of the president, whose assassination he witnessed. He became a member of the Grand Army Post in Princeton and served as its treasurer.

In 1865 Captain Getchell married Lottie R. Swift, who was born in New York and reared in Pennsylvania. They became the parents of one son now living, Martin F., who is his father's successor in the lumber business at Williamsburg. Captain Getchell was a man whose honesty and uprightness commanded the respect of all. Fearless of public opinion, he always pursued the course he believed to be just and right. He was a man of public spirit and favored meas-

ures for the public good. He was recognized as a good citizen and an exemplary man in every respect both in business and private life. In all of his work he was aided by his wife, whose counsel and sympathy were of the greatest assistance to him. During the last three years of his life his health gradually and steadily failed. He visited Hot Springs, Ark., hoping to be benefited by the waters there, but found no relief, and returned to his Kansas home, where he died, November 19, 1893, after sixty-two useful years.

HERMAN SEIDEL, who has resided in Leavenworth since boyhood, was born in Nuremberg, Germany, November 10, 1864, a son of August C. and Margaret (Vogel) Seidel, both natives of Germany. His father, a blacksmith by trade, brought his family to America in 1869 and settled in Leavenworth, where he has since been employed at his trade. Of his family of eight children six are now living, Herman being the oldest of all. He was five and one-half years of age when the family embarked on a sailing vessel at Bremen and started for the new world. The voyage lasted for eight weeks, and finally, when the harbor was almost reached and the passengers were congratulating themselves that soon they would be on land, smallpox broke out, and for eight more weeks the ship was forced to remain in quarantine. Leaving Bremen in May, it was on the 10th of September when the ship cast anchor at Castle Garden, New York, for the debarkation of the passengers.

At eleven years of age Herman Seidel was apprenticed to the butcher's trade in Leavenworth. He was with one man for two years and with another for two and one-half years, after which he was employed by Edward and Herman Blochberger for five years altogether. In this way he gained a thorough knowledge of the meat business. In the summer of 1886 he began in business for himself, opening a market at No. 800 South Seventh street, which is an excellent location, and there he has since built up a large trade. His business is exclusively retail, and extends throughout his part of the city. In addition to his business property he built and owns his residence at No. 106 Fifth avenue, and is also a stockholder in the Citizens' Mutual Building and Loan Association.

In national politics Mr. Seidel is a Republican. He was made a Mason in King Solomon Lodge No. 10, of which he is still a member; and is also connected with Leavenworth Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; also the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Fraternal Aid Association. His marriage, November 24, 1884, in Leavenworth, united him with Miss Mathilda Kinsla, who was born in this city. Mrs. Seidel is a daughter of August Kinsla, who was one of the pioneers in the meat business in Leavenworth, and during the Civil war served in the Second Kansas Mounted Infantry. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Seidel are named Herman, Jr., and Lizzie, of whom the latter died April 3, 1899.

GEORGE W. HAMBLIN, deceased, formerly one of Ottawa's most enterprising citizens, was born in Suffield, Conn., March 17, 1842, a son of Peter and Cornelia (Cole) Hamblin and on both sides of the house traced his lineage to Holland. His maternal grandmother, who bore the maiden name of Maria Bogardus, was a descendant of Anneka Jans. His father, who was born in Catskill, N. Y., resided for some years in Suffield, Conn., thence removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and in 1871 settled in Kansas. He died in Ottawa in 1896, when eighty years of age. His wife, who was a daughter of a minister in the Dutch Reformed Church, died in Toledo, Ohio, in January, 1899, aged eighty years. They are the parents of five children, two of whom are living. George W., who was next to the youngest in the family, was reared in Toledo and attended the public schools in that city. In 1856 he accompanied his father to the Lake Superior region. His father soon went back to Toledo, but he remained in the north, and took charge of a book store in the copper mining district, at Negaunee, Mich. He was large for his age, with the appearance and build

of a man of mature years. When only eighteen he was appointed postmaster, and held the office for some time, it not being known that he was under legal age. From Michigan he went to Indiana, thence to Stryker, Ohio, where he engaged in the dry-goods business and acted as postmaster.

The year 1869 found Mr. Hamblin starting in the real-estate business in the new town of Ottawa. He laid out Hamblin's college and factory additions, also Hamblin and Walton's addition in the southeastern part of the town, and was instrumental in the building up of the north side. He bought the old hotel property on the corner of Second and Main streets and remodeled the building, which was opened as the Hamblin house and continued for years to be the leading hotel in the city. Many residences were erected by him personally, some of them being among the best in the city. He built the Masonic Temple, containing the People's National Bank, which was one of the first large business blocks in the city. He has owned more pieces of property and put up more buildings by far than any other man in Ottawa, and a history of its material growth would contain much of his own life record. Being energetic and full of life, he carried forward his projects with enthusiasm and was always active, pushing and progressive. Nor did his activity abate in the least until his fatal illness, which ended in his death, September 26, 1882. In political belief he was a Republican and fraternally a Mason, but he was not identified closely with either politics or fraternal organizations, preferring to devote himself wholly to private enterprises.

The marriage of Mr. Hamblin took place in Stryker, Ohio, in 1868, and united him with Miss Amelia L. Solier, who was born in New York City, and by whom he had four children, namely: Fred Burroughs, a traveling salesman; Cornelia Bogardus, a graduate of the Ottawa high school; Richard, and Marguerite, also a high school graduate. The family are identified with the Congregational Church. Francis Solier, father of Mrs. Hamblin, was born in Auvergne, France, and in early manhood came to the United States, for a time working as a saw-filer in New York City. He was an early settler at Lockport, on the Tiffin River in Ohio, where he bought and operated a saw-mill. Afterward he engaged in the mercantile business in Stryker, where he died in 1868. He married Catherine C. Barbier, a native of Valentigny, France, and daughter of Pierre Barbier, whose farm lay on the banks of the Doubs. Mr. and Mrs. Solier were the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom two sons are deceased. Both of the daughters, Mrs. Hamblin and Mrs. Fred Waddle, reside in Ottawa.

WILSON McELHENY, superintendent of the Leavenworth Construction Company, of Lawrence, came to Kansas in the fall of 1859 and had many interesting experiences during the early days of his residence in the west. He was born eleven miles north of Logansport, in Fulton County, Ind., April 24, 1840, a descendant of a Scotchman who settled in Pennsylvania. His grandfather represented the first generation born in America. He moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, settling near Dayton, where he spent his remaining years. The father, Moses McElheny, was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and settled on a large farm in Indiana, where he cleared two hundred acres of land. On selling that place he moved to Fletcher's Lake and finally established his home on the old Michigan plank road, where he died. He was a man of upright character and a Presbyterian in religious belief. He married Amelia King, who was born in Ohio and died in Indiana in 1845. Of their union seven children were born, four of whom are living, Wilson being next to the youngest. Two of the sons, Robert and Samuel, enlisted in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war and were killed in battle.

In 1854 our subject went to western Indiana, where he worked on a farm. Two years later he removed to Illinois, securing employment on a farm near Pekin. With another young man, in 1859 he started on horseback for Kansas and arrived in Leavenworth a month later. He secured work as stage driver for the Missouri Stage Company, driving between Leavenworth and Kansas

City, and later making a trip to Pueblo. In 1862 he entered the employ of the Kansas Stage Company between Leavenworth and Topeka. After having been with them for five years he became an employe of the Southern Kansas Stage Company (Parker & Tisdale), for whom he drove six months and was then made superintendent of the eastern division of the company, with headquarters in Ottawa. For thirty years he was with this company, and during that time started and operated a street-car line in Lawrence. From 1878 to 1882 he was in Texas in charge of the company's stock, then moved the herd to New Mexico, between Socorro and Whiteoaks and Socorro and Fort Stanton. As the railroad encroached he moved further out. From New Mexico, after six months, he went to Lyon County, Kans., and settled on a farm that he owned, where he engaged in farming for several years. At that time Mr. Tisdale wrote asking him to take charge of the omnibus business at Wellington. He went there and spent two years in straightening affairs, after which he took charge of the business at Arkansas City, remaining there for eighteen months. In October, 1888, he came to Lawrence to take charge of the street-car line here, acting as manager of the same until the road passed into the hands of a receiver, in August, 1896. He continued with the receiver for a time, after which he accepted a position with the Douglas County Land Investment Company. He is still, however, manager of the omnibus and street railway lines in Lawrence.

In Ozawkie, Jefferson County, Kans., Mr. McElheny married Miss Mary Morgan, daughter of Roland Morgan, a farmer of that county. She died in Humboldt, Kans., leaving one son, George A., a grocer of Humboldt. By the second marriage of Mr. McElheny, which united him with Miss Ellen Gardner, a native of Ireland, he has two daughters, Minnie Ellen and Ida May.

During the Price raid Mr. McElheny was a member of the Third Kansas Militia that was ordered to assist in driving the Confederate general out of Kansas. He is a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, and was master of Medina Lodge No. 252, of Castroville, Tex. He belongs to the Royal Arch chapter in San Antonio, Tex., where he also joined San Antonio Commandery No. 7, K. T., in 1881; he was demitted from the Texas Commandery to the Arkansas City Commandery No. 30, of which he was a charter member. From it he was demitted to DeMolay Commandery No. 4, of which he was prelate for two years, and from which he is now demitted. He is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Aid Association and Modern Woodmen. With his wife he belongs to the Eastern Star, they being charter members of the order at Conway Springs, where he was one of the officials. In religion he is a spiritualist, and his wife an Episcopalian. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket.

AUGUST L. KRIPP. One of the well-known business houses of Leavenworth is situated at the corner of Pennsylvania street and Tenth avenue, and is owned and operated by Mr. Kripp, who is a man of business ability, qualified to conduct intelligently and successfully an important enterprise such as this. In January, 1893, he started in the grocery business, renting a store building a block from his present site. The next year he built his present store building and residence on Pennsylvania street and Tenth avenue, and has since built the two-story frame residence adjoining the store. In his store he carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries, besides flour, feed and hay.

In Galena, Jo Daviess County, Ill., Mr. Kripp was born August 1, 1862. His father, B. H. Kripp, was a native of Germany, where he was reared and educated, and learned the stone-mason's trade. Upon coming to the United States he settled in Galena, where he followed his trade until his death, in 1877. He married Canada Sauer, who was born in Germany, and died in Clay Center, Kans., in 1889. Of their six children the youngest was the subject of this sketch. He was educated in common schools and the normal school at Galena. After traveling for a year with his brother-in-law, Mr. Buche, he settled in

Clay Center, Kans. In 1881 he went to Topeka and secured employment in the bridge and civil engineering department of the Santa Fe Railroad, covering the territory from Kansas City to Las Vegas. For three years he remained with the company, after which he came to Leavenworth, and was employed in the painting department of William G. Hesse & Sons, continuing with them until he started in business for himself.

The Democratic party received the allegiance of Mr. Kripp. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor. He was married May 18, 1881, at Clay Center, Kans., to Alice Morton, who was born near Kirksville, Mo. Her father, P. W. Morton, a native of Kentucky, was a member of the family to which belongs Levi P. Morton. He was engaged in farming in Missouri and held a position of prominence as a citizen. For sixteen years he filled the office of justice of the peace. In 1879 he removed to Clay Center, from there to Topeka, thence to Lawrence, and in 1887 settled in Leavenworth, where he has been employed as a contracting stone-mason. He is now seventy years of age. He married Harriett Roberson, who was born in Iowa, and died in Kansas in 1888. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom are still living. Mrs. Kripp received excellent educational advantages. She is a graduate of the State Normal School in Kirksville, Mo., and at one time was engaged in educational work. In religion she is identified with the Presbyterian Church, which Mr. Kripp also attends and assists in supporting.

EDWIN D. F. PHILLIPS, M. D., a leading physician of Lawrence, is a lineal descendant of Capt. Josiah Phillips, an officer in the Revolution and a planter in North Carolina, whither the family had migrated from England. The captain's son, Absalom, who was a planter in the same state, removed from there to Martinsville, Morgan County, Ind., where he improved a tract of wild land and died at the age of seventy-eight. He married a Miss Thomas, whose parents settled in Virginia when she was a girl, but later removed to North Carolina. Their son, Rev. J. S. Phillips, a native of North Carolina, was in the Methodist ministry all through his active life, but gave his services gratuitously, supporting his family by the cultivation of his farm. Some years ago he retired, and now, at eighty-four years of age, is making his home with his son, Isaac Q. He married Sarah Edwards, who was born in Chatham County, N. C., a daughter of Nathan and Nancy (Dickinson) Edwards, natives respectively of Ireland and Scotland. Her grandfather, Noah Edwards, who was born in the north of Ireland, settled with his family in North Carolina, where he cultivated a plantation. He was of Scotch descent, and in religion adhered to Presbyterian doctrines. His son, Nathan, removed to Indiana in early days and improved a farm there. Mrs. Sarah Phillips died in 1895, at the age of eighty-one years. Of her six children four sons are living, Edwin D. F. being the oldest. John M., a graduate of a Kansas City medical college, is a practicing physician in Linwood, Kans.; Charles W., who was a lieutenant in the Civil war, is engaged in farming in Leavenworth County; and Isaac Q. resides in Douglas County.

Dr. Phillips was born in Martinsville, Morgan County, Ind., August 7, 1841. In 1846 he was taken by his parents to Waverly, the same county, and from there, in 1849, to Richland, Keokuk County, Iowa, but after a year his father brought the family back to Indiana and purchased a farm in Hamilton County. In 1870 he came to Kansas and bought a farm in Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County, but after five years returned to Indiana. The education of our subject was acquired principally in the Union high school at Westfield, Ind., where he graduated in 1859. The two following years he devoted to the study of medicine. October 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry. Two months later he was made hospital steward of the regiment and continued as such until 1862, when he was detached for similar work at a hospital in Gallatin, Tenn. In the fall of 1863 he joined his regiment and was present during the last day at Chickamauga. In the battle of Mis-

sionary Ridge he took a sick man's gun and fought until its close. Afterward he was detached as clerk in the office of the adjutant-general of the second division, fourth corps, with which he remained until February, 1865, when he was mustered out at Huntsville, Ala., after three years and three months of service.

Upon leaving the army Dr. Phillips spent two years in academic study in Indiana and he then began to teach school. In the spring of 1869 he went to Holden, Mo., and bought a drug store, which he conducted until 1870. He then moved the stock of drugs to Tonganoxie, Kans., where he continued in the business until 1874, meantime carrying on the study of medicine. In 1874 he entered the Kansas City Medical College, from which he graduated in 1876, with the degree of M. D. Afterward he engaged in practice in Tonganoxie until 1879, when he came to Lawrence, and here he has since engaged in general practice, making a specialty of gynecology. He is serving his seventeenth year as a member of the board of education, of which he has been president two different terms; he was chairman of the building committee that erected the high school, also aided in superintending the erection of several grammar schools. When he first became identified with the school board, in 1880, there were sixty-five pupils in the high school and three teachers; now there are four hundred students and eleven teachers. He is now president of the board for the third time. For three years he was chairman of the committee on teachers and teachers' salaries. Under President Harrison, and now under President McKinley, he has served as president of the United States board of pension examiners. For eleven years he was local surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad. He has been a member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, has served as vice-president of the Eastern District Medical Association, and is also associated with the State and Douglas County Medical Associations. For seven years he held office as county physician. He is a member of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. In religion he is a Methodist.

The marriage of Dr. Phillips, in Peru, Ind., united him with Miss Augusta E. Flagg, who was born in New Waverly, Ind., and received her education in Fort Wayne. They have four children. The eldest, Carl, a graduate of the University of Kansas, 1892, with the degree of Ph. G., was for some time hospital steward in the United States hospital at Fort Leavenworth, and is now a student in the Kansas City Medical College. Mrs. Lola M. Russell, the older daughter, is a university graduate and now lives in Jefferson County. Mrs. Ethel Harding resides in Kansas City, where her husband is connected with the Carl Hoffman music house. The younger son, Fletcher, is a member of the class of 1901, University of Kansas.

FREDERICK HAWN was for years intimately connected with the geological researches in Kansas. He had the reputation of being the most advanced geologist in the west, and it is undoubtedly true that no one did more than he to advance this science here. His reports were the first that had ever been made of geology in Kansas. He discovered and reported several new forms of rocks and in other ways increased popular interest in, and knowledge of, this department of science.

Of German descent, Mr. Hawn was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., a son of Conrad Hawn, who was the son of a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject was interested in civil engineering from his boyhood. For a time he was employed on the New York Central Railroad, and after coming west held a position with the Hannibal & St. Joe road. It was about 1838 that he removed to the west. He located the coal mines of northwestern Missouri on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. During the Civil war he engaged in coal mining, developing some mines that he had located. He organized the Leavenworth Coal Company and located its shaft. This was the first of the coal companies organized in this city, and proved to be the nucleus of what developed into one of the most important industries in this city.

In the midst of his busy life Mr. Hawn never

lost his love for geology and never failed to improve every opportunity for making geological researches. His reputation as a geologist was not confined to the United States, but extended into Europe, and his opinion upon subjects pertaining to this science was regarded as authoritative. He did much of the early surveying in the west, among his contracts of this kind being the surveying of a part of the city of Leavenworth, also the state line between Kansas and Nebraska. He was an active Mason and organized one of the first lodges in Missouri. His acquaintance with men of prominence made him a noticeable public figure. He was a brother-in-law of John C. Calhoun and an intimate friend of Stephen A. Douglas. In all his friendships he was firm and stanch, ever loyal to the interest of his friend, and was a man to be trusted under every circumstance. He had attained the age of eighty-eight when he passed away, February 2, 1897.

The wife of Mr. Hawn was Abigail Cutler, who was born in Springfield, Ill. Her ancestors were originally from Massachusetts, and she was a direct descendant of Gov. John Carver. From New England they removed to Ohio, where her grandfather Cutler owned three hundred and sixty acres, comprising the present site of Cincinnati. Her father was a pioneer farmer of Illinois, where he died at the age of ninety-six years. Mrs. Abigail Hawn passed from earth when eighty-two years of age. She was the mother of two daughters and a son, viz.: Mrs. Maria Hemingway, of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Martha Lamar, of Leavenworth, Kans.; and Laurens.

JUDGE LAURENS HAWN, probate judge of Leavenworth County, was born in Weston, Mo., September 4, 1848. In his youth he was given excellent educational advantages. After having prepared for college he entered Cornell University and there he took the regular course of studies, graduating in 1875. From boyhood he assisted his father in surveys, thus gaining a practical knowledge of the business. In 1872 he served on a geological survey of Leavenworth County. Going to Salt Lake City in 1876 he studied law under Judge Hemingway, and the following year was admitted to practice before the bar of that territory. After engaging in practice there for a short time, in 1878 he returned to Leavenworth and opened a law office. His time was given closely to his profession until 1882, when, as the candidate of the Democratic party, he was first elected to the office of county probate judge. He was re-elected, sometimes without opposition, in 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896 and 1898. The duties of the position he has discharged efficiently and to the satisfaction of all. His thorough knowledge of the law, in the principles of which he is well grounded, enables him to meet the responsibilities of his office and acquit himself honorably and ably.

The marriage of Judge Hawn united him with Miss Lilian Reyburn, who was born in Kentucky, but was reared in Leavenworth. He is identified with the Select Knights, the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor; and the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, being past noble grand of the lodge.

WHITSED LAMING, JR., cashier of the Tonganoxie State Bank, and one of the influential business men of Leavenworth County, was born at Lelant, near St. Ives, County Cornwall, England, October 20, 1861, a son of Whitsed and Elizabeth (Caulton) Laming, natives of Spaulding, Lincolnshire, England. His paternal grandfather, Henry C. Laming, a native of Lincolnshire, and a member of an old family, was a farmer by occupation; the maternal grandfather, John C. Caulton, was a farmer and a flax-seed raiser in Lincolnshire, and became quite wealthy through his energetic efforts.

From Lincolnshire Whitsed Laming, Sr., moved to Cornwall and rented the Duchy farms of twelve hundred acres from the Prince of Wales, for which he paid $15 per acre. After continuing there for twenty-one years, in 1882 he came to the United States and settled on the Judge Delehay farm of seven hundred and twenty acres in Stranger Township, Leavenworth County,

which property he had purchased two years before. He had selected this location because the weak eyesight of one of his sons required a dry climate. At first he confined his attention to farming and stock-raising. In 1889 he and his sons bought the Farmers and Merchants' Bank at Tonganoxie and organized the Tonganoxie State Bank, with himself as president, Whitsed Laming, Jr., cashier, J. M. Phenicie, vice-president, and J. C. Laming assistant cashier. In June, 1894, he retired from business and returned to Spaulding, England, where he is now living retired and robust and hearty, in spite of his seventy-two years. He still owns the farm in Leavenworth County and is also president of the bank. In religion he is a member of the Church of England.

There were ten children in the family who passed years of infancy. Of these Samuel died in Leavenworth County at thirty-nine years of age; Polly is in England and Lizzie in Australia; Carrie married Henry Tinsley, who rents a crown farm in England; Mrs. Sarah Frier lives at Spaulding, England; Rachel is the wife of H. Schultz, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Kate, who was the wife of Rev. Burt Barrel, died in Bombay, India; Henry Paul died in Cornwall at thirteen years of age; and J. Caulton is the youngest of the family.

The subject of this sketch was fourth in order of birth among the children of the family. The first eleven years of his life were spent on the duchy farm. Between the years of eleven and fourteen he studied in Bath College. He was then apprenticed to the dry-goods business at Plymouth, where he remained for four years. Later he clerked in London. He came to America seven months before his father, and landed in New York February 22, 1882. From that time until 1888 he remained on the farm bought by his father in 1880, after which he spent a year in Europe. On his return he and his father bought the bank, of which he has been cashier. In 1890, while the population of Tonganoxie was still only five hundred, a fine two-story bank building, the first brick structure in the town, was erected; since that year the population of the town has more than doubled. In connection with J. M. Phenicie and J. H. Driesbach he bought the Tonganoxie roller mills, put in steam power, remodeled the building, and put in a new sifter plant, so that the mills are modern in every respect. The company operating the mills is incorporated and he is secretary and manager. There is a capacity of two hundred barrels. In the second story of the bank building an opera house has been fitted up, provided with large stage, scenery, etc. Besides his other interests Mr. Laming owns four farms near Tonganoxie, comprising an aggregate of four hundred and eighty-five acres, and having four farm buildings. One of the farms consists of eighty acres adjoining the city and is used as a dairy farm. Through his efforts was organized the company that built the creamery, an enterprise that has been of inestimable value, both to farmers and to the city. For two years he operated the creamery personally and brought it to a high degree of success, but upon taking charge of the mills he retired from the management of the other enterprise, although he still owns his interest. The creamery supplies the fort at Leavenworth, also two large hotels in Kansas City, and has a standing order from Armour & Co., of Kansas City, for all the output at Elgin prices. Besides all his other interests Mr. Laming started the Tonganoxie Building and Loan Association, of which he is treasurer, and his brother, J. C., a director.

In Leavenworth Mr. Laming married Martha, daughter of John Foster, who is at the head of the Foster Lumber Company at Kansas City; she is a graduate of an eastern college and is a very accomplished lady. The two children born of this marriage are Foster and Edith.

Since 1893 Mr. Laming has served as city treasurer. In politics he votes with the Republicans. He has always been deeply interested in measures for the benefit of the town, and no citizen has been more active than he in promoting public-spirited projects. He laid out Laming's addition to Tonganoxie, which is platted in town lots. He is a member of the State Bankers' Association. Fraternally he is past chancellor of

the Knights of Pythias, treasurer of the Modern Woodmen of America, and a member of Tonganoxie Lodge No. 190, A. F. & A. M. He is not a member of any church, but contributes to the maintenance of the Presbyterian Church, with which his wife is identified.

JOHN CAULTON LAMING, assistant cashier of the Tonganoxie State Bank, was born at Lelant, St. Ives, England, January 12, 1870. When twelve years of age he accompanied the family to the United States. His education was obtained principally in the Tonganoxie Academy, and after leaving school he was interested with his father in the management of the home farm, remaining there until 1889. He then entered the Tonganoxie State Bank as assistant cashier, a position he has since filled. In addition to this he has worked up the largest farm fire insurance business in Leavenworth County, and represents eight of the old-line American insurance companies, viz.: Ætna, Continental, German-American, Hartford, Niagara, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and St. Paul Fire and Marine.

Mr. Laming is a stockholder in the Tonganoxie Building and Loan Association and in the creamery, also is a director in the Tonganoxie State Bank, besides which he has farm interests. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In Milwaukee, September 12, 1892, he married Daisy, daughter of Charles J. Poetsch, who has been city engineer of Milwaukee since 1882. They have two children, Leonora and Charles.

ZINA A. MASON, who is a well-known farmer of High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County, came to Kansas in the fall of 1857 and for some years worked at the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1860 he went to Colorado and during the remainder of the year operated a quartz mill at Central City, after which he returned to Kansas and resumed carpentering. In 1870 he bought forty acres on section 26, where he now resides. A few years later he purchased an adjoining tract of eighty acres and later forty acres more, so that he now has one hundred and sixty acres. Upon this land he is engaged in raising stock and cereals, his specialty in stock being horses.

Mr. Mason was born in Summit County, Ohio, January 19, 1837. His grandfather, who was an Englishman, lived for some time in New Hampshire, but finally returned to England and died in Southampton. John R. Mason, our subject's father, was born in New Hampshire in 1790, and at fourteen years of age accompanied his parents to England. Soon after he left home and went on board ship, and for thirty-three years followed a seafaring life, the last few years being on Lake Erie. He was connected with the merchant marine service and visited many of the foreign ports and several times doubled Cape Horn. For some time he was captain of a coasting vessel. Upon retiring from the sea he settled in Ohio and was engaged in ship-carpentering and farming. In 1853 he removed with his family to Iowa, where he followed farming. In 1866 he went to Nebraska, where four years later he died in the home of his oldest son. His wife, whom he married in Connecticut and who bore the maiden name of Eliza Buell, was the mother of eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mary, Mrs. Latta, of Nebraska; Zina A.; Wesley, of Texas; and Albert, who is in Nebraska.

The advantages for an education enjoyed by our subject in boyhood were very meagre; however, through his own efforts, he acquired a thorough general knowledge that has been most helpful to him. When nineteen years of age he started out for himself. For one year he farmed in Iowa. He then went to Nebraska, but after one season, in the fall of 1857, he came to Kansas. He is one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of High Prairie Township and is a highly respected citizen. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, and served until October, 1865, taking part in the fights against Price. At first he was sergeant, but later became lieutenant, which position he held until he was honorably discharged. In pol-

itics he votes the Republican ticket and very frequently serves as delegate to conventions, where he assists in selecting candidates for local offices. For a number of years he has served as treasurer of the school board, but he has refused other positions, preferring not to fill political offices. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order. During the existence of the Grange he was for a time its master.

On Christmas eve, 1869, Mr. Mason married Mary J. Simpson, of Leavenworth County. This estimable lady died May 28, 1898, and was buried May 30, in the High Prairie Cemetery. She left two daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, is the wife of Dr. R. L. Boling, of Leavenworth, while the other, Mrs. Clara M. Reese, resides in Whitewater, Kans.

SAMUEL M. HASTINGS, a farmer of Leavenworth County, owns five hundred and twenty acres in Alexandria Township. At the time of coming to this place he bought one hundred and eighty-one acres, to which from time to time he has added until the property has reached its present dimensions. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising, for which the three springs and running water on his land render it especially suitable. At one time he made a specialty of fine horses, but now confines his attention to cattle, hogs and sheep. The grain and hay raised on the farm are used for feed in winter, while during the summer the cattle and sheep graze in the blue grass pasture that runs for a distance of one mile east from the house. The farm is amply provided with buildings for the shelter of stock and storage of grain, and also has the other improvements of a model estate.

At the time the Protestants were expelled from Ireland our subject's grandfather came to America in company with other exiles. Of his three sons the youngest, William Richard, was born and reared near Whitehouse, Pa., and followed the blacksmith's trade there for eighteen years. He is still living at his old homestead, but, at eighty-five years of age, is living in retirement from business cares. In politics he has always voted with the Democrats, and in religion is a Presbyterian. By his marriage to Mary Hissner he had nine children, viz.: Catherine, who married William Shriver, a captain in the Civil war; John, deceased; Samuel M.; Mary Frances, wife of William Miller, of Steelton, Dauphin County, Pa.; Ellen Gilbreath, who married Daniel Umholtz, a merchant of Neely, Kans., but is now deceased; Jennie, whose husband, William McKee, has for eighteen years been with the firm of Richards & Conover, in Kansas City; Annie, who married Harry Miller, of Cumberland Valley, Pa.; William Frederick, deceased; and Howard, a farmer in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cumberland Valley, Pa., December 18, 1843. He was educated in grammar and high schools. March 9, 1866, found him in Kansas, where for thirteen years he had charge of the government farm at Fort Leavenworth. During that time he also freighted for the government from Kansas to Cheyenne and Santa Fe. In his work he was remarkably successful. Coming to Kansas with only $10, at the end of seven years he had saved up $7,000. While on the plains he had several skirmishes with Indians, but, though there were fatalities in his train, he was never wounded. On retiring from the government employ he bought the land which forms the nucleus of his present farm, and has since given his attention largely to agriculture.

Everyone who knows Mr. Hastings knows that he stands squarely for Democratic principles. For many years he was a member of the central committee of his party and he also attends the local and general conventions. For several terms he was deputy sheriff and for two terms township treasurer. For three years under President Grant and for a similar period under President Cleveland, he served as postmaster. During the three years he was postmaster at Jarbalo he conducted a mercantile business, erecting the first store building in the village. He also carried on a store while postmaster at Ackerland, his present home. He attends the Quaker Church at Springdale, of which his family are members. March 5, 1876, he married Ora Buxton, who was born in

Leavenworth County, and is a daughter of Solomon and Martha (Mason) Buxton. They have four children: Clara, wife of Jesse Wood, of Alexandria Township; Ora Edna, wife of Lester Markley, also of this township; William and Jennie, who are with their parents.

THOMAS H. KNAPP was born in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, in the house in which he still resides. He is a son of Adam Knapp, Jr., a pioneer of Kansas and a native of Hessen, Germany, born November 18, 1820. When a child of twelve years he was brought to the United States by his father, Adam Knapp, Sr., who spent some time in New York and later became a pioneer resident of St. Louis. As a youth, Adam Knapp, Jr., was reared to farm pursuits and throughout life he followed the occupation with which he was most familiar. In 1854 he came to Kansas and bought a squatters' claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Plum Creek Valley, Leavenworth County. Upon that place he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Through his energy and perseverance he was successful, and in time he became known as one of the leading men of his locality. He was a loyal citizen of his adopted country and took an interest in matters for the benefit of his township and county. His life, though uneventful, was a busy and useful existence, and when he died, January 24, 1892, at the age of seventy-two, there were many to mourn the loss of one who had been a good citizen and kind neighbor. He married Eva Barber Dressell, who came from Germany with her parents at the age of twelve years and who became his wife February 15, 1844. Of their family, four sons and three daughters are now living, namely: Albert, a farmer of Jefferson County; John, of Leavenworth County; Lewis F., whose sketch appears on another page; Julia, wife of Hezekiah Edgell; Thomas H.; Sophia E., who married John H. Roche; and Emma L., wife of William Drews. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Knapp has continued to reside on the old homestead, which her son, Thomas H., owns and occupies.

After completing the studies of the country schools our subject turned his attention to farm work. Prior to the death of his father he bought one hundred and seventy acres in Plum Creek Valley, where he has always made his home. He also owns eighty acres adjoining. Here he engages in general farming and stock-raising. He raises large crops of wheat. It has never been a characteristic of the Knapp family to mingle in politics, and in this respect he is no exception. He prefers to give his attention to his personal affairs, although he does his duty as a voter and a citizen, and supports measures of undoubted benefit to his community. In the work of the Kickapoo Baptist Church, to which he belongs, he is deeply interested, and to it, as to other worthy objects, he has contributed as his means have permitted. November 20, 1884, he married Miss Eva Maget, of Wyandotte County, Kans., the daughter of William and Polly Ann (Roach) Maget, formerly of Platte County, Mo., now deceased. They have six children: Olive, Michael, Sophia, Laura, Edna and Andrew.

ANSON C. HARDING, attorney-at-law of Leavenworth, is of southern parentage. His father, Henry Harding, and grandfather, William Harding, were born in Fairfax County, Va., and descended from a colonial family of the Old Dominion. The latter, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, removed in 1815 to Ohio, settling on a farm near Ripley and continuing to reside there until his death, at about eighty years. The father, who was also an agriculturist in Brown County, died in Aberdeen at fifty-six years of age; he had married Ann Gash, who was born in Lewis County, Ky., and died in Ohio in 1854. The four sons and four daughters comprising the family are all living, but none except our subject is in Kansas. One son, Frank, now residing in Aberdeen, enlisted during the Civil war as a private in the Seventieth Ohio Infantry, and at the close of the war was major in command of his regiment. He went out with twelve hundred men, which number was increased, by recruiting, to twenty-two hundred.

Mr. Harding was born near Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, January 23, 1844. He was reared on the home farm, and received his primary education in the public schools. At the opening of the war he responded to a call made, in August, 1861, for three years' men. He was then sixteen years of age. He was mustered into service at Ripley, becoming a member of Company G, Seventieth Ohio Infantry. With his regiment he took part in the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth, but, becoming ill, was sent to a hospital in Cincinnati, where he remained until he was discharged, August 20, 1862, on account of physical disability. Returning home, he attended the high school at Manchester for one year. At the end of the year he enlisted in the one hundred day service, and was assigned to Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, in which he served the time of enlistment. Shortly afterward he re-enlisted and became a member of Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, which was assigned to the Twenty-third army corps under General Schofield. He was commissioned orderly sergeant, and, with his command, took part in engagements at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and Goldsboro, N. C. After the surrender of Johnston's army at Raleigh they remained in Salisbury until July 17, when they were mustered out and honorably discharged.

After his return home Mr. Harding assisted in the cultivation of the farm for a year and then took a course in the National Normal School in Lebanon, Ohio, after which he engaged in teaching, being principal of schools and also superintendent. In 1878 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1880, with the degree of LL. B. Opening an office in Flora, Ill., he began to practice his profession. In 1884 he was appointed special examiner in the pension department in the field and this position he held for three years, meantime traveling in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota. Under the Cleveland administration he resigned his position, and, in July, 1887, settled in Kansas City, Mo., but two years later removed to Leavenworth, where he has his law office at No. 113 South Third street, and, in addition to his law practice, also engages in the real-estate business. His political affiliations have always been stanchly Republican. He is connected with the Union Veterans' League and Custer Post No. 6, G. A. R. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. His marriage was solemnized in Kansas City, Mo., in 1887, and united him with Miss Florence Webster, who was born in Alexander County, Ill.

JOSEPH JACKSON HARTNETT, agent for the Union Pacific Railroad, and trainmaster for that road and the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western Railroad, was born in Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa, July 8, 1852. He is a son of John Hartnett, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1848, being led to seek a home in another country on account of his sympathies with the Smith and O'Brien insurrectionists. Settling in Mount Pleasant, he began contracting. He remained in that city until his death, which occurred at middle age during the Civil war. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Johanna Leahy, was married a second time and died at seventy-three years in Iowa. Her first marriage resulted in the birth of four children, now living. Of these our subject was next to the youngest. He was reared in Mount Pleasant and had but limited educational advantages. When about eighteen he studied telegraphy at Batavia, Iowa, and upon the completion of his studies, at Hopkins, Mo. (on what is now a part of the Q road), he was employed as operator, working in this capacity at various places. In the employ of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs (now the Q) Railroad, he went to Kansas City, Mo., in 1875, and remained in that city until 1884, being operator for two years, cashier for five years, and then chief clerk of the Western Railroad Association. He was also connected with the Santa Fe for a short time as clerk. In 1884 he became connected with the Union Pacific Railroad and was first tracing clerk in the Kansas City freight office, afterward becoming local auditor.

August 1, 1887, Mr. Hartnett was appointed freight agent for the Union Pacific at Leavenworth, which position he has since held, meantime becoming known to the people of the city for his thorough familiarity with his duties and the accuracy which is noticeable in even the smallest details of his work. August 5, 1893, the duties of trainmaster at this point were added to his position, in which capacity he has two hundred men under him and acts in the capacity of division operator.

During his residence in Kansas City Mr. Hartnett married Miss Minnie Devine, who was reared there. They are the parents of eight children, Minnie, Gertrude, Antoinette, Joseph J., Jr., John Walter, Ellener, Ralph and Thomas. The family are connected with the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Hartnett is also a member of the Catholic Knights of America. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of Pyramids. In political belief he is a Jacksonian Democrat, a stanch adherent of free trade and also of the gold standard of currency. As a railroad official he is very accommodating to the general public, accurate in discharge of every duty, prompt, reliable and faithful, and stands high with the officials of the road.

JOHN BAUM started out in life for himself without means or influence, but has worked his way to a front rank in his special line of business, and, through the exercise of sound judgment, has accumulated a valuable property. Coming to the United States a young man, without capital, a stranger in a strange land, the outlook might have discouraged some. However, he had energy, perseverance and determination, and through these qualities he has become well-to-do; while, by his service in the Civil war, he also proved himself to be a loyal citizen and patriot.

The youngest of five children, Mr. Baum was born in Flonheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 29, 1840, a son of John and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Baum. His parents and the other children continued to reside in Germany, he being the only member of the family who crossed the ocean. Under his father, with whom he served an apprenticeship of three years, he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1857 he set sail from Havre, France, on the sailer "Trumbull," which after a voyage of forty-nine days landed in New York. His first work was as a blacksmith in that city, on Twenty-seventh street, near Fourth avenue. In 1859 he came west as far as Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and for a time was employed on the steamer "Chippewa," running on the Missouri River. He was also employed as engineer on steamers between St. Louis and New Orleans. In January, 1861, he made a trip from St. Louis up the Missouri to Fort Benton, returning to St. Louis after three months.

In July, 1861, Mr. Baum enlisted in Company I, First Missouri Light Artillery (called Buell's battery), and was mustered into service in St. Louis. Among the important engagements in which he participated were the following: Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battle of Iuka, second battle of Corinth, Corwin's Ferry, etc. Several times he was wounded, but never seriously. He was mustered out of service and honorably discharged in St. Louis in June, 1864.

Returning to Leavenworth in 1865, Mr. Baum established his permanent home in this city. For some time he was employed as a traveling salesman, first with Alexander McDonald & Co., then with Gillett & Insley, and later with Carney, Fenlon & Co. In 1872 he formed a business partnership with John Hannon, and the firm of Hannon & Baum embarked in business in the old market house. Afterward they moved across the street and finally transferred their plant to No. 511 Delaware street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. In 1887 Mr. Baum bought his partner's interest and removed to East Leavenworth, but in 1892 returned to Leavenworth. In 1893 he built the large brick block at No. 305 Cherokee street, where he has two stories and basement, 25x125 feet in dimensions.

The residence of Mr. Baum stands on Maple avenue and is one of the fine homes of the city.

He has been twice married. His first wife, who was Mary German, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, died in Leavenworth in 1875, leaving two sons: William, of this city; and Otto, who is in San Francisco, Cal. The second marriage of Mr. Baum took place in Leavenworth and united him with Miss Sophia Endebrock, who was born in Hanover and died in Leavenworth in 1886. The four children born of this union are as follows: John, who graduated from the Leavenworth high school in 1893, and now assists his father in business; Henry, who died at seventeen years; Herman, a graduate of the high school, class of 1898, and now assisting his father; and George, who is a member of the high school class of 1901.

Fraternally Mr. Baum is one of the early members of the Turn Verein, of whose board of trustees he is a member. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and Germania Lodge No. 123, I. O. O. F. Formerly he was connected with, and commander of, Leavenworth Post No. 120, G. A. R., but is now a member of Custer Post No. 6.

MRS. AFRA KREZDORN. The business ability displayed by Mrs. Krezdorn in the management of her important and valuable interests, and especially in the supervision of the store formerly owned by her husband, the late Henry Krezdorn, proves that she is a lady of enterprise and sagacious judgment. For some years she has personally superintended the grocery business at No. 419 North Second street and has maintained the excellent standing of the store established by her husband. She is the owner of other valuable property, all of which she manages personally.

A resident of Leavenworth since 1871, Mrs. Krezdorn was born in Byrne, Germany, a daughter of Joseph and Afra (Daniel) Kirmeyer, also natives of Byrne, where the latter died when her daughter was ten years of age; the former, who was born in 1781, attained the age of ninety-three years. There were twelve children in the family, of whom three sons are in Leavenworth, Alois, Joseph and Michael Kirmeyer, all for some years active business men here. Mrs. Krezdorn was reared in Germany and came to America in 1869, settling in Leavenworth two years later. Here she was married, May 12, 1873, to Henry Krezdorn, a native of Baden, Germany.

In early manhood, in 1833, Mr. Krezdorn came to the United States. At first he engaged in mining in Michigan. At the time of the discovery of gold in California he went to the Pacific coast, where he successfully engaged in mining for several years. He then returned to Germany and brought the other members of the family back to this country with him, settling in Lexington, Mo., in 1858, and opened a mercantile establishment. On account of his sympathy with the Union he came to Leavenworth in 1861, and here his father died. For a time he conducted a bakery in this city, but afterward opened a grocery on Fifth and Miami streets, continuing in business at that stand for some years, and then buying the property on Second and Pottawatomie streets, where he continued until his death. In politics he was a Republican. Three times, without opposition, he was elected a member of the city council. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Turn Verein. One of his brothers, Carl, died in Leavenworth; the other, Herman, is a large jeweler at Saguin, Tex.

In Lexington, Mo., in 1858, Mr. Krezdorn married Miss Agnes Hensler, who was born in Baden and died in Leavenworth. Four children were born of this union. Amelia is the wife of Alois Kirmeyer, of Leavenworth. Ernst G. is an attorney-at-law, notary public and one of the muster officers in Leavenworth. Otto, a merchant, died at the age of thirty; and Bertha is the wife of Robert Beller, of this city.

The second marriage of Mr. Krezdorn united him with Miss Alfra Kirmeyer, by whom he had five children: Emma, wife of J. C. Davis, of Leavenworth; Laura, wife of John Kirsch, also of this city; Katie, Dominica and Henry, who are with their mother. The death of Mr. Krezdorn occurred December 16, 1883, when he was fifty-one years of age. His long and active connection with the business interests of his city had brought him the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

He was a loyal citizen of his adopted country, and public-spirited in his support of all progressive movements for the benefit of the town.

HON. THEODORE A. HURD. During the long and intimate connection of Judge Hurd with the history of jurisprudence in Leavenworth, he gained a reputation that was not limited to this city, nor indeed to the state of Kansas. He was fitted, by natural gifts and education, for the profession in which he so long and honorably engaged. His intelligence, his method of logical reasoning, his habitual self-possession, whether in the ordinary walks of life or in great emergencies, and his acumen made him a model attorney. Endowed with mental energy, he was prompt in forming and resolute in carrying out any purpose or plan of action on which he decided; and this habit of decision and force of will was one of the notable traits of his character. He continued his activity until the time of his death, and, spite of waning years, showed no diminution of his powers. To the last he remained the dignified, just, tactful and resourceful man he had ever been.

Judge Hurd was born in Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y., December 21, 1819, a son of Jarius Hurd, a farmer of that county. He obtained his education in Cazenovia Academy and afterward taught school for two years in Virginia. He read law in the office of ex-Governor Horatio Seymour at Utica, later was with B. Davis Noxon, and graduated in the class of 1847 at Utica. For a time he was a partner of Judge Joshua A. Spencer. While at Utica he formed a friendship with Roscoe Conkling, which was terminated only by the death of the senator. During the '50s business brought him west, and he was so pleased with the prospects in Leavenworth that he decided to locate here. In 1859 he settled in this city, and during the same year he formed a partnership with H. Miles Moore, the firm of Moore & Hurd continuing until Mr. Moore entered the army at the opening of the war. After that Judge Hurd continued alone. He made a specialty of constitutional and corporation law, in which he was recognized as authority.

Upon the organization of the old Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, Judge Hurd became its attorney, and this position he retained from the incorporation of the company through the long litigation following the appointment of a receiver and the closing up of the company's business. When the Kansas Pacific Railroad was chartered he was chosen attorney for the company, in which office he continued long after the road was merged into the Union Pacific Railway. While looking after the lands of this company he first became associated with W. A. Harris, then civil engineer for the company, now United States senator. He was also attorney for a Kentucky syndicate that owned Fackler's addition to Leavenworth. For many years he acted as general attorney for the Great Western Manufacturing Company. His ability as an attorney brought him into prominence throughout Kansas, and his services were brought into requisition in almost every important case in his part of the state. Nor did his activity in the law decrease with advancing years. Only a few days before his death he had completed a tedius case as referee, involving thousands of dollars, and had made his report to the district court.

In politics Judge Hurd was a stanch Democrat, but he never held an elective office except that of school director. Upon the resignation of Judge Brewer from the supreme court bench to accept an appointment on the bench of the United States supreme court, in April, 1884, Governor Glick appointed Judge Hurd to fill the vacancy. He was a member of the Leavenworth and Kansas State Bar Associations, and represented the latter at a convention of the national association, while of the former he was once president. In early days he assisted in organizing the Leavenworth Commandery of Knights Templar, and was a charter member of Calvary Lodge of Masons, and when he died his funeral was conducted with Masonic honors.

August 25, 1862, Judge Hurd married Miss Clara E. Moak, who was born in Schoharie



JAMES L. BYERS.

County, N. Y., a daughter of Reuben and Mary (Taylor) Moak. Her father, who was of German extraction, was born in Schoharie County in 1800, and for several years engaged in the mercantile business in Sharon, being the leading man of that village. He died of consumption in Wisconsin in 1866. His wife, who was born in Schoharie County August 21, 1807, is still living, and makes her home with Mrs. Hurd. In religion she is a Baptist. She is very well preserved for her years. Of her twelve children all but three attained mature years. She was a daughter of Jacob and Philothete (Frary) Taylor, natives of Massachusetts. Judge and Mrs. Hurd had three children, but the only one now living is Clara May.

The death of Judge Hurd was sudden and unexpected. For some days he had been ill with la grippe, but the illness was not considered serious. Alarming symptoms, however, suddenly developed, and while he was seated in a chair, before a physician had reached him, his head fell against the back of the chair and he passed quietly away, on the morning of February 22, 1899. Besides his immediate family there were many warm friends to mourn his loss. The citizens among whom he had so long made his home had come to esteem him highly for his known integrity and ability, and, as a unit, they paid to his memory the last tributes of respect and regard, and tendered to his family the heartiest sympathy in their bereavement.

JAMES L. BYERS, who came to Leavenworth in the fall of 1855 and is now one of the oldest surviving settlers of this city, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1824, and is of Scotch descent. His father, Robert Byers, emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, to America and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., but soon removed to Dayton, Ohio, and bought a tract of land near that city. As soon as he was permanently settled he sent for his mother and brothers in Ireland, and they joined him in Dayton. He became a successful farmer and stock-raiser and was a highly esteemed citizen of his community. In politics he supported the Whig party and was a warm admirer of Henry Clay. He was a young man at the time of his death. His wife, Nancy, who was a sister of James and Alexander Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, Pa., passed away at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: James L., Robert, George, and Agnes, who is the wife of D. D. Marquis.

The education of our subject was such as the common schools afforded. Being the oldest son at home he took charge of the farm at an early age, remaining with his mother until the younger sons were able to assume the management of the place. In 1851 he went to southern Illinois and for a few years was in partnership with his brothers, Alexander and Robert, in a general mercantile business in Olney and Louisville, Ill. In October, 1855, he came to Leavenworth, bringing with him from St. Louis a stock of goods and opening a store in the town. The surroundings were unpleasant, owing to border warfare between the free-state and pro-slavery parties. In 1857 he sold his grocery, after which he carried on a real-estate business until 1860. He then began freighting over the plains to points in Colorado and New Mexico, continuing in this occupation until the Union Pacific Railroad reached Denver in 1868. At that time he loaded his wagons with goods purchased in St. Louis, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kans., and drove through to Salt Lake, Utah, where he opened a store and sold his goods, cattle and wagons. It was during this time that the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to Ogden and Salt Lake City. Later he made a few trips to Boise City.

In the spring of 1869 Mr. Byers took a stock of goods from Kansas by boat up the Missouri River to Fort Benton and then freighted the goods to Helena, Mont., where he opened a general store and remained for three years, successfully engaged in merchandising. On his return to Leavenworth he began to improve the lots and the several acres of land that he owned in the city. He built a one-story brick block on Shawnee street, which a few years later was destroyed by fire. He then erected a large block, which is one

of the best in the neighborhood. At different times he has built other business houses and residences, some of which he still owns. He is also the owner of three hundred acres of farm land in Stranger Township. During his younger days he was one of the most extensive buyers and sellers of property in Leavenworth.

While in the main Mr. Byers has been successful, yet he has met with some heavy losses, but he has always managed to "keep his head above water," and has never become discouraged, no matter how dark the outlook. His success is commendable when it is remembered that in boyhood he assisted in caring for other members of the family and had few opportunities for acquiring an education. When he started out for himself he was without means, but by industry and honest dealing he has become well-to-do. He has never cared for office, but, wherever located, he has always taken an interest in local politics, and supports Republican principles. He is generous in his dealings with all, a man of irreproachable character, kind-hearted and whole-souled, with a good word for all. He has won and retained the confidence of the business men with whom he has dealt and stands high among his fellow-citizens. Fraternally he is connected with Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs.

HON. PERCIVAL G. LOWE, of Leavenworth, was born in Randolph, Coos County, N. H., September 29, 1828, a son of Clovis and Alpha Abigail (Green) Lowe. His father, who was a merchant and dealer in real estate, took a prominent part in local affairs and was a leader of the Democratic party. He served his county in the legislature and for years held office as justice of the peace. He died in Coos County when eighty-two years of age. His wife, who was born in Shelburne, N. H., was a daughter of Thomas Green, whose ancestors came from Scotland to New England and took part in the wars of the Revolution and 1812. He married a Miss Evans, who was of Welsh descent. A man of fine physique, six feet and two inches in height, with broad chest and stalwart frame, he withstood the ravages of time and when he died, at ninety-seven years, was still in possession of his faculties.

The family of which P. G. Lowe was a member consisted of five children, four of whom were sons. Of these Oscar died in Cambridge, Mass., in 1898; Pembroke, who was in the quartermaster's department in the Civil war, is now living in Phillips County, Kans.; and Thaddeus, who is the most grifted member of the family, has attained national renown. During the Civil war he originated the plan of signalling with balloons, also of generating gas in the field, and was placed in charge of the balloon corps in the Army of the Potomac. Afterward he invented water gas and the refrigerator process. Perhaps his crowning work was the building of the railroad from Pasadena, Cal. (where he makes his home), up to the top of Mount Lowe, a feat of engineering which has seldom been surpassed. The road is operated by electricity and is visited by all of the eastern tourists as one of the greatest attractions of the Pacific coast.

At fourteen years of age our subject went from Randolph to Lowell, Mass., where he worked as a newsboy and later as clerk in a dry-goods store. When sixteen he went to sea, and for two years was engaged in the coasting trade. On his return to the life of a landsman he worked for six months at the daguerreotype business in Boston with a Mr. Plumb, after which he was with a Mr. Cannon for eight months. He was very desirous of going to California at the time of the discovery of gold there, but had not the $300 necessary for the voyage, so instead went on a whaling voyage. From January, 1849, until the fall of the year he was on the whaling vessel "Jane Howes," around Porto Rico, Bermuda, the Azores and in the Gulf of Mexico. October 17, 1849, he enlisted in the First United States Dragoons and was sent to Carlisle barracks, and was afterward assigned to Troop B. He went down the canal, over the mountains, on to Pittsburgh, from there via steamer to St. Louis, and next to Fort Leavenworth. When only ninety miles above St. Louis the river froze up, and the

men were forced to march to Fort Leavenworth, where they arrived on Christmas day of 1849.

In April, 1850, Mr. Lowe joined his regiment at Fort Kearney. There he was mounted and sent on a scouting expedition against the Pawnees. During the ensuing winter, which was spent at Fort Leavenworth, he was made a corporal. In the spring of 1851 he had charge of the paymaster's escort to Fort Laramie, and was there when a treaty was made with the Indians. Returning to Fort Leavenworth, he remained during the winter, and in 1852 was made first sergeant of the troop and campaigned after Indians on the Arkansas, continuing this in 1853. In 1854 he was honorably discharged in New Mexico. Returning to Fort Leavenworth he was employed as wagon master in the quartermaster's department for five years, being master of transportation at Fort Riley in 1855; in 1856 in charge of transportation of supplies to troops in Kansas, and was stationed at various points in this state during the Kansas war; in 1857, master of transportation at the time of the Cheyenne war; in 1858, in charge of trains to Utah during the Mormon war, going to Utah in August with a large train and returning in December, after a most remarkable trip, during which they traveled from Salt Lake to five hundred miles east, through snow that was from six inches to two feet deep on the trails.

Going to Denver in 1859, Mr. Lowe engaged in the mercantile and jobbing business with George W. Clayton. In 1859 and 1860 he made four trips from the Missouri River to Denver, hauling the goods purchased by the firm. In December, 1860, he sold out to his partner, after which he returned to Leavenworth and began freighting for himself. With thirteen eight-mule teams he traveled over the Platte route to and from the west. Indians were hostile, but he avoided an encounter with them. In June, 1861, he married and took his wife to Denver, where Governor Gilpin offered him a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Second Colorado Infantry, but thinking the war would soon be over he declined. On his return to Leavenworth he found the national aspect so serious that he sold his train to the quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth and returned to Denver for his wife. February 1, 1862, he entered the employ of the quartermaster, filling out trains for the government. In August, 1862, he took six hundred horses and one hundred and thirty teams to Fort Union, N. M., returning to Leavenworth. In the spring of 1863 he visited his brother in the army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville. On his return to the west he resumed freighting and ran trains for the government to Colorado, doing a large business and continuing, with different partners, until the close of the war. From 1865 to 1868 he handled horses and mules and engaged in contracting for the government. In April, 1868, he took a contract to move all of the government freight from the Union Pacific Railroad to New Mexico and intermediate points, which was the largest freight contract made in the United States up to that time. During the year that he spent in carrying out the contract the gross receipts were nearly $1,000,000. The next year he was underbid by another firm, but at the solicitation of the parties interested Mr. Lowe became a member of the new firm and had charge of the business the same as the year before. In April, 1870, the route was made shorter by reason of the advancement of the railroad further west. He secured the contract to move freight from Baxter Springs and Fort Gibson, to Forts Arbuckle and Sill, in the Indian Territory, and this contract consumed his time until April, 1871, while at the same time he also had a contract for furnishing beef to the military post at Fort Leavenworth. In 1872 he obtained the beef contracts for Forts Leavenworth, Larned and Dodge and Camp Supply and these contracts he filled successfully. On account of ill health he sold out his business interests in Leavenworth, and afterward traveled in Florida and Texas recuperating.

During a trip he had made from New Mexico in 1862, Mr. Lowe had measured the military road from Fort Union to Fort Leavenworth, a distance of seven hundred and fifty-two miles, and the estimate he then made was afterward used in paying contractors for moving freight. Afterward, however, a dispute arose regarding

the distance and suits were instituted. In 1876 Mr. Lowe went as an expert with a government party which chained the road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Union. He returned in October and filed his report. Meantime, some of his friends had entered into a contract to furnish beef for the Indians at the time of the Sioux war. Trouble arose, and he was urged to assist them. At first he refused, but afterward consented to go for a month at least. Going to the Red Cloud agency, he investigated and made a report. He was kept there for eight months and the exciting events that meantime occurred would fill a volume. He finally went back to Leavenworth, but was induced to return to the agency, where he spent a most trying winter and spring.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Lowe was elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket, receiving a majority of seven hundred. At the end of the term he was re-elected and served until 1882. Afterward he gave his attention to the improving of his farms in Kickapoo Township. In the fall of 1884 he was elected to represent the third district in the state senate, and served in the session of 1885, the special session of 1886 and the session of 1887. During all of these sessions he was chairman of the committee on manufacturing and industrial pursuits; he also served as a member of the committees on mines and mining and cities of the first class. At the expiration of his term he retired from office, not being a candidate for re-election. From 1868 to 1870 he was president of the city council. In 1876 he was again president of the council. He has always shown a deep interest in educational matters and for a time was a member of the board of education. For one year and a-half he was police commissioner of Leavenworth, being appointed by Governor Humphrey. Fraternally he is connected with Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., also the chapter, commandery and mystic shrine.

In Clay County, Mo., Mr. Lowe married Miss Margaret E. Gartin, daughter of Andrew Gartin, a native of Virginia, and an early settler of Missouri, later a pioneer government contractor and freighter across the plains to California. Four children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, namely: Wilson G. S. and P. G., Jr.; Jane E., wife of Capt. L. S. McConnick, of the Seventh United States Cavalry; and Ellen, wife of Samuel H. Wilson, who is connected with the Great Western Manufacturing Company in Leavenworth.

WILSON G. S. LOWE, who was for some years engaged in the practice of law in Leavenworth, Kans., but is now an instructor in the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich., was born in Leavenworth, Kans., May 7, 1862, a son of Hon. P. G. and Margaret E. (Gartin) Lowe. He traces his ancestry to England, but the family has been represented in New England from a very early period, and in the various wars its members have borne an honorable part. The ancestry in this country is traced back to Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England, and whose birth occurred on the "Mayflower" in Boston Harbor November 20, 1620. Peregrine White was a son of William and Susanna White, the former of whom died very shortly after the boat landed, and the latter afterward was married to Edward Winslow. It is said that she was the first mother, the first widow and one of the first brides in New England. Her second husband, Edward Winslow, was the first provincial governor of Massachusetts, and her son, Josiah Winslow, was the first native governor of the colony. In the writings of that period Peregrine White is referred to as of "vigorous and manly aspect." He settled at Marshfield, Mass., where the court, in consideration of his birth, presented him with two hundred acres of land. In that place he died July 22, 1704.

The education of our subject was begun in the Leavenworth public and high schools. In 1879 he entered the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, from which he graduated in 1883, with first honors and the degree of C. E. He was senior cadet captain and the valedictorian of his class. After graduating he was appointed captain of infantry, N. G. P., by Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, and was adjutant and assistant instructor in mathematics and military science for one year in his alma mater at Chester. From

September, 1885, to June, 1886, he was instructor of military science and mathematics in the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich. He began the study of law with Hon. L. B. and S. E. Wheat, of Leavenworth, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar, after which he took the regular course of study in the law department of Washington University, St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1891, with the degree of LL. B.

After leaving the law school Mr. Lowe spent two years in Pasadena and Los Angeles, Cal., associated with the firm of Wells, Monroe & Lee, of Los Angeles. In 1893 he returned to Leavenworth, where he engaged in the general practice of law and was also attorney for the Union Savings Bank. He acted as military instructor and captain of the Leavenworth high school cadets for two years. In 1899 he accepted a position with the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich., as adjutant and tactical officer and instructor in law and civics. While at Chester he was for two years president of his class, and at St. Louis he was chancellor of the Fellows of Equity in the university. On the 7th of September, 1893, he married Miss Rosalie Clarice Holmyard, who was born in England and came with her brother to the United States in 1889. One child blesses their union, Percy Stuart Lowe.

CAPT. PERCIVAL G. LOWE, JR., of Company F, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, now in Manila, was born in Leavenworth, Kans., November 18, 1863, the second son of Hon. Percival Green Lowe, Sr. He was educated in the schools of Leavenworth. In 1880 he entered the Pennsylvania Military College of Chester, Pa., from which he graduated in 1883, with the degree of C. E. Returning to Leavenworth, he was employed as assistant city engineer. For two seasons he made government surveys in western Kansas. September 29, 1885, he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth United States Infantry, with which he served at the now abandoned military post of Fort Hays, Kans. In due time he was made corporal and afterward promoted to be sergeant. February 11, 1889, he was commissioned second lieutenant of his company. His successive locations were Forts Hays and Leavenworth, Kans., Clark and Bliss, Tex., Sherman, Idaho, and Sheridan, near Chicago, Ill. In 1895 he graduated from the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth.

The commission of first lieutenant was given him April 22, 1896. He was assigned to the Fourth regiment of Infantry, but after a time was transferred, with Lieutenant Gregg, to his old regiment. While in command of Indian scouts he saved one of his men from drowning, and for this heroic act he was given the government life-saving medal. Just prior to the opening of the war with Spain he was ordered to Alaska on a government exploring expedition, and made a successful trip from Valdez inlet up Copper River to Tenna River, thence to Dawson, returning to Seattle in November, 1898, after an absence of about seven months. In the spring of 1899 he was made captain of Company F, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, and was sent to the Philippines. Since then he has been selected by General Lawton as his chief of scouts and is in command of a select body of soldiers known as Lowe's scouts.

JOHN AARON, a retired farmer and stock-dealer residing in Leavenworth, was born in Clarion County, Pa., April 3, 1828. His father, George, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and removed to Clarion County about 1830, settling upon a farm, and devoting the remainder of his life to stock-raising and the lumber business. He was one of five brothers (the others being Joseph, Conrad, Thomas and Daniel), who migrated from Westmoreland to Clarion County and took up government land, becoming in time the owners of extensive properties and opening up valuable iron works. They became so prominent that the neighborhood in which they located was known as the Aaron settlement. Daniel and George were the politicians of the family, and each held positions of trust and responsibility within the gift of their fellow-citizens. Their father, Joseph Aaron, was born in southern Germany, and during the battle of

Waterloo served as one of Bonaparte's life guards. When the struggle was over and Wellington had won the day, Mr. Aaron, for the last time saw his illustrious leader, who exclaimed as they met: "Oh, Joe, I thought you were among the missing." Immediately after the battle Mr. Aaron boarded a ship bound for America, and after a long voyage landed in New York. Later he settled in Westmoreland County, Pa., where he became a prominent man and reared a large family.

At the time of his death, George Aaron was eighty-four years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Rufner, is still living, and makes her home with a daughter in Pittsburgh, Pa. She is now ninety-seven years of age. Of their nine children, six are living, namely: James, who lives in Delaware Township, Leavenworth County; Thomas H., of Illinois; John; Margaret, who married James Crow; Joseph, of Pennsylvania; and Sabilla, wife of Dr. Burgoon, a physician in Pittsburgh, Pa.

In a log schoolhouse in Clarion County, Pa., the subject of this sketch gained the rudiments of his education, and to the knowledge there obtained he afterward added by self-culture. He made his start in life by working in the oil wells of Pennsylvania, and by taking small contracts for boring wells. In 1863 he went to Henry County, Ill., and purchased a farm, upon which he began to raise cattle and hogs, and also engaged in raising cereals. His landed possessions aggregated six hundred acres. In 1875 he sold out in Illinois and came to Kansas, settling in the Salt Creek Valley in Leavenworth County, where he purchased land to the amount of $23,000 in value. He added to his original acreage, and finally acquired five hundred and forty acres of fine land, which he devoted to stock-raising and general farming. Associated with J. F. Taylor, he also farmed one thousand acres of rented land. He made a specialty of raising Poland-China hogs and Durham cattle. For twenty-four years he made his home upon the farm, but, finally, having accumulated a competency for his declining years, he built a comfortable home in Leavenworth and retired to private life. He still finds, in the supervision of his moneyed interests, sufficient to occupy his attention. He is the owner of a number of claims near Aspen, Colo., and has engaged in prospecting and mining quite extensively.

January 17, 1849, Mr. Aaron married Mary Newhouse, the daughter of German parents. They are the parents of seven children: George, a farmer in High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County; Ellen, wife of John Davitts, a merchant at Oak Mills; Mary, who married John Hund, a farmer of Salt Creek Valley; Clara, wife of John Bollin, a prominent stock-raiser of Leavenworth County; John Augustine, who is engaged in the breeding of fine stock on the old homestead; Leo, a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, now in St. Benedict's College in Atchison; and Sarah, wife of Michael O'Neill, a retired farmer of Illinois. In politics Mr. Aaron has always been a Democrat, and has manifested an interest in local affairs, but has never sought political offices.

RICHARD J. WOSSER has spent his entire life in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, where he was born February 22, 1869. He is a son of Richard Wosser, who was born in Ireland in 1808 and in early manhood emigrated to the United States, spending some years afterward in Ann Arbor, Mich., and Cincinnati, Ohio, later making his home in Santa Fe, N. M. In the different towns where he resided he was engaged in contracting and building. From New Mexico he came to Leavenworth about 1853 and was a pioneer of this town, some of whose earliest buildings were erected by himself. In 1859 he moved to a farm six miles west of Leavenworth, and there he continued to reside, following his trade and cultivating his land, until he became too old to engage in active work. He was not interested in politics and never accepted any offices. During the border ruffian days he stood firmly for the interests of his county, state and nation, displaying the greatest affection for the country of his adoption; but, being a cripple, he was excused from service in the army or militia. His death occurred in 1884,

at the age of seventy-six years. In 1858 he married Miss Anna Donnelly, who is still living on the old homestead. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Mary, wife of Joseph Heintzelman; Thomas; Johanna, wife of Thomas Cahill; Kate, who married Victor Heintzelman; Victoria; John; Richard J.; Annie, a Sister of Charity; D. Edward and Nellie.

The education of our subject was obtained in district schools and the normal school at Fort Scott. After his education was completed he returned home and, with the assistance of his brothers assumed the management of the home farm of four hundred and fifty acres, which they have since successfully cultivated. They have given much attention to the raising of apples and have on the land an orchard of four thousand trees in good bearing condition. In the Horticultural Society he has been secretary and vice-president. Besides his work as a farmer he has been salesman for a hardware company of Leavenworth and has traveled in its interests through Kansas, where he has sold a large number of harvesting machines and farm implements.

Politically Mr. Wosser is a Democrat. Upon that ticket he was elected township clerk for two years and constable for one term, also served as township trustee for a term. In 1894 he was the Democratic candidate for the legislature. In 1893 he served as clerk of the legislature at Topeka, and while filling this position became well known in the political circles of the state. As a delegate from Leavenworth County he has attended a number of state conventions of his party. In the early days of the Farmers' Alliance he was one of its first members, and assisted in organizing a good many lodges throughout his county, serving as secretary and vice-president at different times. Was also business agent. He was a delegate to the Industrial Conference at St. Louis, Mo., in 1892, when the People's party was organized. Mr. Wosser has also been a frequent contributor to the local press. He believes it to be his duty to take an intelligent interest in public affairs and to keep posted concerning the issues of the age. He is a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of Leavenworth County, and has many warm personal friends among the people here. With his mother, his brothers, John and Edward, and his sisters, Victoria and Nellie, he occupies the old homestead, which has for so many years belonged to the family and has, through their efforts, been brought to so high a degree of cultivation.

ANDREW J. PARNELL, SR., a retired farmer, residing in Lawrence, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., August 8, 1841, a son of Andrew and Maria (Wilson) Parnell. He was one of eleven children, six now living: Pleasant, a farmer of Douglas County; Benjamin M., of Jefferson County; Martha J., widow of David Side, of Vacaville, Cal.; Andrew J.; Nancy M., widow of James N. Sweeney, of Vacaville, Cal.; and Cynthia, wife of Frederick Hartman, of Atchison, Kans. The father was born in Kentucky, March 1, 1800, and when a youth of sixteen accompanied his parents to Decatur County, Ind., where he married and engaged in farming. About 1834 he removed to Arkansas, but the surroundings being unpleasant, after two years he went to Missouri, settling near Dekalb, Buchanan County. In 1859 he established his home in Atchison County, Kans., and ten years later settled in Jefferson County, where he died in 1872. In religion he was a member of the Christian Church. He was a Democrat until the campaign of James Buchanan, after which he voted with the Republicans. His father, John Parnell, a native of Ireland, settled in Maryland in an early day and served in the Revolutionary war.

The schools of the frontier being very poor, our subject had few advantages in youth. February 13, 1861, he married Miss Elvira Thompson, who was born in Platte County, Mo., daughter of Benjamin A. and Nancy (Baxter) Thompson. Her father, a native of Kentucky, was in early life a school teacher and later a brick and stone mason. During early days he settled in Missouri and 1860 removed to Atchison County, Kans., where he spent his last years. September 1, 1862, our subject enlisted in Company F, Fif-

teenth Kansas Infantry, and saw service in southwestern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas, also in the Cherokee, Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, taking part in the battles of Prairie Grove and Cain Hill, the capture of Van Buren and the pursuit of Cooper. He was mustered out July 20, 1865. Afterward he engaged in farming in Atchison County, Kans., for two years, then removed to Jefferson County, where he bought farm land and spent seventeen years. In 1884 he came to Douglas County, and purchased a farm eight miles southwest of Lawrence, in Wakarusa Township. There he resided until 1891, when he rented the place and removed to Lawrence. In politics a Republican, he has several times been a delegate to county conventions of his party. He is a member of the Christian Church and Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. Of his eleven children, seven are now living, the eldest being Andrew J., Jr., commissioner of Douglas County. The others are: Mary A., wife of Addison M. Bowen, a farmer of Wakarusa Township; Clara, wife of Charles Bunker, a taxidermist connected with the University of Kansas; Edward E., a jeweler of Kansas City; Cynthia, a student of the high school, residing with her father; Laura and Ira E., also at home.

ANDREW JACKSON PARNELL, JR., a prosperous farmer of Clinton Township, is one of the well-known men of Douglas County. In local affairs he has taken a leading part, being especially active in the Republican party. In 1894, 1895 and 1896 he served as township trustee. In 1898 he was the successful candidate for the office of county commissioner, being elected by a good majority, notwithstanding the fact that the district is Democratic, and he was the Republican nominee. His election, under such apparently adverse conditions, is a proof of his popularity as a citizen and his high standing in the community. The third district, which he represents upon the board, comprises the townships of Willow Springs, Marion, Clinton, Kanwaka and Lecompton. Besides his work as commissioner he has also been interested in educational matters and has rendered able service as a member of the board of school directors. As a trustee of the United Brethren Church he has been helpful in promoting the welfare of the congregation and the general interests of the denomination.

Mr. Parnell was born in Atchison County, Kans., February 9, 1864, and is a son of Andrew J. Parnell, Sr. In the schools near his home he obtained a fair knowledge of the common branches of study, and since leaving school he has increased his fund of information by reading and observation. September 2, 1886, he married Miss Anna Bowen, who was born in Clinton Township, September 1, 1863. After his marriage he settled upon a part of his wife's family homestead in Clinton Township. After two years he began to cultivate rented land, spending one year on the Hendry place and another on the Graber homestead in Wakarusa Township. In 1891 he purchased a portion of the Bowen estate, and here he has since made his home. He and his wife have three children living: Mabel, born May 12, 1890; Elroy S., October 29, 1894; and Eunice, August 28, 1898.

JOHN AUGUSTINE AARON, who is familiarly known as "Gus" Aaron, is one of the influential and prosperous agriculturists of Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, where he occupies and manages the old homestead for years superintended by his father, John Aaron. Having made a life study of the raising of cereals and breeding of stock, he is admirably qualified to succeed as an agriculturist. His specialty has been the raising of fine stock, particularly hogs, which he keeps in a healthy condition, thus producing a good quality of pork. In the raising of cereals he has adopted the plan of rotation of crops, and about once in three years changes his crops, thus securing better and larger harvests. A progressive farmer, he keeps abreast with every improvement made in agriculture, and is a leading representative of the farming community of Salt Creek Valley.

Mr. Aaron was born in Westmoreland County,

Pa., February 18, 1861. He was reared in Henry County, Ill., and received common-school advantages. He was fifteen when he accompanied his parents to Kansas. On the farm where he now lives he grew to manhood, and about 1888 he succeeded to the management of the property, which comprises three hundred and seventy acres of fine farming land. He has since given his attention to the raising of general farm products. In stock, his specialties have been Poland-China hogs and Shorthorn cattle. His attention has been given to his farm work, to the exclusion of politics and public affairs, and he has had no inclination to seek office or positions of local prominence. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, of which latter he was for two years president and is now the recording secretary.

The marriage of Mr. Aaron to Miss Josephine Bollin took place May 19, 1885. They are the parents of six children: Florence, Leo, Benedict, Clarence, Frances and Augustine Michael.

JOHN H. WHETSTONE, founder of the town of Pomona, Franklin County, was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1829, a descendant of German ancestors who settled in Pennsylvania in a very early day, and a son of John and Elizabeth (Whetstone) Whetstone, members of different branches of the same family. His father, who was a native of Bedford County, Pa., settled in Kentucky when that state was still sparsely settled. During the early '30s he moved to Coles County, Ill., where he followed the mechanic's trade and farm pursuits until his death at fifty years of age. His wife died in Pomona in 1897, when ninety-four years old. They were the parents of five children, of whom two daughters and one son survive. The daughters are Catherine, widow of John Van Meter, and Hannah, widow of James Walker.

When our subject was four years of age his parents settled in Illinois. Early in life he became familiar with frontier life on a farm. Industrious and capable, he was self-supporting at a time when young men are usually in school. For some years he not only followed farm pursuits, but also bought and shipped stock and carried on a mercantile business at Windsor, Ill. Coming to Ottawa in 1863, he settled where Ottawa now stands. There was no town there then, but simply what was known as the Ohio Crossing of the Marais des Cygnes. He became a member of the town company which had just been organized, and assisted in laying out and building up the town. From 1864 to 1874 he made his home there, meantime engaging in the real-estate, building and mercantile business. He assisted in building many of the public buildings still in use, among them the Occidental hotel, the county jail, and was the prime mover in the erection of the old brick building known as Central school, which was built in spite of much opposition. In 1865-66 he owned the principal portion of the tract now comprising Forest Park, and he assisted materially in improving and laying out the park. Perhaps there is no man now living who has done more than he toward the early development of Ottawa. Going to St. Louis, he assisted in making the first map of Kansas and marked out all the railroads that now enter Ottawa.

In the year 1869 Mr. Whetstone bought fifteen thousand acres of land ten miles west of Ottawa. Two years later he laid out the town of Pomona on this land and organized the town, to which in 1874 he brought his family. Believing he could make a success of the fruit business here, he set out thirty thousand trees, and now has four hundred acres in fruit, mostly apples. He is often called the "apple king" of Franklin County. Through careful grafting he has introduced new varieties of fruit, and he is considered an authority on the subject of horticulture. His judgment is often sought on matters pertaining to fruit raising, and he has contributed many articles to horticultural journals. In addition to the fruit business he is engaged in raising and selling trees, and has a large nursery on his property. His sales of fruit are not limited to his own county or state, but he has made shipments across the ocean to Europe. At this writing he owns thirteen

hundred acres of land, of which one hundred and fifty acres are in corn. He is now promoting the organization of a Farmers' Exchange to be established in Pomona, which will undoubtedly do much to benefit the town.

Every measure for the development of material resources of town and county receives Mr. Whetstone's endorsement. He is a very frank, outspoken man, and in the expression of his opinions is always open. He holds to the principles of the People's party, but he has never cared for political prominence or official honors, preferring rather to devote himself wholly to his large business interests.

The Pomona Fruit Company is one of the most flourishing industries of Pomona. It was organized in the summer of 1898, when Mrs. J. J. Whetstone and Mrs. Jessie Maxey began, as an experiment, to put up fruits and jellies for the market. They met with such success that in the summer of 1899 they enlarged the business and furnished employment to sixteen persons. It is their intention, in 1900, to double the capacity of the factory.

EDGAR J. HUMPHREYS. The story of the life of Mr. Humphreys is the record of eastern thrift grafted on western energy. Not only was he a pioneer of Leavenworth County, but also one of its honored citizens and successful men. In his early life he did not have many advantages, for his parents were poor, and he was therefore obliged to contribute toward his own support as soon as he was physically able to perform any kind of manual labor. Instead of being injurious to him, however, the trait of self-reliance developed by his early experiences in the world was a prominent factor entering into his subsequent success.

When about seven years old Mr. Humphreys was taken to Tennessee by his parents, so that he has little knowledge of Virginia, where he was born in January, 1825. When about fifteen he went north to Peoria, Ill., and there he learned the cooper's trade. Working during the day, it was his custom to attend school at night, and in this way he gained a fair education. At the age of nineteen he entered a drug store and later opened the first exclusive drug store in the city, which he conducted until 1856. He had no capital with which to start in business and it was solely due to his foresight and industry that he secured a start. He was a tireless worker. The brick used in the building of his store in Peoria was carried by himself, and there was no work so humble that he refused to do it, if hereby his success might be promoted.

The year 1856 found Mr. Humphreys in Leavenworth. After a short time he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres near Atchison. In the fall of 1857 he removed to Bloomington, Ill., and there conducted a grocery for three years. Returning to Leavenworth in 1860, he established a drug store which was operated successfully under the successive titles of E. J. Humphreys, Humphreys & Dillworth, and Humphreys & Davis. This business he conducted until his death, which occurred November 27, 1891. It is now carried on by his son, Sylvester E.

In 1869 Mr. Humphreys purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land that now joins the village of Fairmount, in Leavenworth County. This he improved and afterward made his home as long as he lived. At different times he added to the property until it consisted of eight hundred acres of valuable and well-improved land. This property and his extensive business formed the larger part of his estate, which at his death was divided among his family. He was a man whose life was guided by sincere Christian principles and who lived up to the standard of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. He never cared for office and was never prevailed upon to accept any political position, his tastes not being in that direction. In politics he was a Republican, but liberal in his views and believed that in local matters the best man should always be supported.

In 1849 Mr. Humphreys married Miss Marilla Decker, of New York state, who died in 1871, at the age of forty-one years. She was a member of the Baptist Church and a lady whose life was devoted to the welfare of her family. In 1875 he married Eleanor E. Swain, of Illinois. Of his

children, the eldest, Sylvester E., is represented elsewhere in this work. John S. and James W. now own the greater part of the old homestead, which they cultivate and on which they engage in raising stock. They have made a specialty of the creamery business, and have from forty to fifty Jersey milch cows on their place. Of more recent years they have turned their attention to the fruit business, and now have an apple orchard covering one hundred and fifty acres, and containing twelve thousand trees. The other members of the family are Laura, wife of S. H. Holmes, of Leavenworth; Edwin J., who is engaged in the mercantile business at Fairmount and also owns an orchard of sixty-five acres; and Lulu M., wife of Nathan E. Van Tuyl, an attorney of Leavenworth.

GOTTLIEB MAIER. From a very early period in the settlement of Leavenworth until his death Mr. Maier was closely associated with the history of Leavenworth County and particularly with Easton Township, of which he was among the most successful stock-raisers and general farmers. When he arrived in Leavenworth, in March, 1858, the town had only about one hundred and fifty people. During the later days, when freighting across the plains was a profitable source of revenue, he followed this occupation in the employ of the government. Shortly after the close of the Civil war he bought eighty acres in Easton Township, and upon it he began farming. He was so successful that from time to time he added to his possessions, which, at the time of his death, embraced four hundred and sixty acres. The land which comprised his home farm consisted of two hundred and fifty-five acres, seventy-five acres being bottom land. He also had a large tract in blue grass, which was used for pasture land, and ninety acres which he placed under cultivation. The farm was supplied by him with modern machinery, suitable buildings, good fencing, and all the improvements of a model estate. There was planted, under his supervision, an orchard of apple, pear and peach trees, and he also had a vineyard of five hundred or more vines. Through the southern part of the farm the Kansas City division of the Union Pacific road ran. While oats, corn and wheat were raised, the owner's specialty was the stock business, and in it he met with gratifying success.

Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 13, 1831, Mr. Maier came to the United States in early manhood and settled in Louisville, Ind., where he was employed as section foreman in railroad building for a number of years. From there he came to Kansas, and was afterward one of the prominent German-American residents of Leavenworth County. In politics a Democrat, he was elected township treasurer on that ticket and filled the office for several years. He was also a member of the school board. In the work of the German Lutheran Church he took an active part, contributing generously to its support. He continued to reside upon his farm in Easton Township until his death, which occurred May 26, 1892, at the age of sixty-two years.

In 1850 Mr. Maier married Johanna Kimmerle, who died in 1883, leaving three children: Lena, wife of Charles Gwartney, a farmer of Easton Township; Frederick, of Texas; and Louisa, wife of John Wonder. The second marriage of Mr. Maier, December 19, 1884, united him with Mrs. Mary (Walter) Koehler, widow of Anton Koehler, and by her first marriage the mother of a daughter, Louisa Koehler, deceased. The three children born of Mr. Maier's second marriage are Annie M., Christian G. and John F., who, since the death of their father, have remained with their mother in the village of Easton. Mrs. Maier is a member of the Baptist Church.

G. OLSON. In point of years of business activity Mr. Olson is the oldest stone contractor in Lawrence, and he has also been one of the most prominent and successful as well. He was born in Westrejotlan, Sweden, March 11, 1841, a son of O. P. and Anna Maria (Föosborg) Olson. His father, who was born on the same farm as himself, has spent his entire life in one neighborhood and is now the owner of the estate, "Haltorp," where he makes his home. He married a lady who was a native of the same locality

and who was a widow at the time of their marriage. They became the parents of seven children, of whom our subject was the only one that settled in the United States. He was reared on a farm and received public school advantages. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to the stonecutter's trade, remaining in the employ of a railroad contractor for two years, after which he was engaged in the construction of a large railroad tunnel near Stockholm. His next work, which occupied a year, was the construction of a stone fort at Waxholm. In common with the custom in Sweden, he entered the army at twenty-one years of age and remained for two years.

Coming to America in 1868, Mr. Olson settled in Lawrence in April of that year, and here he engaged in stone-cutting. He was first employed by the Kansas City & Fort Scott Railroad, after which he was on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road. In 1870 he was made foreman of bridge-building in the stone department of the latter road, where he remained for over two years, after which he was employed for a year on a branch of the road from Sedalia. He had made Lawrence his headquarters during all this time and on his return he resumed contracting in this city. He was married in Denver, Colo., in 1874, to Miss Matilda Engstrom, who was born in Smoland, Sweden, a daughter of Nils and Annie Engstrom, both of whom died within a year of each other. She was the youngest of five children and came to America in 1869, settling in LaPorte, Ind., but soon removing to Lawrence, Kans., and in 1872 going to Denver, Colo.

For six months Mr. Olson was employed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company on its eastern division. He then returned to Lawrence and engaged in contracting and building, having a stone yard on the Santa Fe Railroad. He has furnished the stone for the Haskell Institute, Methodist Episcopal Church, Watkins bank, several university buildings, and many of the finest residences in Lawrence, and has also had contracts for curbing and furnished the cut stone for the water works. He is a stockholder in the Watkins National Bank and is a successful business man. He and his wife had four children, namely: Annie and Mamie, who died in childhood; Emil, who is a student in the Lawrence Business College; and Carl. At one time Mr. Olson was connected with the Odd Fellows, but of late years he has allowed his membership in that order to lapse. He took an active part in the organization of the Swedish Lutheran Church in Lawrence, and has served as one of its trustees and a member of its building committee. In politics he has been identified with the Republican party ever since becoming a citizen of the United States.

SOLOMON A. HESTER, a pioneer of 1857 in Kansas, and a soldier in the Civil war, has made his home in Ottawa since 1885, during which year he became interested in a hack business here. In September, 1894, he opened a livery barn in partnership with Mr. Kiler, but in February, 1897, he bought his partner's interest and has since carried on the business alone. He originated the name of Hotel de Hoss for his livery barn, which is the largest in the city, having twenty-three head of horses, as well as a baggage and omnibus line.

Born in Flemingsburg, Ky., February 4, 1834, our subject is a son of Christopher and Mary (Secrist) Hester, and a grandson of John Hester and Joseph Secrist. His paternal grandfather, who was born in Pennsylvania and removed to Kentucky, was one of two brothers, the other of whom was captured by the Indians, and by them burned at the stake in what is now Sandusky, Ohio. Christopher Hester was born in Flemingsburg, Ky., in 1808, and accompanied his father to Montgomery County, Ind., taking with him his wife and two children, one of whom, Solomon A., was six months old. In 1841 he settled in Jones County, Iowa, whence in 1853 he went to Tama County, the same state. In September, 1858, he drove to Kansas, and the next year he moved to this state, buying a farm in what is now Cutler (then Peoria) Township, Franklin County. At this writing he owns and resides upon a large farm in Anderson County, and, though ninety-one years of age, he is in excellent health. He was one of a family of nine,

three of whom are still living. His wife was born in Kentucky, of Irish descent, and died in Kansas in 1874. Of their ten children seven are living. One of the sons, Joseph was a soldier in the Sixteenth Kansas Infantry during the Civil war.

At the time the family removed to Iowa the subject of this sketch was seven years of age, and he remembers the trip, which was made by ox-teams, crossing the Mississippi at Burlington. He aided in clearing the home farm, six miles south of Anamosa, and when only eleven years of age he drove five yoke of cattle used in tilling the soil. In 1855, when twenty-one years of age, he broke one hundred and thirty-five acres of prairie land in two months. Leaving Tama County early in 1857, he made his way westward via team, crossing the Missouri at Lexington. After a journey of twenty days he reached Franklin County March 21, and bought a claim one mile east of what is Rantoul, Cutler Township. Here he found the grass sod less tough than the soil of Iowa, and with two yoke of oxen he broke the prairie and improved the farm. During the first year in the west he raised both corn and wheat. The land, which he bought at an Indian sale for $1.75 an acre, he sold at a fair profit in 1860. He then spent a year in Palmyra Township, Douglas County, after which he traded for a farm one mile west of Rantoul, and comprising two hundred and sixty acres.

In 1862 Mr. Hester enlisted in Company D, Second Kansas Mounted Infantry, and was mustered in at Leavenworth, whence he went with four companies to Fort Union, N. M. Two years later the Second was mustered out of service as mounted infantry, and he then enlisted in the Second Kansas Cavalry and was sent to Fort Smith, Ark. He took part in the battles of Wilson Creek and Westport, fighting Price as the latter retreated into Arkansas. During Quantrell's raid, in a battle on Tower Creek, Franklin County, a bullet grazed his jugular vein, giving him a very narrow escape. He remained in the service until September, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Leavenworth. He then returned to his farm, where he afterward engaged in farm pursuits for twenty years, and during that time, for two years, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber.

The first marriage of Mr. Hester took place in Cutler Township in 1858, and united him with Mary E. Perkins, who died in 1869, leaving three children, Mary E., Zoe and Juda. He was afterward married in the same township to Miss Olive E. Bartram, who was born in Ohio. They became the parents of seven children, who are as follows: Mrs. Cora McCrea, who lives near Richmond, Kans.; Zetta Grace, Elva and Clara, at home; Milo C., now in Miami County; Harry A., in Iola, Kans.; and Scott A., who assists his father in business.

From an early age Mr. Hester has been a stalwart Democrat. For eleven years he was a trustee of Cutler Township, and for two years represented the first ward of Ottawa in the city council, where he served as chairman of the committee on streets and alleys. He is connected with the Degree of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has been an officer. While not identified with any denomination, he aids in the support of the Baptist Church, to which his wife belongs.

HARRY W. KOOHLER, general manager and a director of the People's Telephone Company of Leavenworth, and coroner of Leavenworth County, was born in Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., February 20, 1864, the oldest child of August and Caroline (Rethey) Koohler, natives respectively of Baden and Freiburg, Germany. His father, who came with his parents to America in boyhood, settled in Union County, Ill., where he engaged in contracting and building and also had mercantile interests. His death occurred in Cobden, Union County, when he was sixty-one years of age. During the Civil war he offered his services to the Union, but was rejected. His wife is still living and makes her home in Cobden. Of their six children three are living.

From childhood the subject of this sketch lived in Cobden and attended its grammar and high

schools. At seventeen he began to study telegraphy in the office of the Illinois Central Railroad at Cobden, and after a time he was made operator in that town, later being transferred to Kensington. In 1881 he traveled through Kansas and Nebraska, and afterward was in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in the Indian Territory for a year. The confinement of office work having injured his health he resigned, and afterward for two and one-half years he engaged in the construction of telegraph lines. As foreman of construction for the General Electric Company of Chicago he was employed in putting up electric light plants in different parts of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, remaining in this position for eighteen months. After having put up the electric light plant and works at Independence, Mo., he was made superintendent of the same, and that position he held for some time. Later, for three and one-half years he was assistant foreman of construction of the Kansas City Electric Light Company. In 1891 he came to Leavenworth as foreman of construction of the Leavenworth Lighting & Heating Company, which position he filled for a year, and afterward had complete charge of the works until 1895. Since then he has been manager of the People's Telephone Company, in which he is also a director. Under his supervision the company has been very successful. Over six hundred telephones have been put up in business houses and residences, and the enterprise has been conducted to the satisfaction of all. He was formerly interested in the factory where targets were manufactured, but it is now closed.

Mr. Koohler is very fond of athletic sports. He is an expert marksman and an unerring shot. On the organization of the Leavenworth Gun Club he became a member of it, and is now its secretery. Frequently he has taken part in various contests in different states.

As a Republican, and as a member of city and county executive committees, he has been prominent in politics. In the fall of 1898, on the Republican ticket, he was elected county coroner by a majority of one hundred and thirty-nine, against his opponent, who was the candidate of both Democrats and Populists. He was the only one elected on the county Republican ticket, which fact speaks much for his ability and popularity. He took the oath of office December 21, 1898, and has since filled the position to the satisfaction of all concerned. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and King Solomon's Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. In Sedalia, Mo., he married Miss Ella Leiter, by whom he has a daughter, Nina.

JOHN B. GREEVER. Kansas has proved to be so admirably adapted to the stock business that it is not surprising many men have engaged in this occupation. Among the leading stockmen of Leavenworth County mention belongs to Mr. Greever, who owns a fine farm of three hundred and sixty acres, situated in Stranger Township. While to some extent he carries on general farm pursuits, the stock business has been his principal industry, and in it he has met with gratifying success. He buys and feeds cattle to be sold in the markets; also breeds trotting horses and owns Ouray, son of Onward, with a record of 2:28¾, and Hoke, a fine standard-bred trotting horse.

Mr. Greever was born in Savannah, Anderson County, Mo., October 21, 1860, and is a brother of Charles F. Greever, in whose sketch the family history appears. When he was eight years of age he accompanied his parents to Leavenworth County. His education was received in common schools. When twenty-three years of age he left home and secured employment as a guard in the state penitentiary, where he remained for twelve years. In 1895 he leased the farm where he now lives, and here he has since given his attention largely to the breeding of horses. His marriage took place in 1888 and united him with Miss Mary Ranus, of Leavenworth County. They have five children, George D., Paul R., John B., Jr., Charles Francis and Edna.

Upon the Democratic ticket Mr. Greever has been elected to the various township offices, and as an official he has been prompt, systematic and

faithful. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which, as in general society, they are popular and prominent. Fraternally he is identified with Lansing Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M., in which he is past master. He is also connected with Lodge No. 277, A. O. U. W., at Lansing, and is past chancellor of Tonganoxie Lodge No. 125, K. of P., in Tonganoxie.

JOHN PETER HUESGEN was born in Cologne, Germany, March 17, 1820. A member of an old family of that country, he was himself its first representative in America, crossing the ocean in young manhood and settling in St. Louis during the '50s. There he embarked in the grocery business at the corner of Twenty-second and Franklin avenue and was successful. In St. Louis he married Helena Herrig, who was born in Trier, Germany, and who had come to St. Louis with her parents in 1855. Four daughters and one son were born of this union.

In 1858 Mr. Huesgen sold out his business in St. Louis and came to Leavenworth with his family. Railroads west of St. Louis were then not known and all travel was with the old-time steamboat, which is now looked upon as very slow in this age of iron. Arriving in Leavenworth, which was then nothing but a diminutive settlement, he opened a grocery at the corner of Second and Pottawatomie streets, where he prospered, and in 1859 moved to the corner of Fifth and Miami streets (in what was then the woods), and conducted a grocery, having put up a building of his own. In course of time he erected the Huesgen block, a substantial structure, 125x125 in dimensions. Leavenworth was then nothing but woods, and the lots which he built on had to be cleared of brush and trees. So Mr. Huesgen was in every sense a pioneer in the settlement of Leavenworth and watched its growth with pride.

During the Civil war he enlisted and was commissioned captain of a volunteer company which was hastily organized at the time of the memorable Price raid, when Leavenworth was threatened and there was a furore of excitement, such as all old-timers will remember. In religion a Roman Catholic, he was one of the charter members of St. Joseph's Church, on Broadway, and always maintained the deepest interest in its work. Though not active in politics, he was a stanch Democrat and never failed to vote the party ticket. He continued to make his home in Leavenworth until his death, which occurred March 2, 1896.

His son, John Peter Huesgen, Jr., conducts a drug store at the corner of Fifth and Miami streets.

HENRY KNOLLMANN. While Leavenworth owes a debt of inestimable gratitude to its brave pioneers, its early settlers, to whose brave endurance of manifold hardships its growth was almost wholly due; yet, after all, whatever success it may have in the future, whatever standing it may attain, depends upon the younger generation, those who have in recent years entered the field of commerce. As a representative of these younger business men no one stands higher than the senior member of the firm of H. Knollmann & Co., retail grocers, and dealers in meats, grain, flour and feed. The firm, which consists of H. Knollmann and H. R. Koch, occupies a building of two stories, 50x100 feet, at No. 200 Chestnut street, where, under the personal management of Mr. Knollmann, an important and growing business has been established.

As the name indicates, Mr. Knollmann is of German ancestry. His grandfather, Henry Knollmann, a native of Hanover, emigrated to America and settled in Dearborn County, Ind., where he engaged in farming. Fred H. Knollmann, our subject's father, was born in Aurora, Dearborn County, and in early life engaged in bridge contracting and in freighting on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1866 he settled in Leavenworth County, buying a farm at Millwood, Easton Township, where he improved and cultivated a quarter-section of land. He is still living on this place. In religion he is connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He mar-

ried Clara Niemann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and accompanied her father, Conrad Niemann, to the United States, settling in Platte County, Mo.; her father afterward made his home with his children until he died, in 1868.

The eldest of a family of two sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch was born in Leavenworth March 17, 1869. He was reared on the home farm and attended the public schools, also Leavenworth Business College, from which he graduated in 1887. For four years he was employed as a clerk and bookkeeper for A. Kirmeyer, then was promoted to be manager of the store, which position he filled for three years. In November, 1896, with H. R. Koch, he established the business which has since been so successfully conducted, and which owes its development to his energy, ability and perseverance. He is a man who wins the confidence of the people and who never abuses that confidence. He is regarded as an honest and honorable business man, one who, in every transaction, acts in a manner above reproach. His time has been given so closely to business that he has no time for politics, even if his inclinations were in the direction of public affairs. In religion he is connected with St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The marriage of Mr. Knollmann took place in Leavenworth in November, 1896, and united him with Miss Clara Koch, daughter of Henry and Louisa Koch, and a native of Germany. A son, Walter, blesses their union.

HERVEY B. PEAIRS, superintendent of Haskell Institute, has become very prominent in the Indian service of the government. Original in his plans, full of energy, with an abundance of determination to carry out his projects, he has infused new life in the institution of which he is the head. Through Congressman Curtis he secured an appropriation for the upbuilding of the school which has rendered possible many improvements, notable among these being the erection of a new auditorium. Under his supervision the course of study has been revised and the industrial department has been placed upon an educational basis, a manual training school has been established in which the trades are taught, also a domestic science department, in which girls are instructed in cooking and sewing. When he first became connected with the institute, in 1887, there were only three buildings, two hundred and forty acres and two hundred and fifty pupils; at this writing there are six hundred and fifty acres, supplied with a full complement of buildings, in which instruction is furnished to five hundred and fifty-two pupils. The institute was founded in 1883 and opened for students the following year, but its growth at first was slow and for a time interest in it lay dormant. Now, however, its usefulness is apparent to all and its success has been constantly increasing. The erection of the large chapel in 1898 added to the accommodations, while the main building, erected in 1889, with superintendent's residence, laundry, shops, etc., constitute the other buildings utilized for institute work.

John B., son of John Peairs, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1832, of Welsh descent. He was reared on a farm and early became familiar with agriculture. In 1876 he came to Kansas and settled on a farm near Vinland, but after having cultivated land there for some time he settled in Lawrence three years before his death. He married Jerusha H. Davis, who was born in Philadelphia and died in Kansas in 1898. She was a daughter of Emmor Davis, who came to this country from Wales, settling first in Philadelphia, but later removed to a farm in Belmont County, Ohio. The children of John B. and Jerusha H. Peairs were named as follows: C. A., formerly a teacher, but now cultivating the home farm in Palmyra, Kans.; Mrs. Anna E. Andrews, also of Palmyra; H. A., an attorney in Los Angeles, Cal.; J. E., who served as superintendent of schools in Douglas County, Kans., for eight years, retiring in January, 1899, and is now in the Kansas City Medical College; F. L., attorney-at-law with the Fraternal Aid Association; Hervey B., and Maurice E., who is with the Land and Abstract Company, of Portland, Ore.

Near Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, our subject was born May 11, 1866. He came

to Kansas in 1876 and attended the high school at Vinland until 1881, after which he spent two years in the University of Kansas and then taught for two years in Osage County. A course of eighteen months in the normal school at Emporia completed his education. In 1887 he became a teacher in Haskell Institute, and after one year was appointed industrial teacher, being transferred from the regular school department. His next appointment was that of assistant principal. For four and one-half years he served as disciplinarian and for five years was principal teacher, after which he was made assistant superintendent. In April, 1897, he was appointed supervisor of Indian schools and as such traveled for one year, inspecting the schools in different parts of the United States. Returning to Haskell in April, 1898, he accepted an appointment as superintendent, which position he now fills. He has been active in the United States Indian School Institute since its start and has served as its chairman. He is also a member of the National Educational Association. In the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Lawrence he has been a member of the official board and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was made a Mason in Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M. In this city, July 30, 1890, he married Miss Carrie E. Reece, who was born here, her father, V. L. Reece, having settled in Douglas County in 1854. They are the parents of four children: Lawrence, Ruth, Helen and Gertrude.

MICHAEL McCARTHY, councilman for the first ward of Ottawa, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, August 17, 1856, a son of Timothy and Margaret (Shea) McCarthy. He represented the seventeenth generation in direct line that was born on the same old homestead in Fermoyle, and it is said of all of them that they were honorable men, who desired to live peaceably with all. His father died in 1886, at eighty-seven years of age, but the wife and mother is still living, though now past eighty years of age. The two grandfathers, Mathew McCarthy and Daniel Shea, were farmers by occupation. Our subject was the eighth among eleven children, named as follows: John, who occupies the old homestead in Ireland; Cornelius, a teacher in Australia; Daniel, who is in Burnside, Conn.; Jerry, also a teacher in Australia; Mrs. Ellen Fitzpatrick, of Ireland; Mrs. Margaret Shea, also living in Ireland; Timothy, a tailor in Ottawa; Michael; James, who died in boyhood; Mrs. Bridget Sullivan, of Ireland; and Mathew, who lives in Connecticut.

At the age of thirteen years and ten months our subject was apprenticed to the trade of blacksmith and horse-shoer in his native place. After serving for three years he went to Killarney, near the beautiful lake of that name, where he engaged in horseshoeing for two years. He then started in journeyman work in County Cork. After his return home he carried on a blacksmith's business for three years. In 1882 he came to America and settled in Connecticut, finding employment as a horse-shoer at New Britain. On account of the ague he was obliged to leave that place. Afterward he was employed at East Hartford and Hartford, and for a time was under Professor Huey, a celebrated horse-shoer. Later, in Springfield, Mass., he shod some of the finest horses in that section. He was then employed in Pittsfield, Mass.

On coming west Mr. McCarthy spent nine months in Kansas City, Mo. From there, in the spring of 1892, he settled in Ottawa, and bought a blacksmith's shop from R. A. Thomas. He has become well known as an expert horse-shoer and has shod the finest horses in this county, some being shipped into Ottawa from twenty and thirty miles away, in order that they may be shod by him. He has shod Lurline, 2:14½, and Riley Medium, 2:10½. He has made a calking vise for sharpening heels on shoes, and also devised a hoof filer, with one side sharp and the other blunt, which is the first of that kind ever made. His shop is at No. 112 North Main street, and his residence at No. 101 South Hickory street. He was married in Pittsfield, Mass., June 1, 1886, to Caroline M. Evans, a native of Wales. They have four living children, William John, Michael Francis, Caroline Elizabeth and Joseph Timothy.

In national politics Mr. McCarthy is a Democrat. In the spring of 1898 he was nominated, on the citizens' ticket, for alderman from the first ward, which is nominally seventy-five Republican, but he came within twenty-five votes of being elected. In the spring of 1899 he was again nominated and this time was elected by a majority of twelve, being the only candidate on the citizens' ticket that was elected. April 20, 1899, he took his seat in the council. He has since been a member of the committees on police, fire, water and light, cemetery, and streets and alleys, and is also chairman of the committee on printing. He is very active in the Franklin County Fair Association and is a member of its board of directors. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Modern Woodmen, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the latter lodge he has been an officer and was a delegate to the grand lodge in Pittsburgh, Pa., in February, 1899.

JAMES W. GAW. Upon a farm in Delaware Township, Leavenworth County, which he had purchased in 1877, Mr. Gaw settled in 1883, and here he has since engaged in stock-raising and general farm pursuits. The place comprises two hundred and sixty acres of fertile land, which, under his supervision, has been converted into a highly improved farm. He has made a specialty of raising road horses and Jersey cattle, and at times has a large number of these on his farm. He takes a warm interest in everything calculated to promote the stock business and has himself been one of the most successful stockmen in his county.

A son of Patrick and Isabella (McMillen) Gaw, our subject was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., December 19, 1837. His mother was born in Belfast, Ireland, and died in Pittsburgh at the age of seventy-seven. His father, a native of Belfast, Ireland, came to the United States at an early age and engaged in the manufacture of furniture in Pennsylvania, carrying on a large business. He died in Pittsburgh in 1848, when forty-eight years of age. Of his ten children the following are living: James W.; William; Susan, wife of William Patterson; and Helen, who married William Neely. Our subject was educated in the Pittsburgh schools. At seventeen years of age he went to Brownsville, Pa., where he learned the machinist's trade. In 1859 he came to Kansas, where he was connected with the quartermaster's department at Fort Leavenworth, remaining at the fort for twenty-five years. During a portion of the Civil war he was stationed at Fort Scott, having charge of the taking of supplies from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott; but with that exception he continued to make Fort Leavenworth his headquarters. In 1860 he made a trip across the plains to Camp Floyd, Utah, a distance of twelve hundred miles, and at other times he also crossed the plains to different parts of the west. During the war he was trainmaster for the Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment, on its way to New Mexico. After the war he was trainmaster at Fort Leavenworth. From 1873 to 1883 he served as superintendent of transportation and inspector of horses and mules. In 1883 he left the government employ and removed to the farm upon which he has since resided and to the cultivation of which his entire time is devoted.

The marriage of Mr. Gaw, in 1865, united him with Jeannette Jeffrey, daughter of Alexander Jeffrey, of Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Hugh, who is engaged in the electrical business in Montana; George A., who is a bridge-builder by occupation; Emma B., a teacher in the schools at Lansing; and Carrie. Fraternally Mr. Gaw is connected with the Leavenworth Lodge of Masons and the Knights of Honor. In political views he is a pronounced believer in the principles for which the Republican party stands.

LAMAR H. NETTLETON, grand treasurer of the Grand Legion of Kansas, Select Knights, is a member of the firm of Ferguson & Nettleton, who are successfully engaged in the marble business in Ottawa. Since the partnership was formed, in November, 1883, the firm has had almost all of the work in its line in the city, having had every contract of $1,000 or more. At first the headquarters of the firm were

on west Second street, but in 1896 they were removed to the present location, on South Main street. Three salesmen travel in the interests of the business and secure contracts from various parts of the state, a number having been given from Greenwood, Anderson and Osage Counties, as well as all in Baldwin, and the contract for the new soldiers' monument at Garnett, also the granite work of the memorial gate at Forest park.

The Nettleton family is descended from French ancestors who settled in New England. Jeremiah Nettleton, a native of New Hampshire, moved to Delaware County, Ohio, and thence to Illinois in 1853, settling in Casey, Clark County, where he engaged in farming until his death. He was a Republican in politics and took an active interest in local matters. In religion he was a Baptist. He married Susan Bockover, who was born in New Jersey, of an old Jersey-Dutch family, and who died in February, 1897. Of their children three are living, viz.: Mrs. Pauline Bancroft, of Casey, Ill.; Mrs. Louise Roberts, of Topeka, Kans., and Lamar H. The last-named was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 25, 1850, and was reared principally in Illinois. For two years he attended the high school at South Haven, Mich. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to the marble-cutter's trade at Casey, Ill., at which he served for three years, and then worked as a journeyman in Terre Haute, Ind., for two years, and at different places in Illinois, for a time carrying on a business of his own in Casey.

Coming to Ottawa in 1883, Mr. Nettleton entered the employ of George W. Dawson, but in November of the same year bought out his employer and formed a partnership with Mr. Ferguson. Since then he has built up a trade whose constantly increasing importance speaks volumes for his own and his partner's ability. Politically he is a Democrat. For two years he represented the fourth ward in the city council. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and has served as noble grand of the lodge of Odd Fellows, which he represented in the grand lodge, and he has also been an officer in the encampment. In the Ancient Order of United Workmen he is past master workman, and for three years superintended the sixth district of Kansas, having thirteen lodges in his charge. With the exception of two years he has attended every session of the grand lodge of United Workmen since 1887. He is also connected with the Degree of Honor. However, his most important fraternal position is in connection with the Select Knights. He is a charter member of Franklin Legion No. 27, and in 1893 was honored by election as grand treasurer of the Grand Legion of Kansas, which responsible position he has since filled with the greatest efficiency.

VERY REV. CHARLES ROWLAND HILL, B. D., Dean of Atchison, Rector of Grace Episcopal Church at Ottawa, and Honorary Canon of Grace Cathedral in Topeka, is of English birth and lineage, but by training and travel is a cosmopolitan. He was born near Shrewsbury, April 24, 1864. He was reared in England and France and studied under private tutors, gaining a broad knowledge of classical and modern history, of which he was a student.

Desiring to acquire, by travel, a more intimate acquaintance with different nations, their customs, etc., Dean Hill came to America in 1886 and traveled through Canada and the United States, spending considerable time on the Pacific coast, and spending the summer of 1887 in Alaska and finding much in that then unknown land to awaken his interest. The summer of 1888 he spent in the Hawaiian Islands, where he studied the government of the nation, the customs of the people and inspected with admiration the beautiful scenery of various islands forming the group. Upon the opening of St. John's Military School at Salina, Kans., in the fall of 1888, he accepted the position as Professor of Chemistry and Physics in that Institution. At the same time he became interested in ministerial work in that locality. Until 1891 he served as rector of the Church of the Covenant in Junction City, and from that time until 1893 he was rector of Grace Church in Hutchinson. In the spring of 1891 Bishop Thomas ordained him deacon in the Church of

St. John, Abilene. In 1893 he was appointed Chaplain and private secretary to Bishop Thomas, with whom he made his home in Topeka. On the elevation of Bishop Millspaugh to the episcopate he was made Archdeacon of Eastern Kansas, and this position he held until 1898, when he resigned. At the time of his resignation as Archdeacon he accepted the Rectorship of Grace Church in Ottawa, and the appointment as Dean of Atchison and Honorary Canon of Grace Cathedral. Upon examination by the Kansas Theological Seminary in 1892 the degree of B. D. was conferred upon him. For three years he officiated as Assistant Secretary of the Diocese, and for four years was Secretary of the Diocese of Kansas. In the midst of his other important work he has continued to hold the professorship in Salina and is the oldest instructor in the school in point of years of service. His profound knowledge of science fits him for the chair he holds. His training in this department was most thorough.

Besides his other responsible work, Dean Hill is the official correspondent of the Diocese of Kansas to the *New York Churchman* of New York, the *Church Standard* of Philadelphia and the *Living Church* of Chicago. Since 1891 his position in the Diocese has been of the greatest importance and he has wielded a large influence in the ecclesiastical polity of his Church.

MISSES H. D. and M. C. KITTREDGE. Side by side in their responsibility for the training of the young stand the home and the school. It is being universally acknowledged that the moral and intellectual status of men and women depends upon the influences thrown around them in childhood. Therefore it is of great importance that teachers shall be men and women of large hearts and broad minds. When we say that the Misses Kittredge are in every way worthy of the occupation they have chosen, we are saying no little to their credit. They are devoting themselves to educational work and, since 1886, have conducted a private school in Ottawa. For a time they had advanced pupils in the morning and children in the afternoon, but in 1896 they discontinued advanced work and turned their attention wholly to children. In addition to the management of this school, since 1896 Miss M. C. Kittredge has acted as assistant in English in the high school of Ottawa.

The Kittredge family has been connected with New England history since a very early day, when John Kittredge from England settled in Salem in 1635, being the lineal ancestor of this branch of the family. Solomon Kittredge, who served in the Revolutionary war, had a son, Josiah, who was born in Massachusetts and followed agricultural pursuits. He, in turn, had a son, Rev. Charles Baker Kittredge, A. M., who was born as Mount Vernon, N. H., graduated from Dartmouth College in 1828 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1832, after which he was ordained to the Congregational ministry. For three years he preached at Groton, Mass., but resigned on account of his strong anti-slavery principles being objectionable to some of his congregation. His next pastorate, at Westboro, Mass., covered nine years, after which he spent eight years at Monson, Mass., and in 1853, owing to a throat trouble, retired from regular ministerial work. Both in Westboro and Monson he was a member of the school board, and he also served as a trustee of Monson Academy. No one was more interested than he in the education of the young. He believed that, with a good education, a young man or woman might achieve success in the world and gain a position that would otherwise be impossible. Politically he was a Republican. His last years were spent in Westboro, where he died in 1884, at seventy-eight years of age.

The wife of Rev. Charles Baker Kittredge was Sarah Brigham, who was born at Brigham Hill, Grafton, Mass., graduated from the first class at Mount Holyoke Seminary and afterward taught school in Massachusetts prior to her marriage. She died in Westboro in 1871, when fifty-five years of age. Her father, Col. Charles Brigham, who was a colonel in the war of 1812 and a farmer at Brigham Hill, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, whose ancestors emigrated from

England in an early day and settled at Brigham Hill. The sisters are members of the Congregational Church and possess that kind of charitable disposition which finds an outlet in deeds of helpfulness to the poor and needy. Since leaving college they have continued their studies and have acquired a broad and liberal culture that admirably qualifies them for educational work.

AUGUST JOHNSON, who is engaged in contracting and building in Ottawa, was born in Skaraborg Lan, Lidekoping, Hjerpos, Sweden, a son of Jonas and Christine (Pearson) Swanson. For generations his paternal ancestors occupied a family estate known as Godegarden, and there his father and mother were born respectively in 1817 and 1825, have spent their entire lives, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In religious views they are Lutherans. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, two remaining in Sweden, while three are in this country. Swante is a farmer in Franklin County, Kans., and Helen, Mrs. P. Peterson, makes her home in Kansas City.

On the old homestead, where he was born November 3, 1851, the subject of this sketch passed the years of youth, meantime attending the high school of his native town, from which he graduated. Having decided to seek a home in America, in 1874 he came, via Liverpool, to New York and from there to Franklin County, Kans., where he became interested in farming. After some years in that occupation, in 1882 he was employed as a stone-mason under Mr. Pierson, with whom he continued as an employe until 1895, when they formed a partnership as contractors and builders. Among their contracts have been those for the Washington school, Field school, the Rohrbaugh, the foundations for the court house in Ottawa and that in Paola, Kans., the building of the Santa Fe depot and numerous substantial structures in Ottawa. Mr. Pierson also had contracts for the reform school in Beloit, Kans., and some of the finest residences in Ottawa.

November 16, 1882, in Ottawa, Mr. Johnson married Tilda Pierson, who was born in Fjelkestad, Sweden, and came to Franklin County in 1869. Two children were born of their union, a daughter, Nellie N., and a son that died in infancy. Mr. Johnson was made a Mason in Acacia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Lawrence, but has allowed his membership to lapse. He is a member of the board of stewards in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ottawa, in which he has also served as a trustee. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

Sone Pierson, Mr. Johnson's father-in-law and business partner, was born in Sweden, where he learned the trade of carpenter and millwright. In 1869 he came to the United States and after a brief stop in Iowa settled in Ottawa, Kans., where he began contracting and building. From that he drifted into mason work. As already stated, he has had contracts for many important buildings. The excellence of his work has caused a steady demand for his services. In addition to other contracts he has had a number for the moving of houses, of which work he has made a specialty. In his native country he married Permilla Haroldson, by whom he has eight children now living, one of whom is an instructor in music at Jackson, Miss.

WILLIAM S. YOHE, who has been identified with western history from early pioneer days and who is now living, retired, in Leavenworth, was born, of German descent, in Philadelphia, Pa., February 21, 1819. His parents, Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Yohe, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; the former was a soldier in the war of 1812 and a grandson of General Woolley, an officer in the Revolutionary war, while Mrs. Yohe was a daughter of a sea-captain, who descended from Scotch ancestors. He is the only one now living among the three children comprising the family. His mother died when he was a child and afterward his father, who was a carpenter, was accidentally killed by a fall from a building.

After having learned the blacksmith's trade, in 1836 Mr. Yohe went to Mississippi and for a

year worked for a blacksmith there, but was cheated out of his wages. Returning north, in Pittsburgh he enlisted in Captain Day's company (Company H), First United States Infantry, for service in the Florida war. He spent three years in Florida and took part in a number of battles with the Indians, the most desperate of these engagements being the battle of Ockechobie, where one-fourth of the men were killed. He was mustered out as sergeant in June, 1840. Through the excessive hardships of the campaign and the exposure in the swamps he had contracted the swamp fever and had been given up to die. On consulting a physician in St. Louis he was told the case was hopeless and was advised to go to the mountains. Notwithstanding his sickness he was permitted to enlist in Company F, First United States Cavalry, and was sent to Fort Leavenworth, it being thought that he might be able to reform the company, whose reputation was not the best. In 1841 he went to the mountains, traveling through what is now Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, etc., and in 1843 he made another trip to the west. In 1844 he crossed the Snowy range, traveling twenty-six hundred miles in ninety-nine days. In 1845 he was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth. Afterward he was employed by the government as superintendent of public works, forage master, and superintendent in charge of the government farm.

In 1855 Mr. Yohe settled on a farm in Platte County, Mo., and there engaged in farming, also erected and operated a steam sawmill for the manufacture of lumber. Much of the lumber was used in the building of Leavenworth. In 1857 he sold his mill and farm and came to Leavenworth and engaged in the lumber business on Cherokee street. After two years, his wife's health being poor, he took her east, but soon returned and settled on a farm near Lansing, Leavenworth County. From there, in 1865, he removed to a farm near Stranger, where he carried on agricultural pursuits much of the time until 1881. The next year he settled in Leavenworth, buying the place at No. 934 South Broadway, which he still owns. He also owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Delaware Township, and one of two hundred and forty acres in Stranger Township.

There is no one now in Leavenworth whose recollections of this part of the state extend to a period antedating those of Mr. Yohe. When he came to Fort Leavenworth for the first time the city had not been started, and he found nothing here except the villages of the Kickapoo and Stockbridge Indians. Game abounded, and much of his time was devoted to hunting. While out in the mountains he saw thousands of buffalo, and one day killed fifty-four without making a special effort to find and shoot them. At the time he settled upon the government farm he was one of the very first who attempted to till the soil here. He opened and improved a farm, which he fenced and cultivated, and was so successful in the work that, in one year, he made $9,400 for the government, and the next year $7,000. When he retired from the government employ he became a minister in the Christian Church, and, as an ordained preacher, established the first Christian Church in Leavenworth, also started a church at Nine Mile and another at Stranger. To the congregation at the latter place he ministered until 1897. In July, 1875, he went to Denver, and after a few months there located in Boulder, Colo., where he improved and built upon some property, continuing to reside there until 1879.

In Platte County, Mo., Mr. Yohe married Miss Isabella McLaren, who was born in Ireland, and accompanied her parents to Platte County, Mo., where her father died. She passed away on the home farm at Nine-Mile. Of her three children, only one attained maturity, Mrs. Mattie B. Smith, who died in Denver, Colo., at the age of twenty-six years. The second marriage of Mr. Yohe took place at Big Stranger and united him with Sarah Charity Wood, who was born in North Carolina and in 1861 came to Kansas with a brother. The two children born of this union are Alfred F. Yohe, M. D., and Lena B., wife of C. H. Lamkin, of Leavenworth.

The grandfather of Mrs. Yohe was Reuben Wood, who was born in England and from there,

with his family, emigrated to Randolph County, N. C., where he resumed the practice of law. His son, James, a native of England, studied law and for a time was clerk of the court of Randolph County. He removed from there to Texas, where he died. His wife was Susanna Lindsay, who was born in North Carolina and died at Deep River, that state. She was a daughter of Robert Lindsay, a native of Scotland, but for years a farmer in North Carolina; he was a son of John Lindsay, a farmer, who brought his family to the United States, settling in North Carolina. Mrs. Yohe had four brothers, Edwin, William B., R. L. and L. S. Of these, Edwin, who came to Kansas is early life, died at New Market, this state; at the time of his death he was a medical student. William B. was a pioneer of St. Joe, Mo., and died at New Orleans, La., in 1883. R. L., also a pioneer of St. Joe, later practiced medicine in Leavenworth, and still resides in this city. The other brother is in California. Mrs. Yohe was born in Randolph County, but was reared in Forsyth County, N. C., and received a good education. In 1859 she came west, first settling in St. Joe, Mo., and thence coming to Kansas, March 26, 1860. She became the wife of Mr. Yohe September 6, 1863. Like him, she is a devoted member of the Christian Church.

ALFRED F. YOHE, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession in Leavenworth since 1892, and has gained a reputation for skill in the treatment of diseases, also for accuracy of his diagnoses. For four terms he has held the office of county physician, which he still fills. During the administration of President Harrison he received appointment as member of the board of United States pension examiners, and he has since served in this capacity, being now treasurer of the board. He holds the position of professor of anatomy and physiology in the Leavenworth Training School for Nurses, and is a member of the surgical staff of Cushing Hospital; also local surgeon for the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad. The Eastern District Medical Society and the Leavenworth County Medical Society number him among their members.

In Delaware Township, Leavenworth County, Dr. Yohe was born in 1865. His education was obtained principally in the Leavenworth grammar and high schools. In 1883 he entered the Kansas State University, where he remained until the close of the junior year, and then left in order to take up the study of medicine. In 1886 he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, where he took the regular course, graduating in 1888 with the degree of M. D. Returning to the west he engaged in practice in Leavenworth and in Platte County, Mo. Desirous to extend his professional knowledge, in 1891 he entered the senior class in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in the spring of 1892 graduated with the degree of M. D. Since then he has given his attention to the practice of his profession in Leavenworth. He takes an interest in the public schools and has served for two terms as a member of the board of education. His marriage, in this city, united him with Elizabeth I., daughter of Enos Hook, and a native of Colorado. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion is connected with the Christian Church. Fraternally he is past officer in the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Fraternal Aid Association; Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; Leavenworth Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Leavenworth Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Abdallah Temple, N. M. S.

JOHN B. HORNE, a stock-raiser and cattle-feeder residing in Williamsburg Township, Franklin County, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1855. His father, Josiah W. Horne, a native of North Carolina, removed north to Indiana in 1854 and continued to reside there until 1870, when he came to Franklin County, Kans. During the period of his residence in Indiana he carried on a large milling business and has also extensively engaged in farming. On his arrival in Franklin County he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Williams-

burg, besides which he became the owner of two hundred and forty acres in Greenwood Township. In addition to the management of his large tracts of land he also operated the Williamsburg mill for a few years. Had he been spared to old age, undoubtedly he would have become one of the most successful men in Franklin County, but he was called from earth in 1875, after only five years in the west, and at the age of fifty years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Michel S. Bogue, died in 1890, when sixty years old. All of their ten children are still living and all but one reside in Kansas.

When fifteen years of age our subject accompanied his parents from Indiana to Kansas, and here he grew to manhood on a farm. For nine years he taught school in Osage, Miami and Franklin Counties. However, during all of that time he continued to be interested in agricultural pursuits, and in 1893 he bought his father's old homestead near Williamsburg, where he has since engaged in stock-raising. He is an enterprising farmer and has met with success. Almost ever since he attained his majority he has served as a member of the school board. In politics a Republican, he has served as trustee of the township, justice of the peace and in several other offices. In the Ancient Order of United Workmen he is past master workman. In 1878 he married Claudia L. Russell, of Miami County, by whom he has four sons, Carl R,, who has considerable inventive ability; William A., Wilbur V. and John W.

SOLOMON ENGLE, of Lawrence, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Union County, Pa., October 20, 1834, a son of John M. and Mary (Beaver) Engle. He is third among the five survivors of the original family of ten children, the others being Amos, a farmer of Union County, Pa.; Jacob, who resides in Reading, Pa.; Samuel, a farmer of Snyder County, Pa.; and Hettie, who is the wife of Frank Dietrick, of Galesburg, Ill. His father, who was born near Philadelphia in 1783, grew to manhood in his native place, and from there accompanied his parents to Union County. Buying a tract of timbered land, he began the task of clearing a farm. Upon that place the after years of his life were passed. He was several times elected county commissioner and to other local offices. For many years before his death he was a member of the Lutheran Church. His father, John M. Engle, Sr., was a soldier in the Revolution. Born in Germany, he first settled in South Carolina, but worked his way toward the north, and finally cast in his lot with the people of Pennsylvania. Our subject's other grandfather, George Beaver, was also a native of Germany and came to America shortly after the war with England, settling upon a farm in Pennsylvania, where his later years were spent.

At sixteen years of age our subject was apprenticed to the trade of a stone mason, and upon completing his time began to work as a journeyman. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Clemens, of New Berlin, Union County, Pa. After his marriage he removed to Milton, Pa., where he made his home for one year, and thence went to Mifflinburg. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army. September 17, 1861, his name was enrolled in Company E, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, and he was soon afterward sent with the Burnside expedition to Roanoke Island, thence to Newbern, N. C., taking part in the engagements at both places. Later his command was called to Fredericksburg to reinforce General Pope, and afterward he took part in the second battle of Bull Run. After the battle of Chantilly the command was sent to Washington, thence to Antietam, where he participated in that historic battle, as well as two skirmishes on South Mountain while on the way there. After the battle of Antietam he was taken ill and in December following was honorably discharged on account of disability.

After leaving the army Mr. Engle worked at his trade in Mifflinburg for five years, after which he rented the home farm in Union County and for two seasons cultivated that place. In April, 1871, he disposed of his property in the east and removed to Kansas, settling in the city of Man-

hattan, where he opened a boarding house. Five years later he went to Ogden, Riley County, and embarked in the mercantile business, but the venture did not prove a profitable one. In 1876 he settled in Lawrence, where during the intervening years he has been engaged in various enterprises. His home is in Wakarusa Township, near the Haskell Institute. From 1894 to 1896 he was a member of the city council of Lawrence, and in politics he is a Republican. The Presbyterian Church numbers him among its members. Like all army veterans he takes an interest in reminiscences of war times, and enjoys the reunions and meetings of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R.

Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Engle all but two are living. Charles E., the oldest, operates a fruit farm in Wakarusa Township, Douglas County. Laura E. and Mary E. are with their parents. Ida May is the wife of Dr. S. M. McCreight, of Oskaloosa, Kans. John M., at the opening of the Spanish-American war, enlisted in Company L, Second Regiment of Engineers, and was ordered to Honolulu, where he was stationed for some months.

LUCY HOBBS TAYLOR, D. D. S. To the women who have been pioneers in the professions, other women owe a debt of lasting gratitude. For the obstacles they surmounted, the hardships they endured and the criticism they encountered, others have reaped the benefit. They were as pioneers who go through a trackless forest leaving a blazed path for others to follow; or as sailors who venture upon an unknown sea and find a channel in which other ships may safely follow. To Dr. Taylor belongs the honor of having been the first woman dentist in the world. This fact tells a whole history in itself; it speaks of frowning professors and cold critics; perseverance in the midst of anxiety and of determination in spite of discouragement.

While engaged in teaching, a young girl from the east was induced to study medicine under a physician in Brooklyn, Mich. She became attracted to professional work and after learning all that her preceptor could teach her, she went to Cincinnati, Ohio, the Eclectic College in that city being the only medical institution that admitted women. However, on arriving there she found they had just ruled against the admission of women. The president kindly stated that he would give her instruction and she continued under him for a time. On one occasion he asked her why she did not take up dentistry. At that time there was not a woman dentist in the world. She thought the matter over and the next day decided to study dentistry. Obtaining a place with Professor Taft, dean of the Cincinnati Dental College, she remained with him for three months, but not learning much from him, she secured a place with Dr. Samuel Wardell, a large-hearted Christian gentleman, and one of the finest dentists in the city. There was a great deal of prejudice against women entering the profession, but she persisted. Having very little money, she rented a little attic room and there, when the day's work in the office was done, she toiled with her needle in order to obtain needed money. After she had been with her preceptor for three months she made every part of a set of teeth, which received the first prize at the Mechanics' fair.

In March, 1861, she made application for admission to the Ohio Dental College, but was refused on account of her sex. Dr. Wardell then advised her to begin practice without a diploma, which was the custom of a large majority of the male practitioners in those days. She accepted his advice, and on the 14th of March, 1861, opened an office in a small room on Fourth street, Cincinnati. Unfortunately, the war breaking out at that time rendered it impossible for her to get a start. All was excitement and confusion and even well-established practitioners could not meet their expenses. She then went to northern Iowa, settling at Bellevue, where she worked steadily and slowly gained ground as a dentist. In 1862 she moved to McGregor, where she soon acquired a profitable practice. During the first year of her residence in Iowa she scarcely made her expenses, but the second year she cleared $3,000.

The Iowa Dental Association was composed of fairminded and liberal men. They sent her an

invitation to attend their convention. She did so, and the by-laws of the association were changed to suit her case and she was made a member. With the Iowa delegation she attended the American Dentists' convention in Chicago, and there the Iowa dentists made a formal demand for her admission to college, threatening to withdraw the influence of the state from the college that refused. The Ohio Dental College granted the demand and Dr. Taylor entered it in 1865, being the first woman to enter any dental college in the world. She graduated in 1866 with the degree of D. D. S., and at the final examination stood the highest in her class. The professor of chemistry in the college said of her that "She was a credit to the profession of her choice and an honor to her alma mater. A better combination of modesty, perseverance and pluck is seldom, if ever, seen." For eight years she was the only woman dentist in the world, when a German woman, Henrietta Herschfield, came to America to gain a professional education impossible to secure in her own land, and entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgeons, from which she graduated in 1869.

Dr. Taylor practiced for a time in Chicago, but the unhealthful climate induced her to leave and come to the west. She opened an office in Lawrence, December 1, 1867, and afterward built up the largest practice of any dentist in the city. She has become the owner of valuable property here and has succeeded financially. In social and fraternal organizations she has been prominent. For five years she was matron of the Eastern Star of Lawrence, also held the office of treasurer in the Woman's Relief Corps, and was the first sister to become noble grand of the Rebekahs of Lawrence, with which she has been identified for twenty-eight years. At this writing she is president of the Ladies' Republican Club of Lawrence.

The parents of Dr. Taylor, Benjamin and Lucy (Beaman) Hobbs, were natives respectively of Worcester, Mass., and Burlington, Vt. Her paternal grandfather, William Hobbs, a native of Massachusetts, removed from there to Franklin County, N. Y.; and her maternal grandfather, Joshua Beaman, also settled in that state. She was born in Franklin County, and was one of ten children who attained mature years. She had four brothers: Benjamin, Joshua, Edward and Edgar, who enlisted in New York regiments and served in the Civil war, Benjamin dying while at the front. Her education was principally acquired by self-culture. At sixteen years of age she began to teach school, from which she later entered professional work. While in Chicago, in April, 1867, she became the wife of James M. Taylor, who was born in Attica, N. Y., and was an artist and ornamental painter for some years, but afterward studied dentistry, which he practiced to such extent as his health permitted. During the Civil war he was a member of Company I, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and never recovered from the effects of his army life, although he survived until 1886. At the time of his death he was quartermaster of Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R. He was also a chapter Mason and a member of Halcyon Lodge No. 18, I.O.O.F.

DAVID ATCHISON, who arrived in Leavenworth November 4, 1857, is one of the most prominent business men of this city, where he has built up a large trade in coal, wood and ice. In 1873 he bought property on the corner of Fourth and Seneca streets, and erected the building in which he has since conducted business. He has built up the largest ice houses in the state, these being forty feet high, and 125x120 feet in dimensions. The four houses are on Second street and have a capacity of twenty thousand tons. Two steam elevators are used, in which one thousand tons can be put up in ten hours.

Mr. Atchison was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1842, a son of John and Sarah (McMaster) Atchison. His grandfather, John Atchison, Sr., was a farmer and dealer in stock in County Tyrone; his father had two brothers who emigrated to Virginia in early days and from them descended the Atchisons afterward prominent in Missouri. John Atchison, Jr., a native of County Tyrone, in 1846 brought his family to America, settling in Pawtucket, R. I. He had

engaged in farming and the stock business in the old country, but in Rhode Island followed the stone-mason's trade. In the spring of 1857 he came to Leavenworth, where he worked as a stone mason for one year, after which he farmed in Platte County, Mo. He died there in 1862, at sixty-three years of age. His wife, whose parents were Scotch and who was born in Scotland, removed with the family to County Tyrone in childhood. She died at Lonsdale, R. I., in 1855. Of her seven sons and one daughter, four of the sons are deceased. David was the third of the family and is the only one living in Leavenworth. He was reared in Rhode Island until fifteen years of age. In 1857 he came with his father to Kansas, making the trip by rail to St. Louis, thence by steamer to Leavenworth.

For a time Mr. Atchison worked on his father's farm. From 1859 he was on the plains, and, with his father and brothers, engaged in freighting with oxen from Leavenworth to Denver. From 1862 to 1864 he was engaged in hauling goods for the government and for the settlers from Leavenworth to Forts Gibson and Smith with Blunt's army. While on one of these expeditions, in June, 1863, three hundred soldiers were attacked by six hundred Confederates, about five miles from Fort Gibson, and a number of the Confederate troops attacked the rear of Mr. Atchison's train east of Fort Gibson. They were re-inforced by one thousand Cherokees and won out. In 1865 he began freighting with oxen, having ten wagons and using five yoke of oxen for each wagon. He was owner and captain of the train, which freighted to Denver, Forts Collins and Laramie, continuing for three years and making two trips a year. At various places he had fights with Indians. He was at Fort Laramie while the peace commissioners, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Bovay and Sanborn, were there, making a treaty with the Sioux Indians. As a member of the firm of Hook & Atchison he engaged in the hay and wood contracting business. In the spring of 1867 he went from Denver via Julesburg to North Platte City and en route was attacked by Indians, but escaped in safety. Other smaller parties were less fortunate, and many fell victims of Indian hatred. They found three men who had been killed by Indians and buried them at Big Springs, Neb. On the return trip from North Platte City the Indians attacked them again, this time at the old California Crossing and Bovay's ranch, and they succeeded in taking eight head of cattle. Ten men pursued them and, overtaking them, forced the thirty red men to give up the stock.

Returning to Leavenworth in 1869, Mr. Atchison began in the coal, wood and ice business, and has since built up a large trade. During the early days he was a stanch free-state man, and has always voted the Republican ticket. Under Governor Humphrey he served one term as police commissioner. Formerly he was active in the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor, but has allowed his membership in these organizations to lapse. He was married in Leavenworth to Miss Annie Ward, who was born in Monroe County, Ill., and in 1855 came to Leavenworth with her father, Hugh Ward, afterward proprietor of the Illinois house here. Mr. and Mrs. Atchison reside at No. 223 Fifth avenue. They are the parents of seven children, namely: Mrs. Clara Mills, of Topeka; Mrs. Mary Black, of Topeka (wife of the general passenger agent of the Santa Fe Railroad); Annie Veronica, at home; Gertrude, wife of Hiram Wilson, who is connected with the Great Western Stove Company of Leavenworth; Sadie; David W., who is connected with a mining enterprise in Old Mexico; and Lottie L.

CAPT. JOHN L. HUMMEL. At the time of settling in Kansas, in 1883, Mr. Hummel purchased the Shaw farm in South Centropolis Township, Franklin County. A few improvements had been made, but much yet remained to be done. He set himself to the task with a vigor and determination that soon produced results. At this writing he is the owner of four hundred acres of fine land, especially adapted to the stock business, in which he has been successfully engaged. As a farmer he is energetic and capable, and uses sound judgment in all of his work. Aside from voting the Repub-

lican ticket he takes no part in politics. He is, however, interested in school work, and has frequently been selected to serve as a school director in district No. 76. He is a member of the Christian Church at Centropolis and contributes of his time and means to aid in the spread of the Gospel.

Born in Grant County, Ind., in 1839, our subject is a son of Charles and Zenobia (Lobdell) Hummel, natives of Ohio. As early as 1830 his father removed to Grant County, Ind., of which he was one of the very earliest settlers. Taking up a tract of raw land he devoted himself to its cultivation, and in time became the owner of valuable property. For fifty years he remained on the same farm, superintending its management, and there he died at the age of seventy-eight years. Though he never sought office for himself, he aided his friends who were candidates and took an active part in local affairs. For years he officiated as an elder in the Christian Church. He was known throughout his entire section of country and was honored as an upright, conscientious man. He was of remote German descent, his ancestors having come from that country to Pennsylvania in an early day. Of his seven children, four are now living: John L.; Ellen J., wife J. B. Bruner; Constantine L.; and Sylvester C. The wife and mother died when sixty-five years of age.

At the age of twenty-one years, when the Civil war opened, our subject enlisted in Company H, Eighth Indiana Infantry, in which he served four years and one month. He had responded to the first call for volunteers and he continued in the service until peace was established, his service being with the western division, taking part in the battles of Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Port Gibson and many others of great importance. At Savannah, Ga., in 1865, he was promoted to be captain of his company, and as such was honorably discharged.

Returning home at the close of the war Captain Hummel remained there for a few years. In 1868 he settled in Illinois, where he bought a farm and remained for four years. Next, going to Nebraska, he spent eight years as a farmer and stock-raiser in Seward County. In 1881 he went back to Indiana and spent two years near the old homestead. However, having once had a taste of western life, he found old conditions unsatisfactory, and determined to again seek a home beyond the Missouri. Accordingly, he came to Kansas in 1883 and has since made his home in Franklin County. He is a member of J. W. Mackey Post, G. A. R., at Pomona, and is past commander of the same. In 1867 he married Miss Annie Sherwood, a native of Ohio. She died in Nebraska in 1881, leaving a son, Arthur, who is now a farmer in South Centropolis Township. After her death Captain Hummel was again married, his wife being Martha A. (Stone) Munden, who was born in Indiana, and by whom he has a daughter, Clara.

FRANK G. MARKART, manager of the firm of A. J. Angell & Co., lumber merchants of Leavenworth, has resided in this city since October, 1878. He was born in Probstzella, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, December 6, 1845, a son of Adam and Mary Markart, who spent their entire lives in Germany, the father being for some years a schoolteacher, but later a merchant. Of the twelve children comprising the family all but three attained years of maturity and four are now living. Frank was one of the youngest of the children, and was only eight years of age when his father died in 1854. Afterward he was taken into the home of one of his oldest sisters, Mrs. Emily Ritter, now living in Arkansas. He was the first of the family to emigrate to America. In 1860 he took passage on a steamer at Hamburg and after a voyage of eighteen days arrived in New York, from which city he proceeded to Muscatine County, Iowa, and secured employment on a farm.

In August, 1862, when sixteen years of age, Mr. Markart enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into service at Muscatine, thence ordered to Columbus, Ky., where he spent the winter in camp. He took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and the battles of Jackson, Champion Hill and Black

River Bridge. After the second battle of Jackson he was taken ill as the result of exposure and for some weeks suffered from typhoid fever. When he had recovered sufficiently to return home he was discharged from the hospital and also from the army, being unable to continue in the service by reason of impaired health. He went from Vicksburg to Iowa in October, 1863. As soon as he was able to resume work he became an employe in a lumber business, being first a shipping clerk and later placed in charge of the yards. He continued in the same business until his removal to Leavenworth.

For five years after coming here he was clerk in the retail lumber yard of A. J. Angell. In 1883 he was admitted into partnership and the firm of A. J. Angell & Co. was organized. Upon the death of Mr. Angell, in June, 1885, his widow succeeded to his interest, and the business was continued under the old name. This yard was started by Mr. Angell in 1870, his first location being about one block north of the present site on Cherokee street. Since 1883 the location has been at No. 603 Cherokee, where the firm owns good buildings and one-half block of ground. In addition to this business Mr. Markart is a director in the Leavenworth Mutual Building, Loan & Savings Association; and is a stockholder in other enterprises.

While in Iowa Mr. Markart was married to Miss Margaret A. Haigh, who was born in Pennsylvania and at an early age accompanied her parents to Iowa. Thirteen children were born of their union, and nine of these are now living, namely: Mrs. Mary Maggard, of Salt Lake City; Louis J., who was in the United States navy from seventeen to twenty-one years of age, and is now foreman of the yards of A. J. Angell & Co.; Mrs. Emma Ackenhausen, of Leavenworth; Frank C., who is with his father in business; Agnes, William, Helen, Margaret and Robert.

A stalwart Republican, Mr. Markart has served on city and county committees and in other ways has helped his party. Under Governor Humphrey he was police commissioner for one term and served as secretary of the board. He has been an officer in Alemania Lodge No. 123, I. O. O. F., and its representative in the grand lodge. He is also a past officer in the encampment. For fifteen years he has been receiver of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Iowa Veterans' Association. In Custer Post No. 6, G. A. R., he served as commander for four years and was an aide on General Alger's staff, also an aide on the department staff.

PROF. ROBERT S. SAUNDERS, leader of Saunders' Mandolin Orchestra and member of Bell's Band, is one of the most prominent musicians in Lawrence, and has gained a large patronage as a teacher of the mandolin, banjo, guitar, violin and zither. His time is entirely taken up with his work as an instructor and with the composition of music adapted to various instruments. Not only was he one of the first mandolin players in the city, but he has also raised the standard of his line of music. His studio is at No. 839 Massachusetts street. He is the author of Saunders' Modern Guitar Studies and has also composed some sixty compositions, among them the Deliciosa waltz, Vera May Polka, Malvolio waltz, Bonebroke schottische, Star of the Night quadrille, Return quadrille and Bay State march, and has charge of the arrangement of almost all of Mr. Bell's music in this line.

The record of the Saunders family can be traced back to 1170, in England. They were early settlers in Massachusetts, where the professor's father, Capt. H. F. Saunders, was born and reared. By trade a carpenter, he devoted considerable time, however, to the employment of traveling salesman. Soon afterward he came to Kansas with the original Boston party and settled as a farmer at Sibley Station. Subsequently he traveled for his uncle's boot and shoe house in Massachusetts. During the Price raid he was captain of a company of Kansas militia. He now makes his home in Wakarusa Township, in the Kaw Valley. He married Martha E. Morse, who was born in Salem, Mass., and by whom he had five sons and three daughters now living.

Our subject was the youngest of the sons. He

was born in Lawrence, Kans., August 25, 1866, and attended the public schools of this city. From childhood he showed an aptitude for music, having a special fondness for stringed instruments, and he studied by himself for some time, but later was privileged to carry on his studies in Chicago. For a time he was with the Lawrence Cornet Band, later for ten years was with the First Regiment Band of the Kansas National Guard, from which he holds two honorable discharges. In 1891, 1892 and 1893 he was teacher of stringed instruments in the University of Kansas, and had charge of the university orchestra. Since leaving the university he has given his attention to personal instruction in the city. Politically he is a Republican, but has never been active in public affairs, his tastes not lying in that direction. He was married in this city to Miss Emma Gathers, who was born in New York City.

JOHN F. TAYLOR. Among the farmers of Leavenworth County Mr. Taylor occupies a position of influence. When he came to Kansas in 1860 he settled upon land in Kickapoo Township, this county, and here he now resides, superintending his property. He owns two hundred and eighty-six acres comprising one of the most fertile farms in the township and containing a neat residence and substantial outbuildings such as are necessary for the shelter of stock and the storage of grain. While much of his time has been spent here during the past forty years, he has also been identified with the business interests of Kansas City and did much to develop the stock yards there.

Mr. Taylor was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 7, 1840, a son of John and Mary (Drew) Taylor, natives of England, but for years residents of St. Lawrence County. The father engaged in farming until his death, in 1851, at sixty years of age; the mother died in Chicago, in 1893, aged ninety-three. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living, namely: David, of Wyandotte County, Kans.; John F.; Christopher, who makes his home in Jackson County, this state; William, who is a partner of his brother, John F., in the live-stock business in Kansas City; and Annie, widow of William Lunn, of Chicago.

When fifteen years of age Mr. Taylor went from New York to Wisconsin and after four years proceeded from that state to Chicago, Ill. In 1860 he established his home in Leavenworth County, Kans., where he is now living. He continued on his farm until 1887, when he rented the place and went to Kansas City, entering the firm of Taylor, Taylor & Houston, and starting in the live-stock business which he has since conducted. At the same time he also carried on a general commission business. Meantime his family divided the time between Kansas City and the farm. From 1881 to 1887 he acted as superintendent of the L. T. Smith stock farm of four thousand acres, in Jackson County. As a Democrat he has been active in politics and interested in local matters. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias at Kickapoo. For some years he has been a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His success in life proves his ability and wise judgment. When he came to Kansas he had no means whatever, but during the years that have since elapsed he has accumulated a competency and become the owner of valuable business and farm interests. Politically he is a Democrat.

January 26, 1862, Mr. Taylor married Susan C., daughter of Rev. Joel and Lorinda Grover, and who, like himself, is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Her father, Rev. Joel Grover, was born in Massachusetts and went to Kentucky, where he engaged in preaching for several years. During the latter part of the '30s he removed to Platte County, Mo., where he worked as a missionary among the Kickapoo and Pottawatomie Indians, continuing in that county until his death, in 1854, at the age of sixty-three years. During his long life on the frontier his influence did much to elevate the condition of the people around him. He was a conscientious man, an earnest worker, and never wearied in his labors for the church. When he went to Platte County he took up a tract about three miles square. In addition to clearing his

tract and working as a missionary he also furnished hay and wood for the government at Fort Leavenworth. He was a descendant of a pioneer family, whose history in Massachusetts dates back two hundred years, and whose extraction is English and Scotch. Several of the family took part in the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars. Mount Tom, near Holyoke, Mass., was named in honor of Thomas Grover, a bachelor, who for many years was one of the leading citizens of Holyoke. The Grover family have always been noted for patriotism and devoted loyalty to country and home. In war they have been brave and fearless. In civic affairs, stirred by the same principles that made them valiant on the battlefield, they have risen to positions of worth and gained the respect of all associates.

JOSEPH MARSH, who came to Ottawa shortly after the town was started, is the proprietor of the Marsh hotel, occupying a convenient location across from the Santa Fe depot. At the time he purchased the house, in 1889, it contained only fourteen rooms, but he has added to it from time to time, and now has a building of several stories, containing forty bedrooms for guests, and having all the conveniences of a modern hotel. He is a member of the city council from the fourth ward, having been elected in the spring of 1898, and has rendered excellent service as chairman of the committees on license and memorial gate, and member of the committees on health, police and cemetery.

Mr. Marsh was born in Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, August 15, 1836, a son of John and Eliza Marsh, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. His grandfather, David Marsh, a native of England, was a pioneer farmer of Clark County, Ohio, and a soldier in the war of 1812. For several years John Marsh cultivated a farm on Deer Creek, near Circleville, Ohio, but in 1840 he removed to Illinois and settled in DeWitt County, twelve miles east of Clinton. In 1882 he sold his farm there, and coming to Kansas, spent his last days near Centropolis, where he died at seventy-five years. Fraternally he was a Mason. His wife died in Illinois. Their ten children attained years of maturity and eight are still living. One of the sons, George, now residing in Nebraska, was a soldier in the Twentieth Illinois Infantry and was twice wounded while in service.

The oldest of the family, Joseph, was reared on the frontier of Illinois and had few advantages. During about two months of the year he attended school in a primitive building, with crude furnishings, but the remainder of the time he was obliged to assist in the clearing of the farm. With four and five yoke of oxen he helped to break the prairie land. When twenty-one years of age he began to cultivate a farm for himself. August 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Infantry, and was mustered in at Camp Butler, as orderly sergeant. His regiment pursued Morgan into Indiana, and then went south, taking part in the siege of Knoxville and the Atlanta campaign, including the battles of Resaca, Ringgold, Flat Rock, Lost Mountain and Lovejoy Station. Under General Thomas the regiment returned to Nashville and took part in the battle of Franklin, where his company, on the 30th day of November, 1864, under his command, won glory and recognition, its twenty armed men being in the thickest of the fight and carrying the colors of the regiment. Of nine commissioned officers that took part in this conflict six were killed. Prior to this our subject had been offered the commission as first lieutenant of a colored company, but had refused. Afterward he was commissioned first lieutenant by Governor Yates. His regiment followed Hood to Columbia, Tenn., thence went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and next by rail to Washington, D. C., arriving there February 1, 1865. On the 11th of February they were sent to Fort Smithland and took part in the battle of Fort Sanders, which was the last time Mr. Marsh was under fire. They were next ordered to Wilmington, then to Kingston, and were present at Johnston's surrender. They were mustered out June 21, and discharged July 10, 1865.

After a visit of four weeks at home Mr. Marsh came to Kansas, in company with three others.

At first he was in Linn County, but not liking it went to Paola, thence came to Ottawa and was so pleased that he decided to seek for work. He secured employment the same day at carpentering, his first work being the bridging of the joists of the old college building. In the fall of 1865 he began contracting, his first job being in the country. He continued to take contracts until the grasshopper siege of 1874. He then began the improvement of his farm of one hundred and sixty acres seven miles northwest of Ottawa. After five years he sold that place and bought two hundred and twenty acres near Homewood, where he remained for two years. For a similar period he conducted a hotel in Burlington and the Peters house in Ottawa, after which, in 1889, he bought the place he has since conducted. In Ottawa he married Miss Sarah K. Woods, who was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., and accompanied her father, Moses Woods, to Burlington, Kans. Of their marriage nine children were born.

As a member of the Republican party Mr. Marsh has been active in local affairs. While on the farm he served as clerk of the school board at the time of the building of the schoolhouse. He is a member of the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Veterans' Association, and is past commander of George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G. A. R. When twenty-one years of age he was made a Mason in Amon Lodge No. 261, at DeWitt, Ill., and is now identified with Ottawa Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M., and past officer of Chapter No. 7, R. A. M. In 1874 and 1875 he served as an officer of the grand lodge of Kansas.

NICHOLAS VOLNEY HUDELSON, senior member of the firm of Hudelson & Sons, stockmen of Greenwood Township, Franklin County, was born in Orange County, Ind., August 24, 1842, and is the son of William H. and Elizabeth (Springer) Hudelson. The latter became the parents of ten children, of whom seven survive, viz.: David M.; Mrs. Sarah Bellinger; Henry H.; N. V.; Albert T.; Emma and Mrs. Addie Simpson. All live in Indiana excepting the subject of this sketch. His paternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and while in battle his right arm was shot off. After six years of service he was honorably discharged, owing to disability, and six years later he settled in Kentucky, where he died. His son, David, was born and reared in Kentucky, and migrated to Indiana in 1818, spending the remainder of his life upon a farm in that state. William H., son of David Hudelson, was for years a large stock-dealer and farmer in Indiana, to which state he had removed with his parents from Kentucky at the age of ten years, and in which he continued to live until his death, at the age of seventy-five.

Reared on an Indiana farm and educated in common schools, our subject was about nineteen years of age when the Civil war broke out. He at once enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, in which he served for seventeen months. During the battle of Shiloh he was wounded so seriously that he was unable to continue in the service, and consequently was honorably discharged. As soon as he was able to engage in business he opened a general store at Paoli, Orange County, Ind., where he remained for six years. He then sold out the business, and after acting as proprietor of the Albert hotel at Paoli for a short time, in 1874 came to Kansas, first stopping in Ottawa. The following year he purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Greenwood Township, where he began farming and feeding stock. From that time to this he has conducted an increasing business. During the winter of 1898–99 he fed over a thousand head of cattle, and it is probable that he has handled more stock than any other man in the county. He owns eight hundred acres of fine land, which he has improved from the raw prairie, and which ranks among the best stock farms in the locality. Having made a special study of the stock business, he is thoroughly qualified to conduct it in a practical and successful manner. As he does not raise enough feed for his stock on his place, he furnishes a market for the farmers of the township by buying their corn to be used as feed. Connected with him in the stock business are his

only children, two sons, John W. and James A., who are managers of a large cattle ranch, containing over two thousand acres, situated near Pomona.

Always a Republican, Mr. Hudelson has kept well posted concerning public matters and is a leader in his township, but his work is done in the interests of others, for he has never sought political office for himself. In fact, his attention is necessarily given so closely to his large private interests that he has not had the leisure to fill positions of responsibility. While living in Paoli, Ind., September 5, 1865, he married Miss Mary Albert, who has aided him in the accumulation of his property, and to whose counsel and cooperation not a little of his success is due.

GEORGE FRED KAISER, who is successfully engaged in the drug business in Ottawa, of which city he is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, was born here December 13, 1869, a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Daab) Kaiser. He attended the high school of Ottawa, from which he graduated in 1885. Afterward for two years he carried on a course of study in Ottawa University. In 1887 he entered the department of pharmacy, State University of Kansas, where he took a complete course, graduating in 1889, with the degree of Ph.G. He stood high in his class and was honored by being made valedictorian at the commencement exercises. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta and one of its leading workers.

In 1889 Mr. Kaiser became registered pharmacist in the drug store of S. H. Lucas, with whom he continued for a number of years, gaining meantime a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1897 he purchased his employer's store, at No. 232 South Main street, and established Kaiser's pharmacy, which is well known as one of the reliable establishments of its kind in the city. A complete assortment of drugs is carried, as well as the other articles usually found in a drug store. Fraternally he is connected with the blue lodge and chapter of Masonry in Ottawa, is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and regent of the Royal Arcanum. At the organization of the Ottawa Camp Sons of Veterans he became one of its charter members, and continued with it until its disbandment. He is identified with the State Pharmaceutical Association and is a charter member of the Commercial Club. In his political views he is in sympathy with Republican principles and has become actively connected with the party in his home town. At this writing he is a member of the city committee and during 1896 he served as secretary of the county committee.

PETER KAISER, justice of the peace in Ottawa, came to this city in July, 1869, and started in the harness and saddlery business, which he has since conducted, building the block which he now occupies. In politics he has always been allied with the Republican party. Both as a member of the school board and the board of health he has rendered efficient service in behalf of local interests. He is a charter member of George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G. A. R., in which he is past commander. Fraternally he is connected with the Select Knights, Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Christian Kaiser, our subject's father, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and settled in St. Clair County, Ill., about 1838. While he was a blacksmith by trade, his attention was given principally to farming. However, after he went to St. Louis he worked as a contractor. He died in that city in 1849, and his wife, Margaret (Dahlem) Kaiser, died there in 1857. They were the parents of four children. Peter was born in St. Clair County, Ill., April 11, 1844. At fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the harness-maker's trade, and he was serving his time when the Civil war opened. June 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Third Missouri Infantry, and served for three months, taking part in a number of engagements, among them that at Wilson's Creek. In December, 1861, he again enlisted, returning to the same regiment and company. He took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Ringgold, siege of

Vicksburg and Atlanta campaign. At the expiration of his term he was mustered out in St. Louis, and honorably discharged in December, 1864, after three years of service. He was once wounded by a piece of shell, but remained with the regiment and soon recovered.

After the war he followed his trade in St. Louis, and in 1867 opened a shop at Bridgeton, Mo. From there he came to Ottawa. He was married in St. Louis to Elizabeth Daab, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. They have two daughters and two sons: Mrs. Maggie Dietrich, of Kansas City; George Frederick, of Ottawa; Clara and John.

LEO HUND, who is one of the energetic and capable farmers of Leavenworth County, resides in Kickapoo Township, where, in 1896, he purchased a tract of two hundred acres of fine farming land. Upon this place he has since resided, engaging in the raising of cereals and also giving considerable attention to the raising of Shorthorn cattle and other stock. Besides this property he is the owner of an eighty-acre tract in High Prairie Township, which makes his landed possessions aggregate two hundred and eighty acres.

Reference to the history of the Hund family appears in the sketch of our subject's uncle, Wendlin Hund. He is a son of Michael Hund, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1836 and settled in St. Charles County, Mo. Later he removed to Blue Earth County, Minn., and it was during his residence there that his son, Leo, was born August 22, 1859. In 1872 he came to Kansas and established his home in Wabaunsee County, where he became a prominent farmer and representative citizen. His death occurred there in 1898, when he was seventy-three years of age. Twice married, his first wife was Miss Burgmeyer, a native of Germany, who died, leaving three children, namely: Maurice, a resident of Paxico, Wabaunsee County; Michael, and Mary, Mrs. Robert Guth, also of that county. After the death of his first wife he married Otelia Peters, who now resides at the old homestead in Wabaunsee County. To this union five children were born: Joseph, of Wabaunsee County; Leo; Frances, wife of August Meinhardt; Philip, who makes his home in Wabaunsee County; and Teresa, Mrs. William Glotzback.

At the time the family removed from Minnesota to Kansas the subject of this sketch was a lad of thirteen years. He grew to manhood on a farm in Wabaunsee County and there he continued to make his home until his removal to Leavenworth County. In 1895 he bought a farm in High Prairie Township and the next year purchased the place upon which he has since engaged in general agricultural pursuits. In matters pertaining to the welfare of the county he maintains an interest, and politically gives his support to the Democratic party. He is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Leavenworth, to the work of which he contributes. While living in Paxico he was a member of the church committee for some time and took a leading part in church work. May 10, 1886, he married Miss Eva Emge, of Wabaunsee County, and they are the parents of five children: Mary, Alice, Christian, Julia and Edward.

FREDERICK SAMS, M. D., of Lawrence, a physician of the physio-medical school, was born near Weldon, Iowa, in 1871, a son of Daniel and Addie (Weston) Sams, natives of Illinois. His father, who served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war, afterward settled in Iowa and there made his home until 1872. During the latter year he came to Kansas and settled near Stockton, on the Solomon River, where he had no neighbors except the Indians and buffaloes. He began to clear and improve a farm in that locality, but after a few years removed to Rooks County, this state. From 1880 to 1890 he made his home in Hiawatha, but in the latter year removed to Topeka; and there he has since resided. He is a Republican and active in local politics. He and his wife are the parents of five sons and one daughter, all living.

Frederick, who was third in order of birth, was reared in Kansas, and his earliest years were spent upon the frontier, amid primitive surround-

ings. In 1889 he became interested in evangelistic work and this he followed for some years, being in 1892 ordained an elder in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He held pastorates at Grover, Ottawa County, Laban, Mitchell County, Girard, Milford and Pittsburgh, all in Kansas. From boyhood he has been interested in medicine, which he studied under different preceptors. At the time of the Wellington cyclone, May 27, 1891, he was reported among the dead; he was fortunate, however, in escaping, but was seriously injured, and this caused him to renew his medical studies. In 1895 he entered the Independent Medical College in Chicago, Ill., from which he graduated in 1897, with the degree of M. D. On receiving the degree he retired from the ministry and April 9, 1898, opened an office at No. 157 Bridge street, Lawrence, where he has since carried on a general practice and drug business. He is a member of the National Union Medical Society of Chicago and is treasurer and vice-president of the Kansas State Physio-Medical Society. In national politics he votes the Republican ticket. He is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Aid. He was married in Topeka, Kans., in May, 1894, to Miss Florence Reeve, who was born in Indiana, but has resided in Kansas from early girlhood.

WILLIAM W. JORDAN, who has made his home in Ottawa since April, 1870, was born in Fredericktown, Washington County, Pa., June 8, 1825, a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Arvecost) Jordan, natives respectively of Maryland and Washington County, Pa. His paternal grandfather, Jarman Jordan, who was of English descent, was born near Winchester, Va., and at an early age removed to Maryland, but about 1790 settled in western Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the harness and saddlery business. Jacob Jordan, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, followed the tinsmith's trade in Fredericktown, Pa., and Centerburg, Knox County, Ohio, in which latter place he died at the age of ninety years. His wife, who died in Pennsylvania in 1833, was a daughter of Joseph Arvecost, a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer there; her grandfather, John Arvecost, came from Holland and settled in western Pennsylvania, where he obtained one of the first grants to land lying on the Monongahela.

Of nine children, six of whom attained maturity, the subject of this sketch was the youngest son and is now the sole survivor. He learned the tinsmith's trade in Ohio, and in 1842 returned to Pennsylvania and worked for a brother at Bellsville. On his return to Ohio he started a tinsmith's shop at Woodsfield and continued in business there until 1870, the shop being in charge of a nephew while he was in the army. (In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, with which he served for two years in the army of the Potomac.) Selling out in 1870, he moved from Ohio to Kansas and settled in Ottawa, where, with a son-in-law, C. C. Mechem, he carried on a hardware business for four years. In 1874 he sold out to George Hamlin and embarked in the real-estate business with his son-in-law, since which time he has built up a large business in the handling of real estate, renting of houses, sale of property, etc. In 1893 they began a real-estate business in Mobile, Ala., of which Mr. Mechem is now in charge.

In St. Clairsville, Ohio, Mr. Jordan married Rachel Waters, who was born in Howard County, Md., and died in Woodsfield, Ohio. Of the three children born to this union the only one living is Mrs. Ellen Mechem, of Mobile, Ala. The second marriage of Mr. Jordan took place in Woodsfield, Ohio, and united him with Laura A. Bloor, who was born in St. Clairsville. Two children have been born to them. The son, George B., who resides in Spokane, Wash., is a traveling salesman with M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago. The daughter, Laura May, is at home. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Jordan was for fifteen years chairman of the board of trustees and is still a member of the same. In former years he voted with the Republicans, but in 1896 he identified himself with the silver forces and cast his ballot for W. J. Bryan. Since coming to Ottawa he served one term as school director.

He was made a Mason in Woodsfield in 1852, and is now identified with Ottawa Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M., and Chapter No. 7, R. A. M. He is also connected with the Knights of Honor.

D. S. ALFORD. The family represented by Mr. Alford was founded in America in 1632 by Alexander Alford, who emigrated from Somersetshire, England, to Windsor, Conn., and later, with his brother, Benedict, served in the Pequod war. After him, in line of descent, were Josiah, Nathaniel (1st), Nathaniel (2nd), a soldier in the Revolutionary war; Arba, Alfred and D. S. Alford. Alfred was a prominent manufacturer of Riverton, Conn., from 1845 to 1860, and was active in public affairs, serving several terms in the state legislature. His death occurred when he was seventy-nine years of age. His wife, Sylvia, was a daughter of Daniel Stillman, and a granddaughter of Roger Stillman, who served in the Revolution, as did also other members of the family. The Stillmans were of English extraction and were early settlers of Connecticut. Daniel Stillman was a prominent farmer and a deacon in the Congregational Church at Colebrook, Conn. Alfred and Sylvia Alford were the parents of six children, four of whom are living.

After having spent his boyhood years at Riverton, Conn., where he was born October 2, 1848, and having prepared for college at Wilbraham Academy, D. S. Alford entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and there continued until his graduation in 1871, with the degree of A. B. Some years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. While in the university he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and also assisted in establishing and conducting the *College Argus*, which is still published. In 1871 he began the study of law with Judge Hiram Goodwin, of Riverton. In October, 1872, he came to Lawrence, where he finished his studies and was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1873. The year following he became a partner of his former preceptor, Judge Nevison, under the firm name of Nevison & Alford, which title was afterward changed to Nevison, Simpson & Alford, and later returned to its former name for six years. From 1894 to 1896 he was a member of the firm of Alford & Savage. In 1897 the firm name became Alford & Alford, his son, Alfred Cecil, being admitted, and remaining with him until his enlistment in the Spanish-American war.

Mr. Alford is attorney for many companies and corporations. Since 1889 he has acted as local attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad. He has made a specialty of corporation law, with which he has a thorough familiarity and in which he has acquired a broad knowledge. His practice in the federal courts is large and important. He is a member of the State Bar Association of Kansas. In politics he is a stanch Republican. By virtue of Revolutionary descent he is connected with the Kansas City Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and with the Sons of the American Revolution of Kansas. In Plymouth Congregational Church he was for years a member of the board of trustees and a deacon. For about eight years he was proprietor of the Lawrence Daily and Weekly *Tribune*.

The marriage of Mr. Alford, in Lawrence, united him with Miss Susan D. Savage, and six children were born of their union, viz.: Alfred C., who was killed in a battle with the insurgents at Manila, February 7, 1899, during the Spanish-American war; Anna M. and Donald S., students in the University of Kansas; Joseph S., member of the class of 1900 in the high school; Theodore and Sylvia. Mrs. Alford was born in Hartford, Vt., the only child of Joseph and Amanda (Crandall) Savage. The Savage family was founded in America by John Savage, who crossed the ocean prior to 1652 from his native land, England, and settled in New England. Some of his descendants served in the Revolutionary war. His son, Capt. John Savage, settled in Middletown, Conn. One of the family, Abijah Savage, accompanied Arnold's expedition to Quebec and in the Revolution served as captain of a company; Thomas, son of Seth Savage, also served in the war with England, after which he engaged in farming in Hartford. His son, William, who was

see p. 773 - Savage

a farmer, when advanced in years joined his sons, Joseph and Forrest, in Lawrence, Kans. These two sons were among the very earliest settlers of Lawrence and were among the founders of Plymouth Congregational Church, in which William served as a deacon until he died. Four generations of the Savage family have made Lawrence their home, and all of the name have proved themselves to be honest and honorable, capable business men and progressive citizens. Some of the family still remain in the east and one of the descendants occupies the old homestead at Hartford.

Joseph Savage, father of Mrs. Alford, was reared in Vermont, and became one of the founders of Lawrence, where he was a prominent citizen. In addition to farm pursuits he was interested in geology, and his collection of geological and mineralogical specimens was one of the largest in the state. Fond of music, he frequently entertained the early settlers of the town in this way. His ability brought him into prominence among the pioneers of Kansas, and, had his tastes been in that direction, he might have become an influential factor in state politics. He was a member of the United States geological survey of Yellowstone Park, and was also employed by Yale College to make geological collections in western Kansas and Wyoming. His wife, who was a descendant of an English family that became pioneers of Massachusetts and Vermont, died in Lawrence when she was in middle life. Their daughter, Mrs. Alford, was reared on the then frontier and received her education in the University of Kansas. She was in Lawrence at the time of the various raids during the Civil war (notably the Quantrell raid) and witnessed many of the stirring scenes of those days, as well as the city's subsequent commercial development and social progress.

LIEUT. ALFRED C. ALFORD. An unusual combination of circumstances seems to mark Lieut. Alfred C. Alford as the heroic figure of the Twentieth Kansas; and the splendid fighting spirit of this regiment was doubtless first aroused by the tragic death of this officer, so beloved and so young, the youngest, indeed, of his rank in the regiment, and the first to fall in battle. It is certain that his company, B, from the date of his death, was second to none in distinguished deeds of valor.

Alfred Cecil Alford was by birth and education an ideal young Kansan. His grandfather came out from New England in the first party that founded Lawrence to make Kansas a free state; and from earliest colonial days his ancestors, though a peaceful, God-fearing race, have never failed to furnish volunteers for every war in which the country has been engaged. An uncle, also named Alfred Cecil Alford, fell in the battle of Winchester during the Civil war of a similar wound and at nearly the same age.

Lieutenant Alford was born in Lawrence in January, 1875, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the department of arts and later from the department of law in the State University at the age of twenty-two. Chancellor Snow of the University said at the funeral-exercises of Lieutenant Alford that "no more perfect specimen of young manhood had ever gone forth from the University." Although a lover of books and of music he was also possessed of excellent business ability; with a keen sense of humor, he was profoundly serious; although first of all a student, he was fond of athletic sports and social relaxation; with deep convictions of truth and duty, he was to a marked degree broad-minded and tolerant. Indeed, he may be said to have been an all-round man.

Immediately after graduation young Alford entered into partnership with his father in the practice of law, with the brightest prospects for a successful business career, but before the first year of this partnership had expired war was declared with Spain. Holding a second lieutenant's commission in the National Guards, with the advantage of five years' drill in that organization, he felt that it was his duty to go to the front with his company. "No one can realize," he wrote to a friend, "how hard it was for me to leave just when I did, for this war will leave me just where it found me as far as business is concerned. I

consider it only a temporary matter, an interruption of my natural life."

In August, following his enlistment, Lieutenant Alford was promoted to first lieutenant and transferred to Company B, in which company he was the acting captain, and the only commissioned officer for five months before his death, the captain and second lieutenant being detailed for other duties.

Colonel Funston wrote of him, "He was one of the first officers in the regiment to receive promotion on my recommendation, on account of his devotion to duty, his earnestness, and his exemplary conduct." "As for myself," wrote the young officer to Miss Vesta McCurdy, his fiancee, "I intend to give my country no half-hearted service; until the war is over she has the very best I am capable of; this is a time when every effort is being made to get troops into shape, and I feel that I owe it to my country to do the best I can."

He took up his new duties with earnestness and efficiency, improving the diet and consequent health of his men, and laboring for better drill, discipline and moral character in the company. The men generously responded to his efforts and their superior officers testify to the improved efficiency of Company B under his command. As one of the enlisted men wrote, "Lieutenant Alford endeared himself to us by many kind acts. He was strict in discipline, but always ready, whenever possible, to show brotherly kindness to his men." When the supreme test came the young commander did not flinch in the face of danger, and his men followed him into battle with loyal devotion and courage.

Chaplain Cressy, of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, in an address delivered on the first Decoration Day observed at Manila, said among other things, "That the mortal remains of these men rest here is one evidence of their bravery. They went where duty called them. This bravery is wonderfully exemplified in Lieutenant Alford, of the Twentieth Kansas. He was leading his company in an impetuous charge, and just after saying to his men, 'move along, but more steady,' received a mortal wound. And after he had fallen the men kept moving on until victory came."

Kansas University has sent many students to the Spanish-American war, including General Funston, Colonel Metcalf, Lieutenant-Colonel Little, several captains and lieutenants, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Twentieth Kansas, as well as others who were assigned to duty in Cuba; yet of all this number, but this one has fallen from wounds or disease, and a tablet will be placed in the hall of the university to his memory, with the inscription thereon, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

ABSALOM LEEDS. During the period of his residence in Franklin County Mr. Leeds has been especially identified with the interests of Princeton and vicinity. Upon settling in the state in 1876 he established his home in the town of Princeton. After two years in the village he purchased some five acre lots on the edge of the town, and there he built the house which he has since occupied. About 1888 he purchased one-half section of land in the southeastern part of Ohio Township, which property he has since rented, being himself retired from active farm labors.

One of a family of eight children, our subject was born in Burlington (now Atlantic) County, N. J., August 13, 1810, a son of Robert and Dorcas (Chamberlain) Leeds. His father, who was born, reared and married in New Jersey, was a very well-informed man, and, while he was never admitted to the bar, he practiced law quite extensively. He was also a practical surveyor and surveyed much of the land in his locality. However, surveying and the practice of law were both made subservient to agricultural pursuits, in which he engaged throughout his life and from which he acquired a competency.

As the schools of his day and locality were poor and held at infrequent intervals our subject had no advantages when he was a boy, but being a quick observer he has become the possessor of a broad fund of valuable information. After his

marriage he engaged in farming and teaming, and, as was then the custom, he also spent much of his time fishing in the bay. In 1835 he emigrated to Morgan County, Ill., where he took up land, improved a farm and made his home for some years. From there he went to Macon County, the same state, where he remained until his removal to Kansas. On going to that county he bought eighty acres at eighty cents an acre and forty acres at $1.25 an acre, all of which, at the time he sold out, brought him $30 an acre.

The first wife of Mr. Leeds was Miriam Blake, by whom he had eight children. Five of these are still living, viz.: Gideon, a grain dealer in Illiopolis, Ill.; Louise; Emma, wife of James R. Thornbury, M. D., of Princeton, Kans.; Mary, who is the widow of Frank Lanham, and resides in Princeton; and Edward S., a farmer of Tazewell County, Ill. Mrs. Miriam Leeds was born in New Jersey, where her father, Edward Blake, was a farmer. The second marriage of Mr. Leeds united him with Miss Sarah Sayer, daughter of Alexander Sayer, of New Jersey. Three children blessed their union, but all are now deceased. In spite of his venerable age Mr. Leeds retains possession of his mental faculties and is also robust physically for one of his years. He takes an interest in public affairs, votes the Republican ticket, and has served for several terms as a member of the school board. He is a believer in the doctrines of the Methodist Church and has endeavored to exemplify by an upright life the doctrines of which he has been a lifelong supporter.

HON. WILLIAM F. ASHBY, one of the early settlers of Kansas, is now living in the village of Easton, retired from farm pursuits that engaged his attention during active years. He has been identified with the history of this state since 1854, when it was first opened for settlement. During that year he crossed over from Missouri and took up a claim, which, afterward proving to be on the Delaware reservation, he was obliged to abandon. In 1855 he brought his family to Leavenworth County and purchased a claim in Alexandria Township, where he made his home for ten years. In 1865 he moved to Easton Township, where he has since resided. As a farmer he was successful from the first. Being energetic and persevering, his efforts were prospered, and his farm of one hundred and sixty acres became one of the best-improved in the township. In 1892 he rented the place and built a house in Easton, where has since been living in retirement, with no business cares except such as are connected with his moneyed interests.

The Ashby family came from England to Virginia in an early day. Later generations moved to Kentucky. They were represented in the Revolution and the war of 1812. Our subject was born in Shelby County, Ky., December 19, 1830, a son of Levi Ashby, also a native of Kentucky, where he was a dealer in horses and mules. The grandparents were killed by Indians and their children were captured. One of them, Thomas, was kept in captivity by the red men for seven years, but finally made his escape. At the time of his death Levi Ashby was sixty-seven years of age. His wife, Mary, daughter of Jacob Fry, was a member of a Kentucky family whose ancestors came from Scotland to Virginia in an early day. She died in 1866, at the age of seventy-four. Of her children James, deceased, served in the Mexican war; Mary is deceased; and Washington is living in Oklahoma.

When the last call was made for volunteers in the Mexican war the subject of this sketch enlisted in 1847 and for eleven months he remained at the front. In 1850 he left Kentucky for Missouri and outfitted for California in Platte County, making the trip across the plains via ox-team. For eight months he engaged in mining in the far west, but the results were not sufficiently flattering to induce him to remain, and in 1851 he returned to Missouri. Settling upon a farm in Buchanan County he engaged in agricultural pursuits for three years. Then he removed to Leavenworth County, with whose interests he has since been identified. In addition to farming, for five years he carried on a general store at Easton. During the Civil war he was a member of the Kansas state militia and took part in the battles of Westport and Little Blue.

Politically Mr. Ashby has always been a Democrat. Upon that ticket he was elected county commissioner, filling the office for two years. He served for several terms as a member of the state legislature, being elected in 1870 and 1871 and again in 1885 and during the latter term served for two sessions, the last of which was a special session. During his residence in Buchanan County, Mo., in October, 1853, he married Melvina, daughter of Ludy Martin, formerly of Kentucky. He and his wife are earnest workers in the Baptist Church and for forty years or more he has officiated as a deacon and Sunday-school superintendent. For forty-six years he has been a member of the church, while his wife has been a member for fifty years. Fraternally he is connected with Easton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M., of which he is treasurer. Among the people of his community he stands very high as an intelligent citizen and public-spirited man.

JOHN F. LAMB. Believing that Kansas presented greater opportunities than his Illinois home, Mr. Lamb came to this state in 1871 and settled in Peoria Township, Franklin County, purchasing four hundred and eighty acres on sections 34 and 27. The land was raw prairie, destitute of improvements, and almost in the primeval condition of nature. He at once began the breaking of the land and preparing it for cultivation. At first he engaged principally in raising grain, but after a time he also gave considerable attention to buying and feeding cattle and hogs. He has bought and sold considerable land in this neighborhood and now owns two hundred and forty acres, the value of which is increased by running water through the land.

Mr. Lamb was born in Williamsport, Pa., July 17, 1833, the oldest of the ten children of Benjamin F. and Julia A. (Moyer) Lamb, himself and two sisters being the only members of the family in Kansas. His grandfather, John Lamb, furnished supplies to the Perry fleet during the war of 1812. During his active life Benjamin F. Lamb engaged in contracting, digging canals in Pennsylvania and Illinois, and he also held extensive farm interests. In 1833 he settled in Illinois, where he died in 1855. Reared in Illinois, our subject for a time engaged in farming, afterward carried on a grain business in Ottawa for three years. Subsequently he resumed farming. Since then he has lived on his farm in Franklin County, with the exception of a year in town, and he is still actively superintending this property. He has served as president and treasurer of the Fair Association and is now a member of the board of directors.

Active in local affairs of the Democratic party, Mr. Lamb has served for six consecutive years as county commissioner and during a part of this time acted as chairman. One of the most important acts of the administration was the refunding of county bonds at a lower rate of interest. In 1892 he was elected county treasurer, which office he filled for a term. For forty-two years he has been a member of the Masonic order and he was a charter member of the Knights Templar commandery at Ottawa. A deacon in the Baptist Church, he donated the land on which was erected the house of worship owned by the congregation. For years he has been a member of the school board, and he also served on the board of trustees for the Ottawa university. At Ottawa, Ill., March 6, 1856, he married Mary A. Olmstead, and they have three children living: Florence E., wife of George Demorest, of Miami County, Kans.; Mrs. Julia H. Thayer; and Charles F., a farmer and stock-raiser of Peoria Township.

DR. JACOB KUSTER, a pioneer of Williamsburg, was born in Nassau, Germany, October 28, 1825, a son of Godfrey and Susannah Kuster. He attended school until fourteen years of age, then attended college for four years; afterward he began the study of dentistry, at which he continued for four years. He then went to Paris, France, where he was engaged in professional work for five years. At the breaking out of the French revolution, in 1848, he left France and came to the United States, landing in New York and going from there to Buffalo, where he worked for ten months at his trade and afterward

for several years engaged in the jewelry business and also carried on a dental office. The year 1853 found him in Wisconsin, where he resumed the business in which he had previously engaged in the east, and also carried on a vinegar factory.

From Wisconsin in 1878 Dr. Kuster came to Kansas and settled in Franklin County, purchasing over sixteen hundred acres of prairie land with the intention of embarking in the stock business. However, after the expiration of a year he turned his attention to dentistry, in which he engaged in Williamsburg. He also purchased a drug business, which he conducted until he retired from active life, during the early '90s. He is the owner of several houses in Williamsburg, and ranks among the prosperous retired business men of the place. The success he has gained represents his unaided efforts. He had no one to assist him in starting in the world of business. When he landed in New York he had little money and no friends among the people of America, but during the long period of his residence in the United States he has gained both means and friends.

During the period of his residence in Wisconsin Dr. Kuster was prominent in politics and active in local affairs. Interested in educational affairs, he was elected a member of the school board of Sheboygan, April 8, 1867, and for a time served as secretary, later became president of the board. In the same town he served as a member of the city council, and, while filling the position (to which he was elected April 3, 1865), was chosen by the council as a member of the board of commissioners having in charge the building of a plank road through the county. The board elected him their president, and during his service in that position he had the entire responsibility of the completion of the road.

Dr. Kuster was married in 1850 to Anna Maria Seibert and of this union seven children were born, of whom three are now living. They are: Albert J., a jeweler of Chicago; Anna Maria, wife of Isaac Springer, retired, of Chicago; Amelia Susanna, wife of Charles Silverson, of West Bend, Wis. Six years after the death of his first wife Dr. Kuster married Anna Stresser, to whom two children were born: Anna S. Hardaker, now of Kansas City, and Edward Jacob. Five years after Dr. Kuster's second wife died he married Augusta B. Dehn, to whom four children were born.

BARCLAY THOMAS. The long period of his residence in Eudora Township, Douglas County, and his prominence in local affairs, has made Mr. Thomas one of the best-known men of his vicinity. In 1864 he came to Kansas and purchased a quarter-section of land in partnership with William Stroud, each having an eighty-acre tract. Upon his part of the estate he began the task of transforming the raw land into cultivated fields. The land was one of the most fertile tracts in the Shawnee reservation, and the results of the owner's energy are apparent in the present fine farm, comprising three hundred and twenty acres. In addition to general farming he is engaged in feeding cattle and hogs.

Though inclining toward the Republican party Mr. Thomas is of a nature too independent to adhere strictly to the tenets of any political organization. At one time he was the Republican candidate for representative. He was one of the first men in the state to join the Grange and is now identified with this organization in Johnson County. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Among the members of the Society of Friends he is a leader. He took an active part in the building of the Friends' Academy at Hesper and has been treasurer of the institution since its establishment. Realizing the value of a good education, he has always given his influence toward the maintenance of good schools. Since 1884 he has served as treasurer of his school district. He was elected a member of the board of directors of the Friends' State University, but declined to serve. Local business enterprises have received the impetus of his energetic nature and excellent judgment. He was active in the organization of the Eudora creamery, of which company he is now president.

Mr. Thomas was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 1, 1841, a son of Nathan and Caroline (Diggs) Thomas, natives of Indiana. His pater-

nal great-grandfather emigrated from Wales to North Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Benjamin Thomas, was born in North Carolina and became one of the very first settlers of Wayne County, Ind., where he carried on a farm. He was buried on the same day with his son, Nathan. The last-named, who was a farmer and merchant, traveled through the south buying free-labor cotton for Levi Coffin, and was very active in the anti-slavery movement. He died at Newport (now Fountain City), Ind., at forty-eight years of age, and his wife died there in 1838. Of their four children, Ahirah is deceased; William died in Indiana in 1863; Lydia is the wife of Nathan Hinshaw; and Barclay forms the subject of this sketch. He was educated in the common schools of Indiana and for six years followed carpentering. In 1864 he settled on a portion of his present farm in Douglas County. His means were limited, but by energy, economy and perseverance he has become prosperous. Besides the management of his own property he acts as agent for James M. Davis, who owns one thousand acres in this vicinity. January, 21, 1869, he married Phoebe Randall, a native of Bolton, Mass., and daughter of Joseph and Mary (Aldrich) Randall, natives of New Hampshire and Rhode Island respectively. They have four children, viz.: Lucian J., now living in Toronto, Canada; Ralph W., in Texas; Mabel and Lloyd, who are with their parents. The family are members of the Friends' Church.

WILLIAM H. MOHERMAN established his permanent home in Franklin County in 1887. Since then he has been one of the most enterprising stockmen of Peoria Township. During the first year of his settlement here he built a house and barn on section 28, but they were destroyed by a cyclone soon afterward, and he then rebuilt them on the same foundations. To each of his children he has given a farm, retaining one hundred and sixty acres for his own use, and, with his son, is interested in the cattle business, handling black and red Polled-Angus and some thoroughbred stock. He was one of the organizers of the bank at Wellsville, of which he holds office as vice-president. For nine years he has served as president of the Agricultural Association.

Born in Mahoning County, Ohio, April 13, 1837, our subject is a son of Abraham and Anna (Rush) Moherman, of whose seven children three are living, two in Ohio and one in Kansas. His father, who was a large land owner and extensive stock-raiser, was a son of Frederick Moherman, who emigrated from Germany in the early part of the nineteenth century, settling in Ohio, where he cultivated a farm and also raised stock. When fourteen years of age our subject was taken into partnership with his father in the stock business. In 1856 he came to Kansas and bought the first land that was sold in the land office in the state, paying $1,255 for twenty acres, on which now stands the city of Leavenworth. Three days later he sold the land at a profit of $500 and bought three hundred and twenty acres on Little Stranger Creek, which he fenced, placed under cultivation and improved with two houses, but did not make his home there. In 1887 he came to Franklin County and began to make purchases of property.

At the time of the border warfare Mr. Moherman took an active part in the free-state movement, working with "Jim" Lane. On one occasion he was driven out of the state by pro-slavery men, but returned after six weeks and was then left unmolested. His father was anxious that he should return to Ohio, and as an inducement, offered to deed him a farm, provided he would settle upon it. He consented and returned home. During the Civil war he handled army horses, and his father was so injured by one that he remained an invalid from that time until his death, in 1886. Continuing at the old home until after his father and mother had both passed away, Mr. Moherman then determined to return to Kansas, and accordingly closed out his interests in Ohio and once more came to the west.

Both in Ohio and Kansas our subject has been active in local Republican politics and has attended county conventions. In 1890 he was elected commissioner of Franklin County and

served for six years, being president of the board during four years of the time. His election as commissioner was for the special purpose of having a court house erected to replace the unsightly structure then in use. By a great amount of hard work he succeeded in securing the erection of the present substantial building, which many believe to be the finest court house in the state. He gave a great deal of time to arranging for the building and borrowing the necessary money, but the result amply repaid him for his efforts.

While in Ohio he was identified with the Christian Church, and after coming west united with the Congregational Church at Wellsville. In Ohio, on January 8, 1858, he married Elizabeth Lynn, by whom he has three children: Calvin A., who is a farmer and stock-raiser in Peoria Township; Scott D., who is in partnership with his father in the stock business; and Lottie B., who married Frank Cayot, a merchant of Wellsville.

HON. HARLAN PYLE WELSH. To those who are familiar with the history of Franklin County and Ottawa, the name of Mr. Welsh is well known. Having been identified with the history of this section from pioneer days, a record of his life will possess especial interest for our readers. He was born in Roscoe, Coshocton County, Ohio, July 26, 1834, a son of Rev. Joseph and Lydie (Pyle) Welsh, natives of Washington County, Pa. His grandfather, John Welsh, was born in Ireland, and engaged in farming in Washington County, Pa., but moved from there to Knox County, Ohio, settling on a farm near Mount Vernon. Joseph Welsh was born May 2, 1800, and for some years engaged in the mercantile business in Coshocton County, but later turned his attention to farming. About 1840 he settled near Charleston, Lee County, Iowa, and from there in 1857 came to Kansas, locating on and improving a claim west of Centropolis, Franklin County. On the resignation of his son, our subject, as clerk of the district court of Franklin County in 1858, he was appointed to the position and served until the expiration of the term. For many years he held office as justice of the peace at the old town of Minneola. During war days he sold his farm and moved to Bates County, Mo., thinking he could live in peace, even in the midst of southern sympathizers; but he was robbed on two different occasions and suffered so much from depredations that he sold out and returned to Kansas. For more than forty years he was an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and did considerable work in the organization of churches in various localities. For more than fifty years he was identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the Royal Arch degree. He was a man of far more than ordinary ability. Religion formed the keynote of his life. In the midst of business interests he maintained his close connection with church affairs, and his life was ever that of an earnest, faithful and enthusiastic Christian. Late in life he moved to Greeley, Anderson County, Kans., and there he died January 10, 1874, at the age of seventy-three years. He was buried in Mount Hope cemetery.

Twice married, the first wife of Joseph Welsh was Lydia Pyle, and his second wife Mrs. Sarah Jones, of Unionville, Ohio. His first wife was born December 5, 1800, and died in Knox County, Ohio, August 5, 1842. Of English descent, she represented the sixth generation from the first of her ancestors in Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of Job Pyle and Amy (Palmer) Pyle, the latter of the fifth generation from John and Mary Palmer, who came from England and settled in what is now Delaware County, Pa. The genealogy of the Palmers is traced back to the crusaders of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The family were Friends and some of its members were distinguished. One, Samuel Palmer, was an eminent printer of London, with whom Benjamin Franklin was for some time employed. A record is given of a deed to John Palmer, dated "Att Philadelphia ye 26th day of seventh month, fourth yeare of ye reign of James ye second over England, and being eight of ye proprietors government anno domini 1688." Signed by William Markham, by virtue of a commission granted to him by William Penn.

Four daughters and two sons were born to

Joseph and Lydia (Pyle) Welsh. Of these two daughters and one son are living. One son, Dr. John Welsh, who was a surgeon in a Kansas regiment during the Civil war, died in Dauphin County, Kans. The two living daughters reside in Iowa. The second marriage of Joseph Welsh resulted in the birth of a son and daughter, of whom the former, Dr. Lynn Welsh, a practicing physician, died in Anderson County, Kans. When a boy our subject had meagre advantages, for, being the only son at home, he was obliged to assist on the farm. When fifteen years of age he had the misfortune to lose his right leg by erysipelas of the bone. As soon as he recovered his father apprenticed him to the tailor's trade, but it was uncongenial and he determined to secure an education. He studied nights and at the end of a year quit tailoring and accepted a clerkship in a store. In this way he secured the means necessary to pay his expenses in the Friends' Seminary at Salem, Iowa, for a year. Afterward he returned to the home of his parents in Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa. In the fall of 1852 he studied in the public school and in the spring taught in the western part of the county, receiving $15 a month and "boarding round." In 1853 he began to study law with Harvey Tannehill, boarding at his father's and walking two and one-half miles into town each morning. The following winter his preceptor procured for him the Centerville school and he was the first teacher in the new school building, where he taught for five months at $45 a month, having an average attendance of one hundred and fifty scholars. At night he applied himself to the study of law. For three years he taught in the winters and read law in the summers.

The first connection of Mr. Welsh with public affairs was in 1854. The Democratic party had always carried Appanoose County, but that year the Know-Nothings formed a secret political organization and nominated a ticket, on which Mr. Welsh was selected for county attorney, and there was no opposition lawyer to run for the office. Mr. Welsh was not of age, but would be before the time to take the office. The main difficulty was that he had not been admitted to the bar. Nevertheless he was secretly nominated without his knowledge, and when the votes were counted he was found to have a fine majority. The Democrats determined to circumvent him by defeating his admission to the bar. Finding that they had succeeded in packing a committee of Democrats against him, he quietly drove over to Bloomfield, Davis County, and was admitted to the bar at the court held September 5, 1855. He returned home, keeping his own counsel as to the admission. When court was held in his county and the criminal cases were called, he answered, as county attorney, for the state. A Democratic attorney at once arose and interposed the objection that Mr. Welsh was not a regular practicing attorney. The court promptly demanded of Mr. Welsh his authority and he as promptly produced his certificate of admission to practice in all the courts of Iowa. There was a general laugh in the court room and the judge remarked "Mr. Welsh will proceed." He tried from ten to fifteen cases at that court with success in each case, and during the two years of his official term he lost but one case. His last case was quite celebrated as the case of the State of Iowa vs. Hinkle, for the murder of his wife, which was brought from Davis County by change of venue, and resulted in the conviction and execution of the murderer, the supreme court confirming the decision of the lower court.

In 1858 Mr. Welsh removed to Franklin County, Kans., accompanied by his wife and child, and making the trip with a wagon and three yoke of oxen. After a journey of four weeks he arrived at Minneola, but learned that what was afterward known as the Leavenworth constitutional convention had indignantly adjourned from Minneola to Leavenworth. He sold a yoke of oxen for $80 and drove to Lawrence, where he purchased household necessities. There being no opening for a lawyer in Lawrence at that time, he and a hired man began to cut and haul logs to the sawmill at Centropolis, giving one-half the lumber for the sawing. He built a frame house, then went to Kansas City with his two yoke of oxen, sold one yoke, invested the money in doors and windows for the house, and returned with one yoke of oxen and the finishings for his home.

He was appointed the first district clerk of Franklin County, but soon resigned. At the first session of the court the grand jury found about thirty indictments, and he defended nearly all of them, realizing therefrom $600. The drought of 1860 destroyed business and brought him misfortune. He sold his home and moved to a farm, where, during the next three years, he made $3,000. In 1863 he went to Topeka and was unanimously elected journal clerk of the house of representatives and in 1864 was re-elected without opposition. In 1862 he was made chairman of the board of commissioners of Franklin County, of which he had been a member for two terms. In 1865 he was elected county attorney and during his two years of office tried many important cases. In 1867 he was a candidate for the state senate. The next year he was elected, without opposition, to the house of representatives, where he served on the judiciary committee and the committee on ways and means. In 1869 and 1870 he served as mayor of Ottawa. In 1871 he was again elected to the legislature, where he was chairman of the committee on elections and appropriations, and a member of the judiciary committee. In 1894 he was elected county attorney and served for one term. Since 1865 he has made his home in Ottawa, of which he was one of the organizers and a member of the first and second boards of trustees. Under his supervision the city ordinances of Ottawa were compiled. He has been one of the influential attorneys and citizens of Ottawa and is well known to all the people of the city.

In Iowa, in 1855, Mr. Welsh married Miss Mary Shaw, who was born in Virginia, and died in Ottawa, Kans., May 25, 1870. Five children were born of this union: Harlen, a merchant in Hiawatha, Kans.; Laura, wife of John Plunket, of Ottawa; Mrs. Minnie Merritt, who died in Buffalo, N. Y.; Florence, who died in Ottawa; and Rosa, also deceased. In Ottawa, June 5, 1871, Mr. Welsh married Mrs. Isadora (Johnson) Crawford, who was born in Erie County, Pa., and came to Kansas with her father, Benjamin Johnson, in 1854. Two sons were born of Mr. Welsh's second marriage, Roy and Earl. The latter son died at two years of age.

Fraternally Mr. Welsh is identified with the Western Knights, Knights of Honor and the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, in both of which he has held office, and in 1874–76 was the representative to the grand lodge. He and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Ottawa. For seven years he was chairman of the board of trustees, and during that time the edifice was built on Fourth and Hickory streets, which is one of the finest churches in the state. His wife was a member of the building committee and both aided largely in securing the completion of the well-appointed and equipped house of worship.

MARTIN M. HUNTER, who is the owner of a fine farm in Pomona Township, Franklin County, was born in Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, September 1, 1851. His father, Richard Hunter, was known as "Old Honesty," a title significant of his upright life and irreproachable character; a native of the south, he went to Ontario prior to the Canadian rebellion, in which he served as a soldier under Colonel Prince. By trade an engineer, he not only followed that occupation, but also gave some attention to superintending his two farms. His death occurred in Canada when he was sixty-five years of age.

At the age of seventeen years our subject left his home and started out to make his own way in the world. His father had intended to remove to the west and had traveled through the States looking for a suitable location, but before he had closed up his interests in Canada preparatory to removal, he died. The plan which the father had been prevented from carrying into effect was taken up by the son, who came to Kansas and purchased a farm in Michigan Valley, Osage County. In addition to bringing the land under cultivation he also followed the carpenter's trade. During the grasshopper siege of 1874 he bought his present farm from the Indians. For some time he worked at carpentering in order to secure the money with which to improve his land, and as time passed by he placed the property under cultivation, erected needed buildings, built fences

and made other important improvements. From time to time he added to his farm, which now comprises two hundred and fifty acres, and on which he raises general farm products and some stock, principally Poland-China hogs. He was engaged extensively in contracting and building in Topeka, Kansas City, Ottawa and Lawrence, and owns property in Ottawa and Topeka. In Canada, when fifteen years of age, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has since been a faithful member. May 29, 1882, he married Mary A. Buckner, a native of Canada, who died July 24, 1883. Of that union one child, Eliza, was born. April 26, 1888, he married Nannie Rhodes.

EUGENE E. H. BIART, a well-known veterinary surgeon of Leavenworth, was born in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1852, and in boyhood days was a pupil in the schools of his native city. At the age of twenty he entered the Belgian army as an assistant veterinary surgeon, for which work his study in a famous veterinary college of Belgium had fitted him. Just before the time for his graduation, in 1870, he was appointed to this position in the army, and served through the Franco-Prussian war. He was graduated in 1872, and came to the United States, proceeding to Kansas and joining an uncle, Augustus Biart, in Leavenworth. Not being familiar with the English language, he was deterred from beginning work in his chosen occupation. For a time he worked in a jewelry store, and studying our language closely, he soon became able to use it with ease and accuracy. He then entered upon the practice of veterinary surgery. The fact that he was a graduate of Cureghem Veterinary College meant much in his favor, as that college is noted for the thoroughness of its graduates and their fitness for successful work. In 1883 he settled in Delaware Township, but later moved to Lansing, where he made his home for seven years. When he came to Leavenworth to practice in 1894 he opened an office at Cranston's stable, but in 1897 he moved to his present quarters on Shawnee street. While in Delaware Township, in connection with his practice he conducted a fruit farm, but gradually the demands upon his time as a surgeon made it impossible for him to engage in any other occupation. He has a large stable and yards, known as the Broadway stock yards, where he has a veterinary hospital. He is considered one of the most efficient veterinary surgeons in the state and is very successful in practice.

In 1876 Dr. Biart married Salina Seichepine, the daughter of French parents, who resided in St. Louis. They are the parents of eight children, Adell, Hortense, Frank, Henry, Mary, Charles, Joseph and Eugene E. H., Jr. The family home is on Kingman street, where Dr. Biart owns property. Since 1889 he has been identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, in which lodge he has held all of the elective offices. He gives his attention closely to veterinary work, takes no part in politics, is independent in his vote, yet is interested in matters calculated to benefit the city and county.

HENRY TISDALE, who dates his residence in Lawrence from February, 1857, was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., a son of James and Luenna (White) Tisdale, natives of Georgia, Vt. His paternal grandfather was accidentally drowned when in middle age, and his maternal grandfather, Sylvester White, a life-long resident of Vermont, died at ninety years of age. After the war of 1812, in which he served, James Tisdale learned the moulder's trade and conducted this business during the remainder of his life in Canada and elsewhere. When sixty-eight years of age he removed to St. Albans, Vt., and there he died five years later. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a man of upright character. His wife died when fifty-six years of age. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter, of whom Henry is the only survivor. He was reared in Canada and Vermont and learned the moulder's trade under his father, for whom he worked until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to Malone, N. Y., and worked at his trade for a year. Returning home, he at-

tended a private school at Bedford, Canada, for a year and worked for his father about two years. In the summer of 1856 he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he found employment as a moulder.

In company with two young Scotchmen Mr. Tisdale started for Kansas early in 1857, going via the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Parkville, thence by wagon to Westport, Leavenworth and Lawrence. He took up a claim at Osawatomie which he improved, and held it for fifteen years, when he sold the place. After he had filed the claim he went into the village of Osawatomie, where he found a friend from Canada engaged in driving stage. With him he came to Lawrence. After two weeks he became an employe of Samuel Reynolds, driving stage between Lawrence and Osawatomie, continuing until February, 1858. On account of his brother's illness he returned to his eastern home and remained there until the spring of 1859, when he again came to Lawrence. For a few months he acted as agent for the stage business owned by Colonel Eldridge, and when the line was bought by the Kansas Stage Company he continued with them as agent for nine years, being assistant superintendent during part of this time. About 1862 he started a stage line of his own between Lawrence and Emporia. In 1863 Quantrell burned some of his property, but fortunately his teams were all on the road, so escaped. He was in Leavenworth at the time of the massacre, but hastened back to Lawrence to lend his aid to the people of the stricken city. Resigning his position with the Kansas Stage Company in 1868, Mr. Tisdale formed a partnership with J.W. Parker, as Parker & Tisdale, and continued staging, increasing the business until they had over one thousand head of stock on the road and were interested in every stage line in Kansas, besides many in Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming. They pushed their lines into the frontier and did much pioneer work, some of which was under very adverse and trying circumstances, in constant peril from Indians and ruffians. The majority of the railroads of to-day follow the old stage trails which they established. They had a line from Newton to Fort Sill, two hundred miles. Their longest run was from Leavenworth to Fort Larned, three hundred miles. Their best line, both in the quality of the rolling stock and financial returns, was the one from San Antonio to Eagle Pass, Tex., a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. In all of their enterprises they met with encouraging success. When they first started out the Kansas Stage Company returned to business and endeavored to "freeze" them out, but they retaliated with so much energy and determination that the company was glad to sell out to them.

In July, 1898, Mr. Tisdale abandoned his last stage line. This was from Wolcott, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, six miles west of Leadville, to Steamboat Springs, and on the expiration of his mail contract he gave up the stage. He started the first omnibus line in Lawrence and later built the Lawrence street railways, which were consolidated under the Lawrence Transportation Company, and of this he was president until he sold his stock. He started the Topeka omnibus line, which was sold back and forth afterward, but in October, 1891, he bought it back and has since operated it. He also has omnibus lines in Winfield, Arkansas City, Wellington, Harper and Medicine Lodge, Kans., and Alva, Oklahoma. He has always been interested in matters pertaining to the advancement of Lawrence and the extension of its business interests. He made the first castings in the foundry owned by the Kimballs', which was the first built in this city. A moulder had been brought from Boston to take charge of the work, but he did not understand the melting of iron, so Mr. Tisdale's services were solicited. At that time he was in the employ of Colonel Eldridge, who allowed him to have one-half of each day in order to show the factory operatives the mode of melting iron. He made three casts for them and started the business successfully.

In Detroit, Mich., May 13, 1862, Mr. Tisdale married Miss Betsey A. Bangs, who was born in Stanbridge, Canada, a daughter of John E. Bangs, who removed to Boston and later to Lawrence, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Tisdale have an only daughter, Mary Luenna, a gradu-

ate of the University of Kansas, with the degree of A. B. During the days of slavery agitation our subject always gave his influence toward the free-state movement, and when the Republican party was organized he became one of its adherents. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity.

PETER BERRY. During the days of the Civil war Mr. Berry was one of those who, led by his devotion to his adopted country and loyalty to its institutions, enlisted in the defense of the Union, and followed the stars and stripes through hardships and exposure to victory. In the fall of 1861 he volunteered in the First Wisconsin Light Artillery, Battery No. 2, and was mustered into service at Racine, from which point he was ordered south to join the army of the Potomac. Detailed to duty at Fortress Monroe and stationed on the bar, he took part in the battle of the Merrimac and the Monitor, when the battery, having no breastworks and being in deadly peril on the bar, was saved by the Monitor. Later he was ordered to Big and Little Bethel. In the battle of Yorktown he was so seriously injured that he was obliged to remain in the hospital for six months. On his recovery he joined the battery at Point Lookout. After three years of service, in the fall of 1864, he was mustered out at Washington.

Mr. Berry was born at Luxemburg, Germany, September 23, 1832. The family is one of the oldest in that duchy. His father, Peter, and grandfather, John Berry, were born there, and the latter was a soldier in the French army. The father, who followed the trade of cabinet finisher in his native country, brought his family to America in 1835, sailing from Antwerp on the "Wolfe" and after a long voyage landing in New York. From there he went to Albany, and thence, via the Erie canal and the Lakes, to Milwaukee, Wis. He settled at what afterward became Port Washington, Ozaukee County, and improved a farm which he sold in 1855. His last days were spent in retirement in Port Washington, where he died at seventy-six years. His wife, who was Catherine Schultz, was born in Luxemburg and died in Wisconsin in 1839. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Nicholas, enlisted as a corporal in the Fifth Wisconsin Cavalry, and was seriously wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, since which time he has been an invalid. He is now living in Milwaukee.

The family name was originally Burrye and so continued until the brothers, Nicholas and Peter, enlisted in the army, when the officers put the name down Berry, and as such it was given at the roll calls. From that time the name has been called Berry.

When a boy the subject of this sketch had no school advantages, as in his section of country public schools had not yet been introduced, and when they were finally opened he was almost a man and too busy to spare the time for study. However, his parents taught him the three "R's" and afterward, by self-culture, he acquired a fund of information that makes him a well informed man. His boyhood days were passed in Wisconsin. At eighteen years of age he engaged in teaming and afterward became a large dealer in wood, continuing in that employment until he entered the army at the opening of the war.

The year 1864 found Mr. Berry in Kansas. He had just been mustered out of the army, and leaving Washington came to Fort Leavenworth, where he was employed by the government to drive the headquarters ambulance. He continued in that capacity until 1867, when he entered the employ of H. W. Gillett, a wholesale whisky dealer, with whom he remained until July, 1878, and then embarked in a wholesale and retail business across the street from his present location. He is now at Nos. 214-216 Shawnee street. In addition to his large plant he owns other business property and has also built and improved residence property. In 1886 he erected the National hotel, the finest hotel property in Leavenworth. He also built the elegant residence which he occupies, at Seventh and Ottawa streets.

The marriage of Mr. Berry took place in Leavenworth and united him with Miss Coanza Keegans, who was born in Platte County, Mo., a

daughter of John and Susan (Calloway) Keegans. Her father moved from Kentucky to Missouri and during the war enlisted in a Missouri regiment, U. S. A., serving in numerous battles until Corith was taken. He died of Swamp fever in Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. His wife was a member of one of Kentucky's very oldest families, the Calloways having come with the Boones from Virginia to Kentucky. Descended from Revolutionary ancestors, and from noted Indian fighters, Mrs. Keegans was also a second cousin of Kit Carson, the noted scout and frontiersman. She died in Boonesboro, Howard County, Mo. Of her four children Mrs. Ellen Wells lives in Howard County; William died at Tucson, Ariz.; John makes his home in St. Louis. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Berry are as follows: Henry, who is a graduate of St. Mary's college and is now engaged in the paint and oil business in Leavenworth; Robert, who was educated in Christian Brothers College in St. Louis and is now with his father in business; Edward, a student in St. Mary's College; Frank and Esther.

Fraternally Mr. Berry is a member of Custer Post No. 6, G. A. R., at Leavenworth, which he assisted in organizing. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a charter member of Abdallah Temple, N. M. S. From the time of coming to man's estate he has been a firm believer in Republican principles and has never wavered in his allegiance to this party. He has been identified with most important enterprises in Leavenworth and has fostered plans for the benefit of the people, aiding liberally educational, religious and commercial projects.

STEPHEN E. LEMON, who has resided in Ottawa since the spring of 1867, was born in Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, February 23, 1844, a son of John M. and Amanda M. (Stout) Lemon. His grandfather, Samuel Lemon, some years after his marriage removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, settling in Highland County, where he died at eighty years. He was of German descent, and the family name was originally Leamon. John M. Lemon, a native of Pennsylvania, carried on a blacksmith shop in Hillsboro, where he was a member of the town council and a highly respected citizen. He was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was identified, fraternally, with the Odd Fellows. His death occurred when he was sixty-one. His wife was born near West Liberty, in Mad River Valley, and died at Hillsboro. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. Samuel J., who was a member of the Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery, died in Ohio; William H., a member of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, resides in Hillsboro; James, who enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, but was soon discharged on account of physical disability, died at West Union, Ohio; Stephen E. was for three years a member of Company I, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and later an officer of Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio. The three youngest sons, Oscar S., Morgan and Joseph A., all residents of Hillsboro, were too young at the opening of the Civil war to enlist in the army, but, had they been older, every member of the family would probably have served in defense of the Union.

At the beginning of the Civil war our subject was serving an apprenticeship to the carriage-maker's trade. In 1861 he enlisted as a musician and marched to the front with his regiment. At Stone River he was shot through both legs, just above the knees, by two different bullets. He succeeded in crawling off the field, and finding a small rail, used it for a crutch, by the aid of which he walked four miles to the field hospital. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently he rejoined his regiment. At the expiration of his term he was discharged in Indianapolis in 1864. Soon he re-enlisted, being commissioned second lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry. He took part in the battles of Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. After Franklin, on the battlefield he was commissioned first lieutenant in recognition of his bravery. He remained in Tennessee until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Nashville in 1865 and honorably discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

In 1865 Mr. Lemon settled in Kansas City,

Mo., where he engaged in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1867 he came to Ottawa, where he worked as a carpenter under Joseph Marsh for a year. In 1868 he was elected marshal of Ottawa, which position he filled for five years, and during two of these years he was also deputy sheriff under C. L. Robbins. The position of marshal was one that required considerable courage and a large stock of determination, for the town was new, and like all new towns, had attracted to it a number of desperadoes, horse thieves, etc. After the expiration of his term as marshal he was for nine years a clerk for C. L. Robbins, later served as street commissioner for a year, and then for two years was a member of the grocery firm of S. E. Lemon & Co., his partner being C. H. Penny. During this time he built the Lemon block. After his partnership was dissolved he continued in the same location until 1885, when he sold out. His next venture was the buying of the stock of Smith Brothers & Sumner, which business he carried on for three years. Later he was again appointed street commissioner, and had charge of the macadamizing of Main street. For three years he was associated with Capt. J. H. Ransom in the coal, ice and freighting business, but afterward sold out to his partner, although he remains with him as manager and collector.

The marriage of Mr. Lemon united him with Lola J., daughter of E. S. Gott, a carpenter and builder, who settled in Ottawa in 1872, but now resides in Kansas City. A stanch Republican, Mr. Lemon has served for years as a member of the county committee, and has also been on the city committee. In 1899 he was elected to represent the fourth ward in the city council, in which he is chairman of the health committee and the committee on streets and alleys, also a member of the committees on sidewalks and ordinances. He is a charter member of the George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G. A. R. Fraternally he is connected with Ottawa Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; and Tancred Commandery No. 11, K. T. He organized the Ottawa silver cornet band, of which he was for twelve years the leader, and which was the first band in the city. In 1897 the Commercial band was organized and he was requested to become the leader. He accepted, donating his services as instructor. In recognition of his kindness, in 1898 the band surrendered its charter and took out a new one under the name of Lemon's band. This is one of the finest bands in eastern Kansas and consists of twenty-two pieces. In addition to acting as its leader, he is also a member of Leonard's orchestra.

WILLIAM E. KIBBE owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in Ohio Township, Franklin County, where he is engaged in general farm pursuits. He is a man of prominence in his community and has been selected to serve in positions of trust. A public-spirited citizen, he proved his patriotism during the Civil war by offering his services to his country as a defender of the Union. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and for a year was principally engaged in settling border troubles, after which he was at Little Rock, Fort Smith and Camden, Ark., remaining in the army until the close of the war. Shortly after returning home he was elected to the legislature, in which he served creditably for one term. Later his name was mentioned as a strong candidate for senator, but, owing to the circumstances at the time, some one else was nominated. For years he affiliated with the Republicans, but since 1892 he has been a Populist in politics.

Levi Kibbe, our subject's father, was born March 17, 1802, at Woodstock, Conn. In young manhood he removed to Jefferson County, N. Y., where he purchased and improved farm land. In 1851 he removed from there to Erie County, Pa., and became interested in farm pursuits there. In politics he was a Whig and in religion a member of the Baptist Church. He died in Erie County when eighty-nine years of age. His father, Levi Kibbe, Sr., also a native of Connecticut, was a lifelong farmer and died at ninety years of age. He had a brother, Amrish, who served in the Revolutionary war. The marriage

of Levi Kibbe, Jr., united him with Nancy Smith, who was born in Woodstock, Conn., and died at eighty years of age. Of the children born to their union five attained mature years, the eldest being William E., who was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., October 17, 1833. Of the others, George H. died at twenty-five years; Lyman S. was a pioneer of Cowley County, Kans., where he is still living; Warren W. resides on the old homestead in Pennsylvania; and Mary E. married Judson Haskell, of Bradford, Pa.

When twenty-one years of age our subject left home and went to Kentucky, where he taught a district school in Cassius Clay's neighborhood. He had received a good education in the academy at Watertown, N. Y., and was fitted for the responsibilities of life. In 1857 he settled upon the farm where he now lives. Few people at that time had settled in Franklin County, the land was wholly unimproved, towns were sparsely populated and, altogether, there was little to indicate a future condition of prosperity. He built the first frame house in the county and made some of the first improvements in the cultivation of the land. His first wife, who was Pamelia Weatherwax, a native of Indiana, died in Franklin County at twenty-eight years of age, leaving four children. They are: Jennie M., wife of William Service; Fannie, who married David Flaherty; Mary, Mrs. Charles Bledsoe; and Milo W., a farmer in Franklin County. In December, 1874, Mr. Kibbe married Miss Anna M. Davis, who was born in New York state, but has spent much of her life in Illinois. One son was born of this union, Levi N., who is with his parents.

HIRAM NOSS is the owner of a farm of one hundred acres near Wellsville, besides a neat residence and twenty lots in this village and also a small grist mill which he operates personally.

A son of Jacob and Mary (Copeland) Noss, our subject was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., April 16, 1823. His father, a native of Lancaster, Pa., was reared at Cox's Ferry, on the Susquehanna river, and in youth learned the weaver's trade, at which he worked in early life. After his marriage he engaged in farming in Huntingdon County until fifty years of age, when he moved to Beaver County, Pa., in 1825, and bought a raw unimproved tract of land. This he transformed into a good farm. In the war of 1812 he joined a company and was on the way to the front when word came that peace had been declared. He was a Henry Clay Whig and an admirer of that statesman. His death occurred on his homestead in 1858, when he was ninety-eight years of age. He was a son of Philip Jacob Noss, who was born in Germany and in young manhood settled in Lancaster, Pa.

The maternal grandfather of our subject was born in England and married a German lady after he settled in the United States. His home was on what later became famous as the battleground of Antietam, Md., and there he engaged in milling. He was also a wagoner and hauled freight. From Maryland he moved to New York, where he built and operated a mill. He lived to be one hundred and two years of age. His daughter, Mrs. Noss, was seventy at the time of her death, in 1859. In her family there were nine sons and two daughters, but Hiram and one sister alone survive. The former was two years of age when the parents removed to Beaver County, Pa., and there he grew to manhood. At eighteen years of age he began steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1858 he came to Kansas in charge of a ferry boat from Pennsylvania to Iowa Point, he being an engineer and thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a boat. With the aid of his brother he brought the boat down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi and Missouri (although wholly unacquainted with the latter river), and placed it in the dock at Iowa Point, where its owner lived. During the summer of 1858 he ran this boat as engineer and collector. On his return to the east he resumed steamboating on the Ohio. Later he manufactured brick in the east until 1865, when he came to Kansas, settling in Baldwin, Douglas County, where he manufactured brick during the summer of 1865 and had charge of a saw mill for two years.

Purchasing one hundred and sixty acres in

Ottawa Township, Franklin County, from the Ottawa Indians, Mr. Noss settled upon the land and began its improvement. He remained there for eighteen years, when he sold out and settled in Wellsville. Here he operated the first steam grist mill, which he has since conducted. In early life he adhered to the Greenback party and later became a Democrat. For forty-five years he has been connected with the Baptist Church and his wife has been a member of the same denomination for more than fifty years, both being earnest Christian workers. He married Sarah Bennett, who was born in Beaver County, Pa., and by whom he has three children, namely: Mary, wife of Dawson Thayer; Albert, a farmer in Ottawa Township; and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Bennett, of Wellsville.

OTTO C. BEELER, city treasurer of Leavenworth, was first appointed to this office in June, 1888, by the then mayor, S. F. Neely, and held the office for one year, after which he engaged with A. L. Salinger in the boot and shoe business for about eight years. In the spring of 1897 he was elected city treasurer for a term of two years. Besides serving as treasurer he has also been clerk, having held one position or the other for nearly ten years. As a Democrat he is active in local affairs and takes a warm interest in all matters pertaining to his party.

Since he was made a Mason in 1863 Mr. Beeler has been prominent in this fraternity. One year after becoming a member of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., he was chosen secretary of the lodge; the next year (1865) served as senior warden, in 1866 was master of the lodge and by virtue thereof a member of the grand lodge. In 1865 he became a member of Leavenworth Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., in which he served as scribe and high priest. During 1866 he identified himself with Leavenworth Council No. 1, R. S. M., and was elected the first recorder of the council, serving until 1882, when he was chosen illustrious master of the council. In the latter position he continued until 1889, and was then re-elected recorder, which position he still holds. In 1867 he was chosen grand recorder of the grand council of the state of Kansas, an office which he filled efficiently for four years. In 1866 he became connected with Leavenworth Commandery No. 1, K. T., in which he has held various offices up to that of eminent commander. His record in masonry is one of which he may well be proud.

Mr. Beeler was born in Germany in 1837, a son of Frederick and Maria Anna (Stolz) Beeler, the latter of whom died in Kansas in 1881, at the age of seventy-one. The former, who came to the United States in October, 1846, settled in Ripley County, Ind., and there engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He was a successful business man and continued a manufacturer until his death, which occurred in Ripley County at fifty-six years of age. He had five children, viz.: Frederick, now living in Madison County, Iowa; Otto C.; Adolph, of Junction City, Kans.; Henry and Louisa, who died respectively in 1853 and 1862.

When a boy Otto C. Beeler learned the carriage-maker's trade, which he followed until 1856 in his native county. He arrived in Leavenworth July 18, 1855, and here secured employment with a carriage manufacturing concern. Later he was employed as clerk in a wholesale grocery. In September, 1860, he was appointed deputy city clerk, and the following year became city clerk, to which office he was re-elected in 1862, serving until April, 1863. In September, 1863, he formed a partnership with his cousin, William Beeler, and opened a boot and shoe store. During the war Governor Carney commissioned him captain of Company C, Kansas State Militia, and he was in active service during the Price raid, spending one night upon the battlefield of Brush Creek.

In 1869 William Beeler withdrew from the firm, after which our subject carried on the store alone, but sold out in 1877. From that time until 1881 he was connected with various shoe firms. Under William M. Fortescue, mayor, he was appointed city clerk in 1881, which office he held until June, 1883. For one year he acted as traveling salesman for the Standard Shoe Company,

of Jefferson City, Mo., after which he was with George A. Green, a shoe merchant. This position he resigned in June, 1888, in order to accept that of city treasurer. Both as business man and as city official he has been energetic, judicious and faithful to every trust reposed in him, winning the confidence of the people by his honorable dealings with all. In 1875 he married Mrs. Rosetta M. Beeler, widow of William Beeler, by whom she had two children: William T. and Amelia R., wife of Peter F. Bubb. Our subject and his wife have three children, Maude O., M. Garver and Kate May.

CAPT. GEORGE W. LAWRENCE, of Ottawa, is a descendant of one of four brothers who came from England early in the seventeenth century and settled in New England. His father and grandfather, both of whom bore the name of Daniel, were born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and were farmers by occupation. About 1834 the former removed to Michigan, becoming a pioneer farmer of Kalamazoo County, where he improved a tract of raw land and continued to reside until his death, at eighty-seven years. Through his mother he was of French stock. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Amy Eldred, was born in Oswego County, N.Y., her father, Caleb Eldred, having removed to that county from Massachusetts, and later settled in Kalamazoo County, Mich., where he died at ninety-five years. Mrs. Amy Lawrence died in Michigan when eighty-four years old. Of her six children three are living. One of the sons, Blackman E., who is deceased, was a soldier in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war.

On the home farm near Climax, Kalamazoo County, Mich., where he was born January 25, 1839, the subject of this sketch passed the years of youth. His education was begun in public schools and completed in Kalamazoo College. While he was a student in the junior class at college the war opened. He enlisted August 22, 1861, in Company F, Third Michigan Cavalry, and was mustered into service at Grand Rapids, being commissioned sergeant of his company. He remained in camp at St. Louis during the winter. In April, 1862, he was ordered to New Madrid, Mo., and took part in the battles of Island No. 10, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Holly Springs (where his horse was shot from under him), Iuka (where he also lost his horse), Coffeyville, Water Valley, Pocahontas, Rienzi, Booneville and Oxford. During this time he was promoted to be first sergeant and later second lieutenant. When he veteranized, in the spring of 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company G by Governor Blair, and later was commissioned captain of the same company. He was ordered to Duval's Bluff, Ark., and took part in the guerilla warfare, aiding in clearing the country of the guerillas. In March, 1865, he was ordered to New Orleans and remained there until after Lee's surrender. At the time of the surrender of Dick Taylor he was in Mobile and served as escort to General Canby. In May he was transferred to Baton Rouge; thence to Shreveport, La., July 10, 1865, and from there started overland for San Antonio August 4. His company was continued in Texas as an army of occupation until February, 1866, when the men were mustered out, and in March were honorably discharged at Jackson, Mich.

After a service of four years and seven months in the army, Captain Lawrence resumed the pursuits of civic life. He engaged in merchandising at Brookston, White County, Ind., until 1874, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court and for four years he discharged the duties of that office. At the close of his term he came to Kansas and settled four miles north of Ottawa, buying a sheep ranch, which he operated for two years. On selling out he came to Ottawa, where he has since carried on a real-estate and loan business, and has also represented the Phoenix of Hartford and the Delaware of Philadelphia, having built up a large fire insurance business. His office is at No. 206 South Main street and his residence at No. 604 Willow street. In addition to his city property he owns a farm in Peoria Township and two farms in Pomona Township, Franklin County, the management of all of which he superintends. In politics he is a believer in free silver and has allied himself with that wing of

the Republican party. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 18, G. A. R., and Ottawa Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M.

While clerk of White County, Ind., Captain Lawrence had the pleasure of issuing his marriage license at Monticello. He was there married to Miss Sarah A. Brown, who was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., a daughter of Edward A. Brown, a large grain and stock dealer in that county. Captain and Mrs. Lawrence have an only daughter, Eldred Brown Lawrence.

JOHN NELSON. The largest store in Franklin County is situated at Nos. 119-123 West Second street, Ottawa, and is owned and conducted by Mr. Nelson. The building, which is 100x125 feet in dimensions, is three stories in height, and is equipped with modern improvements, including passenger elevator service. In the main floor may be seen a complete assortment of china, glass and stone ware, cutlery and silverware, lamps, bric-a-brac, pictures, sewing machines and musical instruments of every description, trunks and traveling bags of all sizes. On the same floor in an adjoining building is a display of ranges and stoves of every kind, also a variety of bicycles of standard makes. The second floor is stocked with bedroom sets and furniture of all styles and prices, also a display of carpets, mattings, oilcloths, etc. The third floor contains tables of every description, from the fancy mahogany of a lady's drawing-room, to the solid oak extension dining-room tables; also baby carriages, baby chairs, etc. The basement contains the mechanical and repairing department of the store, the machinery comprising all the appliances found in a first-class machine shop, superintended by skilled mechanics. The power for running the elevators and machinery is furnished by a stationary gas engine of four-horse power, which runs sixteen hours out of every twenty-four. In addition to his main brick building he occupies an adjoining building, 25x125, of two stories, in which he carries second-hand goods of every variety, including all articles of household furniture in common use.

Including Mr. Nelson, who is always to be found attending to details of business, fifteen men are required to meet the requirements of the customers. Among these are six salesmen, two machinists, two tinners, two cabinet-makers and two teamsters. Several drays and horses are utilized in the delivery of goods to customers. As may be imagined the management of this large business consumes Mr. Nelson's entire time and attention. He is a man of great energy and, by his unaided efforts, has built up a large and growing trade among the people of the county. He owns, altogether, one-half block, excepting four lots, the dimensions being 150x350, on which are three houses, a livery barn and a wagon yard. In addition he owns his residence on the corner of Locust and Second streets.

Mr. Nelson was born in Jutland, Denmark, on the Cattegat, May 31, 1857, a son of Nils and Maren (Jensen) Nelson, natives of the same peninsula, where the father died in 1898, at seventy-four years, and the mother in 1897. Both were Lutherans in religion. Of their ten children five are living, John being the oldest son and the only one in Ottawa. He was given good educational advantages and graduated from an agricultural college in Falster in 1880, after which for two years he was superintendent of a large farm and water and wind mills. In 1882 he came to America and sojourned for a short time in Grand Island, Neb., but in October of the same year came to Kansas. For one year he was employed by W. H. Pendleton in the produce business at Lawrence. Returning to Denmark in November, 1883, he was married there, in March, 1884, to Miss Koren Sorenson. With his bride he returned to Lawrence. There he continued with Mr. Pendleton until December, 1884, when he came to Ottawa, looking for suitable employment in this place. In January, 1885, he bought a second-hand store for $300, occupying a small building on the site of his present large store. As soon as possible he bought a stock of new goods and built a new store, with residence apartments above. From that time he has steadily prospered, and through his energy and determination has gained a success which not every man

could secure, unaided by capital or friends. He is a Republican in politics, but is too busy to identify himself with party affairs. In the Lutheran Church he serves as elder and treasurer. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Aid Association. He and his wife have three children: Edward, Cecil and Mary.

HENRY BERGER, whose farm in Stranger Township is one of the best in the neighborhood, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 25, 1835. His father died when he was small and so early in life he was obliged to depend upon himself for a livelihood. At sixteen years of age he came to America on the sailing vessel "Berta," which spent eight weeks on the ocean. After looking for work in Baltimore for a few days he went to Wheeling, W. Va., and secured employment in the coal mines, remaining for six months. Later he learned the baker's trade in Wheeling, where he served an apprenticeship of two years, and afterward worked at the trade there. In 1856 he went to Chicago, where he was employed for six months. Thence going to St. Louis, he worked there until the fall of 1857, the date of his removal to Kansas. Settling in Leavenworth he worked at his trade.

In May, 1861, Mr. Berger enlisted in Company I, First Kansas Infantry, as a private, and served until August 10 of the same year, when he was wounded through the back by a gunshot in the battle of Wilson Creek. The wound disabled him so that he was confined to a hospital for some time. On finally recovering his strength he left the hospital in St. Louis and returned to Leavenworth, where he resumed work at his trade. In 1862, crossing the plains to Colorado, he started a bakery at Buckskin Joe, where he remained for six months. On his return to Leavenworth he clerked in a gunshop. In the spring of 1863 he again became employed at his trade. In September of that year he started overland to Arizona, with a company that was looking for gold. With him he had the first printing press ever taken to that territory. After an absence of one year and twenty days he arrived in Leavenworth from his long trip. The year 1864 found him a second time in Colorado, where he sold a stock of rifles, revolvers, knives, etc. Returning to Leavenworth in the fall he remained there until the fall of 1865, when he went back to Germany on a visit, spending a year in his native land, among his childhood friends.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Berger settled in Stranger Township, Leavenworth County, where he bought eighty acres and, while improving this property, also carried on a small store. After a year he married, sold his place and bought the farm where he has since made his home. He was thrown upon his own resources at an early age and had to make his way unaided, but in spite of this he has become a large land owner, and now has four hundred acres, besides which he has aided his older children in the purchase of farms. In national politics he has voted with the Republicans. Reared in the Lutheran faith, he has always adhered to this church. By his marriage to Minnie Pappenhausen, a native of Germany, he has eight children, namely: Dora, wife of George Cochran; Otto, a farmer in this township; Bertha, wife of John Bernard; Ida, who is the widow of Edward Seifert; Lena, Albert, Millie, and Minnie, at home.

JOHN McFARLANE. Since 1866 Mr. McFarlane has been the proprietor of a brickyard in Lawrence. At first he owned a block within the limits, where he manufactured brick by hand. After a time he bought a farm, twenty acres of which were within the limits and eighty acres immediately adjoining. Through his perseverance and determination he built up a large brick plant, in which for some years past his son, Benjamin W., has been his partner, the firm title having been John McFarlane & Son until May, 1899, when the McFarlane Vitrified Brick Company was organized, with Benjamin W. McFarlane as manager. The plant has a capacity of twenty thousand brick a day, and is operated by a boiler of fifty-horse power and an engine of thirty-five horse power, there being

three stationary kilns. The products are pressed and building brick, vitrified brick, pressed brick clay, tile clay and porous tile. Brick and tile are shipped by the carload throughout the state and to Kansas City. After tests in other places, the clay bank connected with their yard is considered one of the best in the country. Such portion of the farm as is not utilized for the brick plant is turned into a garden, in which potatoes chiefly, but all common vegetables also, are raised, and a number of Jersey cattle are also kept.

The history of the McFarlane family can be traced back to the year 400 in the lowlands and highlands of Scotland. Our subject was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in June, 1836, a son of James and Margaret (Bowman) McFarlane. His father, who was born near Glasgow, was the son of an officer in the British army, who accompanied his command to America at the time of the Revolutionary war and at the battle of Bunker Hill was killed while trying to save the British colors when the color bearer was killed. James McFarlane was a bookkeeper at Port Bellar, and there he died when almost seventy years of age. His wife, who was born in Aberdeen, the daughter of a tea merchant of that city, died at the same place as her husband, and their oldest children, Janet and James, also died there, leaving John the only survivor of the family.

At thirteen years of age our subject was apprenticed to the fire brick and terra cotta trade, and in due time was made foreman and superintendent of outdoor work. In 1849 he was employed at the Cowen terra cotta works, in Newcastle, England, as outdoor superintendent, remaining there until he made arrangements to go to Calcutta. In 1851 he sailed via the Mediterranean and Red seas and the bay of Bengal, crossing seventy miles of the Arabian desert from Cairo to the sea, and reaching Calcutta via the Ganges River. He at once began to manufacture brick for the East India government as superintendent at Monger, later was superintendent at Buglapore, Colgon, Canpore and other places, remaining with the company for six years. For one year he was ill in Calcutta from jungle fever, and unable to work. On his recovery he sailed for England on the ship "Harriet," three thousand tons, which rounded the Cape of Good Hope and made the voyage of almost eight thousand miles in one hundred and forty-three days. During the voyage the vessel sprung a leak, but all manned the pumps and were saved from shipwreck. While in Hindoostan he learned the language of that country.

After a short visit in Scotland Mr. McFarlane again started on an ocean voyage, this time taking passage on the ship "Martin Luther," April 6, 1857, from Liverpool to Quebec. Two days after starting the ship was wrecked off the coast of France and five men were lost, the rest being picked up and taken to Plymouth. The vessel was repaired and the passengers proceeded in it, arriving in Quebec after seven weeks. He spent three weeks in Toronto and then went to the pine regions of Hastings County, where he took up five hundred acres for himself and father, and engaged in the lumber business. In 1863 he sold out and came to the United States, accompanying some other men to Lawrence, Kans. For three months he was employed on the Union Pacific, after which he was employed as foreman in Mr. Wilder's brickyard until he began in business for himself in 1866. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is connected with Halcyon Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but the family attend the Congregational Church in Lawrence. Through his travels he has gained a broad knowledge of the world. He has visited many points of interest in the old and new world, has passed through the straits of Gibraltar, been in Alexandria, Malta, Cairo, and touched anchor at San Francisco, Cal. Three times he has rounded the Cape of Good Hope and he has also passed the island of St. Helena. For some years, however, he has lived the quiet, though active, life of a business man, devoting himself closely to the conduct of his business affairs.

In Port Bellar occurred the marriage of Mr. McFarlane to Miss Ellen Yoman, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, a daughter of Benjamin and Anne (McLean) Yoman. They became the

parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom are deceased. Two sons attained mature years. Benjamin W., who is his father's partner, is serving his fourth year as a member of the city council, and is prominent in the blue lodge of Masonry. Albert is assistant manager of the brick yard.

GEORGE LEIS, president and general manager of the George Leis Drug Company, president and general manager of the Lawrence Investment and Loan Company, both of Lawrence, Kans., and president of the Nancy Helen Gold Mining and Milling Company, of Cripple Creek, Colo., was born in New York City, February 18, 1842. When ten years of age he accompanied his parents to Providence, R. I., and in 1854, with them, moved to Kansas, joining the second emigrant party that left Boston and settled in Lawrence. The trip was made by rail from Providence to St. Louis, and thence by steamboat to Kansas City. The latter place was then a mere landing place, with a few shabby buildings on the water front. From there he walked to Lawrence, Kans., a distance of forty-five miles, and with his father, mother and two brothers, established himself in a tent. The village had only one log cabin, the most of the people living in dugouts, sod shanties and tents.

Beginning life in a new country, Mr. Leis was glad to work at any honorable occupation that offered itself, such as sawing wood at $1 a cord, or digging cellars and hauling water. Not long after the family settled here his father, Henry Leis, returned to St. Louis, and there he died in 1856, while working as a machinist and boilermaker. Afterward George provided for his mother, Catharine (Ana) Leis, until her death, in Lawrence, July 21, 1870, at the age of fifty-seven and one-half years. One of the sons of the family, Henry Leis, Jr., a printer by trade, served with distinction in the Second Colorado Cavalry during the Civil war, and died in Lawrence July 22, 1879, at the age of forty-two and one-half years. Another son, William J., who was born January 11, 1845, is engaged in the life insurance business in Chicago.

In 1855–56 George Leis worked in the *Herald of Freedom* printing office, under Preston B. Plumb, who served as major during the Civil war and later as United States senator from Kansas for a term of years, and who was then foreman of the office; George W. Brown was proprietor of the paper, which was generally hated by the border ruffians of Missouri. George went through all the privations of frontier life and the border ruffian war, which can never again be experienced in the history of our country. He was on the ground and witnessed the sacking and destruction of the Free State hotel and the two printing offices, on Wednesday, May 21, 1856, by United States Marshal J. B. Donaldson and Sheriff Jones. The type and material were emptied into the Kansas River. A few days later, George with Captain Bickerton and other townsmen, gathered up all the type metal and run it into bullets and cannon balls for "Old Sacramento" and waged war against the border ruffians of Missouri. August 16, 1856, he participated in the battle of Fort Titus near Lecompton, then the capital of the territory, which fort was captured and the prisoners taken to Lawrence in the presence of United States troops. He was also with John Brown on that memorable Sunday, September 14, 1856, advancing toward Franklin against twenty-seven hundred Missourians who were well armed and equipped with several pieces of cannon and who were planning to destroy Lawrence. Only three hundred persons, including women, were in the town, and their weapons of defense consisted of hatchets, pitch forks, a few Sharp's rifles and flintlock muskets.

In 1857 Mr. Leis became connected with Messrs. Woodward & Finley, then the leading druggists of Lawrence, and with them he clerked until the fall of 1862, meantime studying medicine and surgery under Drs. Fuller and Miner, eminent physicians, with a class of two other students, Abraham Wilder and George W. Smith, both of whom graduated in medicine and reached high positions in the United States service. On Tuesday, January 29, 1861, the welcome news came that Kansas had been admitted into the Union. Immediately Mr. Leis, with Captain Bickerton,

unearthed the old Mexican cannon (Old Sacramento) and celebrated. This gun has a singular history. It was captured by the American army during the Mexican war and held by the state of Missouri; during territorial days it was brought to Lawrence by pro-slavery men and used to batter down the Free State hotel. Later it was captured at the battle of Franklin, four miles east of Lawrence, and was used with telling effect at the capture of Fort Titus and the battle of Hickory Point. Finally the cannon which had been used by the pro-slavery party under Buchanan's administration to plant slavery in Kansas boomed in exultation over the admission of Kansas as a free state.

During the fall of 1862 Mr. Leis served in the state militia as private in Company A, of which Holland Wheeler was captain. During the rebellion and Price raid in the early part of 1863 he assisted in recruiting and enlisting the colored volunteers for the First and Second Colored Regiments, using the sabre while drilling the boys which was carried by Col. E. V. Sumner, of the United States army, through all the Kansas troubles of 1856 and which had been presented by the colonel to Maj. G. W. Smith and by the latter to Mr. Leis to be used against slavery. The sabre is now deposited with the State Historical Society as a Kansas relic. Through Gen. James H. Lane, then United States senator, Mr. Leis received an appointment as assistant surgeon, ranking second lieutenant in the Second Colored Regiment. The First and Second Colored Regiments were the first colored soldiers ever mustered into the service of the United States. They served with distinction in Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas.

In December, 1863, Mr. Leis left the army and returned to Lawrence, to find that during the Quantrell raid, August 21, 1863, all of his personal effects had been destroyed, including his war relics of 1856, a ball and chain with which John Brown's son was manacled by the United States troops and then taken to Lecompton, and two iron cannon sent by the Boston Emigrant Aid Society for freeing Kansas. These guns were used on many occasions to celebrate the coming of steamboats on the Kansas River, which was then navigable as far as Fort Riley, Kans. One of these guns has been donated by Mr. Leis to the Kansas State Historical Society.

Having saved $75, with this as his sole capital, but with a large fund of determination and energy, Mr. Leis established himself in the wholesale and retail drug and manufacturing business, under the firm name of George Leis & Co. The business was conducted in a two-story building erected by him on the north half of lot No. 42, east side of Massachusetts street, the money for the construction of building being furnished by ex-Congressman Marcus J. Parrott. April 14, 1870, he bought his partner's interest in the business and later Mr. Parrott's interest in the building, and afterward was the sole owner of the business, at the same time carrying on a chemical manufacturing and proprietary medicine business, erecting a laboratory on lot No. 42, New Hampshire street, in the rear of the store building. January 1, 1871, his brother, William J., was admitted as a partner, the firm becoming George Leis & Bro. January 1, 1875, William J. Leis severed his connection with the firm and the business was then conducted under the name of George Leis again. The object of the separation was in order that William J. might connect himself with the Leis Chemical Manufacturing Company, about to be incorporated, separating the manufacture of patent medicines and chemicals from the wholesale and retail drug business, which had reached such a magnitude that it was deemed best to separate them. May 6, 1878, Mr. Leis purchased the handsome three-story and basement brick building, No. 747, at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets, and moved his entire wholesale and retail drug business into it, fitting it up handsomely and making it the finest drug establishment in the state. This change caused the business to increase rapidly, while the manufacturing business at the old quarters on New Hampshire street also benefited by the separation.

Each year the manufacturing business increased enormously. For want of more room, larger quarters and increased capital, Mr. Leis was encouraged by many citizens to incorporate the

manufacturing department of his business into a stock company, and February 4, 1880, he incorporated under the Kansas law the Leis Chemical Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $50,000 with Hon. J. P. Usher, ex-secretary of the interior under President Lincoln, as its president; George Leis, secretary and general manager, and Henry E. Benson, treasurer. The business was carried on successfully in the old quarters on the east side of Massachusetts street until the year 1882, when the business had again increased to such an enormous extent that the two-story and basement brick store room, with the additional quarters on New Hampshire street, was not nearly large enough to accommodate the enlarged business. The company purchased the lots on the corner of Massachusetts and Pinckney streets, commanding a prominent view of the river near the bridge and constructed a four-story brick building, 100x60. A service was held at the laying of the corner stone at the northeast corner of the building, and a tin box was placed in the stone, filled with a history of the business, newspapers and cards of business men of the city. While under construction this corner was struck by lightning and considerable damage was done, but the building was saved from destruction by the passing off of the lightning through a drain to the river. The walls were built in such a way as to permit the company, as business increased, to add two more stories. In these new quarters the manufacturing business increased at such a rapid rate that it became necessary, within two years, to increase the capital, which was increased to $100,000, with $90,000 cash paid into the treasury. It became the leading medical and chemical manufacturing establishment west of the Mississippi and was known far and wide, selling its goods in Missouri, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and California, and supplying the United States army as well. A large number of hands were employed. Through this enterprise Lawrence reaped a great deal of free advertising. The newspapers throughout the state were well patronized and Mr. Leis was recognized as a successful advertiser by the Kansas editors. Leis Dandelion Tonic, Leis Concentrated Fruit Flavoring Extracts, German Baking Powder and handkerchief extracts were some of the leading articles manufactured by the company, aside from their many pharmaceutical preparations. December 16, 1884, Mr. Leis resigned his position as secretary and general manager of this enormous business to devote his personal attention to his wholesale and retail drug business, and soon after he disposed of his holdings in the Leis Chemical Manufacturing Company, dropping his interest therein entirely, after which its management passed into the hands of Kansas City, Mo., parties.

In November, 1888, Mr. Leis incorporated the George Leis Drug Company under Kansas laws with a capital of $50,000, with himself as president. The drug business, with building, was transferred to this company, which was carried on successfully under that name until December 31, 1897. He was one of six who were delegated at a meeting held February 8, 1888, by the Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., to proceed to Washington, D. C., to lobby through the bill for opening to settlement the Oklahoma lands. March 8, 1889, he incorporated under Colorado laws, the Oklahoma Homestead and Townsite Company, with a capital of $100,000, with ex-Governor T. T. Crittendon, ex-consul to Mexico, as president; George Leis, secretary; Frank N. Chick, treasurer; and Hon. Winfield Freeman, attorney. This company located and platted the city of El Reno at the time of the opening of Oklahoma; the town is now a flourishing city of over eight thousand inhabitants, with the Rock Island and Choctaw Railway lines running through it, and is destined to become the capital when the territory is admitted into the union. While laying out this town Mr. Leis had many adventures. His experience in early Kansas aided him greatly in handling the many rough characters he had to deal with. Many times his life was threatened, but he escaped as he did in former days.

November 20, 1896, Mr. Leis incorporated the Lawrence Investment and Loan Company under Colorado laws, with a capital of $150,000. In March, 1896, he incorporated also under Colorado laws, the Nancy Helen Gold Mining and Milling

Company, with $2,000,000 capital stock, with himself as president of the company. He is one of the foremost citizens of Lawrence, and active in every enterprise to build up the city's interests. He has seen every building erected and has been interested in securing almost every enterprise in the manufacturing line, in many of which he has invested his own capital. An organizer of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, he was its treasurer for many years; this organization built up many industries in Lawrence. September 18, 1870, he assisted his brother, Henry Leis, to establish in Lawrence the *Democratic Standard*, for many years edited by ex-Senator E. G. Ross.

Mr. Leis is a charter member, with all degrees, of the Knights of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1880–81 he was active in the organization of the National Fair Association of Kansas, of which he was a director and officer and which had charge of the fairs held annually at Bismarck Grove near Lawrence. He is a prominent member of the Kansas State Pharmaceutical Association, member of the American Pharmaceutical Association of the United States (of which he has been vice-president), a director of the Kansas State Historical Society, and for many years treasurer of the Handel and Haydn Society. He was a heavy contributor to the first University building constructed on Mount Oread (now known as North College) of the Kansas State University. Through the state legislature, in the year 1887, he secured a bill establishing a chair of pharmacy at the state university. For several years he and Robert J. Brown of Leavenworth, Kans., were on the examining board of the graduates of the school of pharmacy. During 1886, together with Hon. J. S. Emery, he secured many valuable appropriations for the U. S. Indian school, in which work he had the assistance of Hon. E. H. Funston and Hon. P. B. Plumb. Through President Adams of the Union Pacific Railroad, and with the assistance of Congressman Funston, he was the means of locating and constructing the present Union Pacific depot. With Kansas City parties he established the addition to the city of Lawrence known as University Place, south of the university, at an expense of over $22,000, all of which is beautifully set out with shade trees (elms) and is destined to be the elite part of the city, where families will locate for the education of their children.

As his home Mr. Leis purchased, October 14, 1890, the handsome two-story brick residence at the corner of Quincy and Louisiana streets, on Mount Oread. This property, which has cost upwards of $25,000, is known as Elm Terrace and commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country. In Lawrence, October 25, 1876, he married Miss Lillian Ross, who was born in Sandusky, Ohio, October 14, 1849, and is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of Lawrence. Her father, Maj. E. G. Ross, served with distinction through the Civil war and later as United States senator and governor of New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Leis have six children: Kate, Zoe, George Kay, Edmond Ross, Tracy Flint and Sylvester Frank.

From April 21, 1891, to March, 1898, Mr. Leis acted as up-town city ticket agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, holding the office in connection with his business, and resigning as agent on selling out his retail drug interests in January, 1898.

Having followed Horace Greeley's advice, "Go west, young man," and thereby enduring all the many misfortunes and panics, failures and mishaps through which Lawrence has passed during its eventful history, besides passing through the border ruffian war of 1855–56, the drought of 1860, the war of the Rebellion with its Quantrell and Price raids, the three famines caused by drought and grasshoppers, the financial panic of 1873, and the financial crisis of 1893 to 1899, it is his testimony that he has always paid and is still paying one hundred cents on the dollar.

ISAAC BOWEN. While the cities of eastern Kansas have attracted a large population, the country territory has at the same time, by reason of the excellence of the soil, become the home of many energetic and capable men, and among these citizens is Mr. Bowen, an enterpris-

ing farmer of Reno Township, Leavenworth County. When he came here, in 1870, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, S. B. Cantrell, the two purchasing and cultivating a farm of two hundred and forty acres. After a few years the partnership was dissolved, and since then Mr. Bowen has followed farming and stock-raising upon one hundred and forty acres which he owns.

Mr. Bowen was born in Habersham County, Ga., July 25, 1819, a son of Thomas and Betsy (Hunt) Bowen, natives of South Carolina. His father moved to Georgia in early manhood and afterward engaged in farming there. He was a man of fixed convictions, a typical southerner, firm in his friendships, hospitable and generous, and on his plantation had a number of slaves. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school. During the Civil war his sympathies were entirely with the south. At the time of his death he was almost one hundred years of age. His wife was ninety-four at the time of her death. They were the parents of fourteen children, six of whom are living, Isaac being the only one in Kansas.

Reared upon a farm in Georgia, our subject adopted agriculture for his life work, and this occupation he has always followed. After some years on the old homestead, in 1865 he came west as far as Missouri, and from there, in 1870, removed to Kansas. During the Civil war he served for eighteen months as a cavalryman in Tom Cobb's Dragoons, and at the same time his brothers, Richard and Helan, were in the infantry; while his brother-in-law, Alfred Cantrell, served throughout the entire war. Fraternally he is a Mason. During his residence in Georgia he was for years a deacon in the Baptist Church, with which he has long been identified.

In 1842 Mr. Bowen married Mary Ann, daughter of John and Martha A. (Porter) Cantrell, natives of South Carolina, but for years residents of Georgia, where they died. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom seven are now living, Mrs. Bowen and Harris Cantrell being the only members of the family in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have six children, namely: Evaline, wife of James Downing, of Salida, Colo.; William Brannon, of Poplar Springs, Mo.; Emma, wife of John Dunham, and a resident of the Indian Territory; Alfred, of Leavenworth County; Starling, who is with his parents; and Isaac Hampton, of Pueblo, Colo.

WILLIAM NIGHTINGALE, who was one of the first to take up his home among the Indians in Kansas, was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, March 7, 1828, a son of John and Ellen Nightingale. About 1837 he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Lee County, Iowa. There he grew to man's estate, meantime becoming familiar with life on the frontier. At the time of the agitation regarding the admission of Kansas as a free or slave state he cast in his fortunes with the free-state movement in the then territory. In the spring of 1858 he settled in what is now Greenwood Township, Franklin County. At that time, however, the county had not been organized, but was a portion of the Sac and Fox reservation, and the population consisted almost wholly of Indians. For several years he kept the old Greenwood hotel and at the same time he was postmaster and merchant, his place being also used as a changing post for the old-time stage coaches. In trading with the Indians he built up a large business, making weekly trips to Lawrence for goods which he sold at his store and to the Indians. In those early days white settlers were few and at remote distances from one another, but, as the Indians were peaceable, the scarcity of whites was no occasion for alarm. As settlers began to come in the country was rapidly developed and improvements were made. While these pioneers were obliged to work very hard, yet they were not without their amusements and recreations, and many a merry evening was passed dancing to the music of Mr. Nightingale's fiddle, for "Uncle Billy" was a "fiddler of ye olden time."

When Mr. Nightingale drove his ox-team from Iowa to Kansas he passed through Ottawa. The white men had not as yet taken possession of

what is now the business center of Franklin County. In the now beautiful and prosperous city there was then only one house, and it was occupied by an Indian. The surrounding country, too, was in the primeval condition of nature. In the soil scarcely a furrow had been turned, no trees had been planted, and the prairie stretched, in unbroken lengths, as far as the eye could sweep in its vision. He has lived to see the wonderful transformation wrought in the past forty years and has himself contributed his quota to the development of material resources. In 1869 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Greenwood Township and afterward added more land, so that he now owns two hundred acres altogether. Here he has since resided, engaged in raising stock and farm produce. In his younger years every election day found him at the polls, working in the interests of the Democratic party and winning converts to the old Jeffersonian doctrines. For two years he was township treasurer and for several years served as a member of the school board. Before leaving Iowa, in April, 1852, he married Miss Mary Ballance, by whom he has a son, William H., and a daughter, Lucy, Mrs. John Davidson, of Quenemo.

FREDERICK B. PONTIOUS, who is engaged in farming in Kanwaka Township, Douglas County, was born in Ross County, Ohio, between Circleville and Chillicothe, March 7, 1830. His grandfather, Frederick Pontious, who removed from Berks County, Pa., to Ohio in an early day, built from native timber a remarkably large barn, which still stands, with the date (1808) carved by himself in one corner of the building. The land was in its primitive condition and he "grubbed" and cleared it, then brought it under cultivation. To each of his six children he gave one hundred and sixty acres, after which he still had three hundred acres left. His death occurred in Ross County some time during the '50s. Twice married, his first wife left two children at her death. By his second wife, Catherine Reedy, he had six children, of whom Andrew was the father of our subjeet. A daughter by the first marriage became the mother of J. S. Rarey, the noted horse-trainer, and our subject remembers having seen the famous horse, "Cruiser," which no one but Mr. Rarey was ever able to handle.

Born in Pennsylvania, Andrew Pontious was eight years of age when the family moved to Ohio. He assisted in cutting timber and clearing a farm. His boyhood years were passed in the large double log house which his father had built. Few educational advantages were possible to him. He continued to reside on the home farm until his death, which occurred at seventy-six years. Active in politics, he was a champion of the Democratic party. In 1842-43 he erected a handsome brick residence. To aid in the work, he hired a man to go there and burn two hundred thousand brick, and from these he built the house and the United Brethren Church (of which he was a member). By his marriage to Mary Ann Betser he had six sons and six daughters, of whom all but one attained maturity, and two, Frederick B. and William Allen, reside in Kansas. The third of the children, our subject, grew to manhood on the home farm and early learned to be helpful around the house and in the field. At twenty-seven years of age he left home and rented a farm, where he remained for six years.

In 1877 Mr. Pontious removed to Kansas and bought a quarter section that he had selected in 1871. At once he began the task of placing the land in shape for cultivation. From the first he met with success. A diligent worker, he gave all his time to the cultivation of the land. He employed methods that were the marvel of his neighbors, but his success was such as to justify the wisdom of his methods. In 1895 he sold his property and bought one hundred acres, mostly in grass, situated on section 29, Kanwaka Township. To the improvement of this land he gives his personal attention. He is a man who has won the confidence of the people, and his standing is so high and his reputation for honesty so great that, when borrowing money, either from a bank or from private parties, he has never been asked to give any security except his own name.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Pontious was once

active in local affairs. He was a delegate to the convention at Columbus in 1863, and also served as delegate to many county conventions. He has held office as township trustee and clerk. During the Civil war he was made captain of a company organized in his township at the time of the Morgan raid, but as the Confederates retreated before the men were fitted out with arms, he and his twenty men were discharged. For twenty-five years he was connected with the Odd Fellows, but his home being a considerable distance from town, he finally withdrew from the lodge. His interest in religious work has ever been a noticeable trait of his character. He secured the erection of the United Brethren house of worship and on the completion of the building advanced $525 to avoid the necessity of the church borrowing from outside parties. For many years he has been interested in Sunday-school work, but poor health of late years has prevented him from being actively connected with the school. In Ohio he married Jane C. Newhouse, daughter of Isaac Newhouse, a prominent farmer of Pickaway County, Ohio. Of their six children two died in infancy. Walter D. and Arthur C. are farmers in Kanwaka Township. Julia C. and Ina C. were married on the same day to brothers, the former becoming the wife of Frederick Richardson and the latter the wife of Herman Richardson. Ina C. died August 23, 1899.

JOSEPH M. SHIVELY, a pioneer of Douglas County, residing in Marion Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, September 21, 1836, a son of Isaac and Susannah (Snyder) Shively. His paternal grandparents, Jacob and Barbara (Thomas) Shively, both American-born, spent the most of their lives in Pennsylvania, but finally removed to northeastern Ohio, settling in the midst of forests filled with Indians and wild animals. The grandfather, who was a preacher, often rode to the place of meeting carrying a shot pouch and gun on his shoulder, in order to protect himself from the beasts of the forests. He wielded great influence over the red men of his locality, which fact was due not only to his work as a preacher, but also to his remarkable size and strength. He was six feet and eleven inches in height, of stalwart proportions and unusual strength. At one time, when putting up a log building, two men were starting to fight a sham battle in order to keep others from work. Seeing them, he climbed down a corner of the building, made his way through the large crowd to where the men stood, caught them by the back of their necks, raised them both up and slapped their foreheads together, then brought them down to the ground again with a command to get to work, which order the men probably hastened to obey. During the whiskey insurrection, to escape military duty, he swam across the Ohio River, with a gun and overcoat on his back. Meeting some Indians on the other side, he dried his clothes by their camp fire; however, the exposure brought on a sickness, from which he never recovered. In his family there were eight sons (of whom all but one were more than six feet tall) and eight daughters; those who attained mature years became large women.

The maternal grandparents of our subject were Joseph and Susannah (Snyder) Snyder, both of whom, like the paternal grandparents, were born in America and possessed great physical strength as well as sterling mental endowments. It is said that Mr. Snyder could shoulder four bushels of wheat and stand on the rim of a half-bushel measure, while his daughter, Mrs. Shively, was seen by her children standing inside of a half-bushel measure shouldering three bushels of wheat. The Snyders were members of the Brethren (or Dunkard) Church.

Isaac Shively was born and reared in Bedford County, Pa., and, in company with other members of the family, moved to Stark County, Ohio, before that region was settled by white men. In 1842 he removed to Elkhart County, Ind., where he died (the result of an accident) at forty-six years of age. While farming was his principal, it was not his only, occupation, as he also followed the blacksmith's trade and carried on a sawmill. Politically he was a Whig, and in religion a Dunkard. His wife died in Indiana when fifty-six years of age. Of their ten children one died

young, and Mrs. Margaret Warntz died in August, 1899. Eight are living, the eldest being seventy-four and the youngest fifty-seven. They are named as follows: Jonas, of Goshen, Ind.; Daniel, also of that place; Mary P., wife of Paul H. Kurtz; Barbara, wife of George W. Cripe; Susannah (twin of Barbara), wife of J. J. Baker; Joseph M.; Lydia, who married Elias Harshmann; and Easter, wife of Benjamin Ulrich, of Douglas County.

Being quick to learn, our subject picked up a good knowledge of carpentering when he was a boy. In April, 1857, he came to Kansas and took up a claim in Franklin County, but the fall of the same year found him in Douglas County, where he took up a claim on sections 21, 14 and 18, in Willow Springs Township. After Quantrell's raid he went to Lawrence and worked at his trade, assisting in rebuilding many of the business blocks destroyed by the raiders. In 1867 he purchased his present farm of five hundred acres, where he has since engaged in general farming and stock-raising, at the same time doing considerable work as a builder. In 1884 he erected his residence, which is one of the finest rural homes in this county. He has also put up other farm buildings and made valuable improvements on the place. For twelve seasons he ran a threshing machine.

Mr. Shively has invented and patented a corn-cutting and shocking machine, which is now in process of manufacture by the Deering Harvester Company of Chicago. The machine was exhibited on Mr. Shively's farm during the season of 1899, and those who examined it were unanimous in declaring that it could have been devised only by a mechanical genius. Mr. Shively also manufactured the first suction pumps ever used in Kansas, by boring logs and fitting them with valves. In 1884 he retired from active business, giving the supervision of the farm into the hands of his only son, Edward. Since then he has spent considerable time in travel to the Pacific coast and other parts of the country, and being a man of close observation he has gained a thorough knowledge of people and customs in different parts of the land. Notwithstanding that he began without means, he is now well-to-do, in a position that will enable him to pass his declining years in comfort. He is a supporter of the Dunkard religion. In politics he votes with the Republicans, and during his several years of service on the school board assisted in building schools and promoting their welfare.

In 1862 Mr. Shively married Miss Mary Ulrich, daughter of Jacob Ulrich, a pioneer of Douglas County. They have five children living and one dead: Sarah, the widow of Abraham L. Hartman; Lutitia, who married William M. Stutsman; Edward, who married Ella Stutsman; Minnie, wife of Elijah A. Stutsman; Lydia, who died of the measles May 20, 1887, at the age of fifteen years and two months; and Alice, who married Samuel S. Garst.

JOHN BRANDON, senior member of the firm of Brandon & Beal, of Leavenworth, was born in England, August 27, 1831, a son of William Brandon, who followed the machinist's trade and civil engineering in his native land. When sixteen years of age he came to the United States, joining a brother in Massachusetts, but soon proceeded west to St. Louis, and was engaged in running a steam engine in that city. Two years later he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade. At the expiration of his time he returned to St. Louis, where he engaged in horseshoeing and general blacksmithing. In 1857 he was interested in the manufacture of soda water.

The year 1858 found Mr. Brandon in Leavenworth, Kans., where he began a soda manufacturing business. The town, though then small, was the centre of a large amount of business, owing to the fact that trains outfitted here for the west. From the first his business was a success. In 1862 he commenced brewing as a member of the firm of Block, Brandon & Kirmeyer. When Mr. Block entered the army the title was changed to Brandon & Kirmeyer. This continued until 1885, when the prohibition law closed his business, and his building was burned,

causing the loss of all he had accumulated in twenty-five years. In 1893 the firm of Brandon & Beal was organized. They employ twelve hands and have built up a large business. The factory has a capacity of ten thousand barrels.

In national politics Mr. Brandon votes with the Democrats, but in local matters he is independent, preferring to vote for candidates best fitted for office rather than adhere strictly to party lines. He has served in the city council. He has done considerable building in the city, including his residence at No. 210 Dakota street and a store building on Pottawatomie street. While he keeps in touch with the firm's business, the active superintendent of the establishment is his son, Henry L., a capable young man, who is a graduate of the Milwaukee Brewers' Academy and the Chicago College of Pharmacy.

JOHN LLOYD. Upon coming to Kansas in 1879 Mr. Lloyd took up his residence in Ohio Township, Franklin County, where he bought land from time to time as his finances permitted. While he followed general farming to some extent, the cattle business was his principal occupation. During the '80s he was particularly successful, and investing his money in land, he acquired large possessions. He is now the owner of eleven hundred and sixty acres of land, besides which he leases five hundred acres. The land is used principally for pasturage, such grain as is raised being only for feed and not for sale. As a cattle-feeder he has the largest business of any man in Franklin County, and his work has been so successful that he is one of the most prosperous men for miles around. The residence which he owns and occupies was built in the fall of 1888 and is one of the largest farm houses in Ohio Township.

Born in South Wales, April 5, 1840, our subject is a son of John and Catherine (Richards) Lloyd. He was one of eight children and the second of five now living, the others being Thomas, a farmer in Mills County, Iowa; Evan, a stockman in that county; Caleb, of Wichita, Kans.; and Katie, at home. The father, who was born, reared and married in South Wales, acquired a competency through farming, but after a time met with business reverses and lost his fortune. In 1848 he came to America and settled in Morgan and Macoupin Counties, successively, but in 1863 removed to Mills County, Iowa, where he died. He was a highly educated man and a graduate of Oxford University. His boyhood days were spent in an old French castle in South Wales, where his ancestors had lived for many generations, and he was the first member of the family who had been buried outside of the family cemetery for three hundred years. After coming to America he became a devoted, patriotic citizen of his adopted country, and did much to advance the cause of Abolition. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and kept well posted concerning all political subjects. He was an active member of the Congregational Church. His wife, like himself, was a member of an old farming family of South Wales.

Reared in the country, and where schools were few and poor, our subject did not receive any educational advantages, but, in spite of disadvantages, he has gained a broad knowledge of men and things. He began in the world for himself at twenty-one years of age and for some time worked as a farm hand. After a few years he began buying and selling cattle. In 1866 he made his first trip to Kansas, coming out to buy cattle for his employer and bringing with him between six and seven thousand dollars of his employer's money to be used in the purchases. He discharged his responsible task satisfactorily and returned home. In 1870 he began driving cattle from Missouri into Illinois, where he disposed of them as feeders. In 1879 he settled permanently in Kansas, where he has since devoted his attention almost exclusively to the cattle business. He has had little leisure for public affairs and has never identified himself with politics, but is a stanch Republican nevertheless. In religion he is a Baptist.

In 1872 Mr. Lloyd married Miss Martha Kitzmiller, a native of East Tennessee. They have had five children, Walter E., Albert M., James E.

and John Arthur, at home, and Elizabeth, deceased. Mrs. Lloyd is a daughter of Martin V. Kitzmiller, who was one of the earliest settlers of Macoupin County, Ill., and was for years a prominent Baptist minister, but is now living retired.

JESSE W. BROCK, M. D. Few of the physicians of Leavenworth have been so continuously and honorably identified with the history of the city as has Dr. Brock, who from the time of coming here, in October, 1865, has been associated with many of the movements that have contributed to the progress of the town. His recognized prominence in the profession led to his election as president of the Leavenworth County Medical Society and vice-president of the Kansas State Medical Association, both of which offices he filled with credit to himself. His contributions to medical literature have been important and have extended over a long period of years. Associated with Dr. C. A. Logan, he founded the *Medical Herald*, which he edited and published, monthly, in Leavenworth, for a number of years. In many other ways he has contributed to the progress of the science to which his active years have been devoted.

The Brock family was founded in Virginia by English ancestry. George S. Brock, son of Thomas Brock, a native of England, was born in Culpeper County, W. Va., and from there removed to Flushing, Belmont County, Ohio, where he first taught school and later cleared a farm. During the war of 1812 he served as lieutenant of a company. His death occurred in Ohio when he was sixty years of age. He married Catherine Carpenter, a native of Loudoun County, Va., and a descendant of Revolutionary stock, of English extraction. She was married in Virginia, whence she accompanied her husband to Ohio, and there remained until death. Of her eleven children, all but one attained mature years, and two are now living, a daughter, Mrs. Caroline Packer, of Iowa, and the subject of this sketch. The latter was born at Flushing, Ohio, June 1, 1830, and in boyhood attended public schools, later was a student in Granville College in Licking County, Ohio, until the completion of the sophomore year. It was from childhood his desire to study medicine, and when the way was opened for him to do so he entered the office of Dr. Benjamin Bethel. Afterward he was a student in the Maryland University at Baltimore, from which he graduated in 1835, with the degree of M. D.

Opening an office at North Lewisburg, Champaign County, Ohio, in 1856, Dr. Brock began the practice of medicine. He remained there until the Civil war began. In September, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry by Governor Todd and continued in that capacity until the close of the war, being two years in the army of the Potomac and a similar period in the army of the Cumberland. He was present at many important engagements, among them those of Winchester, Gettysburg and Antietam, also in the battles of the Atlanta campaign. While performing a surgical operation he was injured in such a way that blood-poisoning resulted, and he lost a finger of the left hand. As soon as able to rejoin the army he left the hospital in Cincinnati and returned to the front. At the close of the war he took part in the grand review at Washington, from which city he was sent to Louisville, Ky., and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1865. He returned home, with the rank of major and a most creditable record as an army surgeon. In October of the same year he opened an office in Leavenworth, where he has since carried on a general practice in medicine and surgery. He has been called upon to perform many difficult operations and has also for many years acted as local surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad Company. While in Ohio he was made a Mason, and he has identified himself with the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. He was one of the first members of the Kansas Commandery of the Military Order of Loyal Legion, with which he is still identified.

The marriage of Dr. Brock, in North Lewisburg, Ohio, united him with Miss Eliza Jane Gunn, who was born in that city. She was a graduate of Delaware (Ohio) College, and by

study and travel acquired a broad knowledge of the world. Hers was a most gifted mind; her tastes were refined, her disposition amiable. She possessed unusual ability as an architect and planned her residence in Leavenworth, "Terrace des Italiens," modeling it on the style of an Italian castle. Within and without are evidences of refined tastes and culture. The apartments are finished with delicate woodwork and are adorned with oil paintings, the work of Mrs. Brock. She was so absorbed in this fascinating work that her health became undermined, and, hoping a trip to California would prove beneficial, Dr. Brock started with her for the west in January, 1896. While en route, a sudden lurch of the train, as she was walking down the aisle, caused her to fall and break her left thigh. She was taken to Albuquerque and given the best attention which ample means and loving foresight could suggest. From Albuquerque Dr. Brock started to return home with her, but she died before reaching Leavenworth. Her sudden and accidental death was a sad blow to the many who loved and admired her for her beautiful life and gentle character.

ALVA E. B. WHITE, who resides upon a valuable farm adjoining the village of Tonganoxie, Leavenworth County, was born near Indianapolis, Ind., May 12, 1858, a son of David and Malinda (Hodson) White, natives respectively of North Carolina and Indiana. His paternal grandparents were David and Ruth White, and his maternal grandmother was Delilah Hodson, who died May 29, 1875, aged sixty years, four months and twenty-three days. Our subject's father was born May 10, 1832, and in childhood accompanied his mother to Indiana, where he grew to manhood on a farm. He followed agricultural pursuits in Indiana until 1866, when he brought his family to Kansas and purchased a farm near Tonganoxie. From that time he was identified with farming interests of this locality. He was a believer in Republican principles and on that ticket was elected to numerous township offices. In 1854 he married Miss Hodson, who, like himself, was a member of the Quaker Church. She died May 24, 1874, and he passed away June 24, 1898.

The oldest daughter of David and Malinda White is Cynthia, born at Plainfield, Ind., October 11, 1855. She was about eleven years of age when the family moved from there to Kansas. April 12, 1878, she was married to Robert L. White, also from Indiana, who though bearing the same family name was not related. They have lived on a farm almost all of the time since their marriage and now reside two miles south of Tonganoxie. They have four sons and one daughter: Truman, nineteen years old; Alonzo, seventeen; Mae, fourteen; Ora, twelve; and Leonard, five.

The second daughter of David White, Delphina, was born August 10, 1860. She was married October 10, 1883, to Rees Cadwallader, of Cadiz, Ind. They now reside in Tonganoxie, where he is engaged in the undertaking business. They have four children, namely: Leta, twelve years of age; Izola, nine; Irena, six; and David, two. Eva White was born July 19, 1863. Nora E. White, born November 10, 1866, was married March 4, 1892, to George Russell and they live on a farm three miles northwest of Tonganoxie. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Ervin T., born January 30, 1893; Rachel V., August 9, 1894; and Neola, August 25, 1898. Willie L. White was born in 1869 and died on Christmas day of 1874. Almina White, born on Christmas day of 1873, became the wife of Fred Mark June 12, 1896, and they reside on a farm five miles north of Tonganoxie. They have two children, Ray, three years of age, and Stella, one year old.

At the time the family came to Leavenworth County our subject was about nine years of age. He continued at home, assisting his father in the cultivation of the farm. Upon the death of his father he was made administrator of the estate, which he is now settling. Being the only living son, he has succeeded to the management of the homestead and is maintaining it at the high standard of cultivation to which it was brought by his father. Besides a one-fifth interest in this

place he has other land, owning one hundred and sixty acres, half of which he cultivates, and the other half rents. He is a capable young man, and is managing the estate in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. Like his father he is energetic and possesses keen judgment and sound common sense. Like him, too, he is of a quiet, retiring disposition, little inclined to mingle in public affairs or seek public positions of prominence. In this locality, where almost his entire life has been passed, he has many warm friends, and occupies a high position socially.

MAJ. LEVI PEMBROKE MASON, deceased, was born in Penfield, N. Y., April 12, 1833, a son of Jarvis G. and Nancy (Pierce) Mason, who lived upon a farm in that state. When he was a child his parents moved to Michigan, settling in Romeo, Macomb County, and there he was a pupil in the common schools. From an early age it was his ambition to become an attorney. As soon as possible he began the study of law, and in due time was admitted to the bar. He then went to Missouri an opened an office in Caledonia. At the opening of the war he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, which he assisted in raising in August, 1861, and in which he served for six months. At the expiration of his time, in March, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Missouri Regiment, in which he continued for two and one-half years. In October, 1864, he was transferred to Company I, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, and was commissioned second lieutenant at Denver, Colo., in December, 1865. He was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 3, 1866.

Coming to Lawrence immediately after his discharge from the army, Major Mason continued to make this place his home until he died. In Masonry he was for years a prominent figure. He was a charter member of Valley Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., of which he was master in 1867, 1868 and 1869; treasurer in 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873; senior warden in 1874, and master in 1875. In 1875 he became a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, of which he was master in 1879, and from which he was demitted April 11, 1881. He was a charter member of the defunct Valley Lodge No. 30, of which he was master in 1881, secretary in 1882 and tyler in 1883. He was assistant lecturer in 1874, 1882 and 1883, and custodian from 1874 to 1881 inclusive. He was also connected with the chapter and Knights Templar. In the organization of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he took an active part, and was one of the officials of the lodge in Lawrence. In politics he was a Republican. He was a well-educated man, with literary tastes and high culture, and his death, January 6, 1885, was mourned by his many friends whose respect he had won by his upright life and noble principles.

MRS. EMELIE H. MASON, the widow of Maj. L. P. Mason, is a member of an old and well-known eastern family. Her father, Cyrus Anson Robinson, who was a son of Jonathan Robinson and a brother of ex-Governor Robinson of Kansas, was born in Hardwick, Mass., and in early life followed the occupations of farmer and builder. At the time of the discovery of gold in California he and his brother started for the west, crossing the plains to the Pacific coast. Unfortunately he became separated from his brother, who was a successful physician, and falling sick with the cholera he had no medical attention, and died November 12, 1850, in Sacramento, where he was buried. At the time of his death he was thirty-four years of age. Had his life been spared, he would probably have attained an eminence equal to that reached by his brother, for he was a man of great ability, a stanch advocate of anti-slavery and possessed the determination and force of character that bring success.

The mother of Mrs. Mason bore the maiden name of Jane Ann Mandell, and was born in Barry, Mass., May 28, 1821, a daughter of Mason and Luthera (Gorham) Mandell, and a granddaughter of Moses and Abigail (Mason) Mandell. At the opening of the Revolutionary war, Moses Mandell enlisted in the continental army and was made aide-de-camp to his brother-in-law, Major-

General Warner. At the alarm of Lexington he hastened to the protection of that town. While he was serving in the battle of Brandywine he found a gun unmounted because the men had all been shot down. He at once dismounted and served alone at the gun. He was known as Major Mandell.

In November, 1867, Mrs. Robinson came to Lawrence, Kans., accompanied by her two daughters, Emelie H. and Mary Lawton. She continued to make her home in this city until her death, which occurred March 3, 1899. Eight days later her younger daughter passed from earth, leaving Mrs. Mason the only representative of the family. Her sister was a very cultured woman, and took a prominent part in the work of the Daughters of the Revolution, also in the Republican Club of Kansas. The educational advantages enjoyed by Mrs. Mason were such as to qualify her for successful work as a teacher, which profession she followed for five years in Massachusetts and for two years in Lawrence. In this city, May 29, 1870, she became the wife of Major Mason, whose faithful helpmate she remained until his death fifteen years later, and since that time she has devoted herself to the education and training of her three sons. The eldest of these sons, Myron Robinson Mason, graduated from the University of Kansas in 1896 with the degree of Ph.G., and is now hospital steward in the marine hospital at Portland, Me. The second son, Ernest Gladden Mason, is agent for the Santa Fe road at Burden, Kans. The youngest, Lynne Emerson Mason, is studying electrical engineering in the University of Kansas.

PIUS H. BAUER, of Leavenworth, was born in this city July 9, 1861, a son of Sebastian and Annie (McHale) Bauer. His father, who was a native of Germany, emigrated to America in early life and has since made his home in Leavenworth. During his residence in Germany he followed the rope-maker's trade, but since coming to Kansas he has engaged in mercantile pursuits, and is now the proprietor of a grocery on Shawnee street. Of three children, the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He was educated in private schools in Leavenworth and when very young began to be interested in photography, with which business he has since been identified. When twenty years of age he began in business on his own account, since which time he has steadily striven to learn all the improvements made in the science and keep in touch with its developments. Beginning on a small scale, he was greatly hampered in getting a start, but worked earnestly and with determination, and put all the money he could spare into the latest appliances. He finally overcame all the obstacles with which he had to contend and earned a reputation for excellence of work. By artistic posing of subjects and by the fine finish of photographs, he won the admiration of his customers. As a result of his energy and perseverance he has gained a reputation as an artist second to none in the city.

In 1897 Mr. Bauer made a display of his work at the meeting of the Photographers' Association of America. There, in competition with the finest artists in his line from all parts of the country, he was awarded the first medal in the class in which he exhibited. At the convention of 1898 of the same association (which is the only national organization of photographers) he was awarded the medals in two different classes. In competition, in 1897 and 1898, at the meeting of the Photographers' Association of Kansas, he was also awarded medals. In July, 1899, the Photographers' Association of America awarded him two medals, first prizes on two entries. His work has stood the test of comparison, both with the best of its kind in the state, and also with the exhibits at the national meetings, where the judges are experts. He makes a specialty of genre work, in series of character pictures. Besides his exhibits at conventions, he has also had displays at various fairs, and has always received premium or high commendation.

Interested in fraternal organizations, Mr. Bauer has joined the Improved Order of Red Men, Maccabees, Foresters of America (of which he was secretary for some time), Knights of Pythias and National Union, and has held the chairs in

most of them. In 1890 he married Miss Virginia Cook, of Kickapoo, Kans. Of their three children, two are living, Virginia and Ruth. Mr. Bauer has recently purchased a home at No. 214 North Broadway, where he now resides.

JOHN McCURRY, who is one of the pioneers of Franklin County, is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 13, Ottawa Township. He was born in Montgomery County, Ill., June 9, 1839, a few months after the death of his father, John McCurry, Sr., a native of Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm and received a common-school education. While he was engaged in farming the Civil war broke out, and at the first call for volunteers he determined to enlist. April 19, 1861, his name was enrolled in the Union army and he was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where, however, he was rejected. Later, he met with better success. August 12, 1862, he was assigned to Company L, Third Illinois Cavalry. With his regiment he took part in the battles of Arkansas Post, and those around Vicksburg, Champion Hill and Black River. In a cavalry skirmish in Louisiana he was shot through the ankle and fell into the hands of the enemy, but was recaptured by his own forces the same day. His wound proved to be a serious one, and pieces of the bone were taken out at various times during the following year. He was honorably discharged May 23, 1865.

In August, 1865, Mr. McCurry came to Kansas and bought eighty acres of bare prairie land in Ottawa Township, Franklin County. He put up the first shanty and broke the first land in his neighborhood. With another man he "bached" for some time, and often, for weeks at a time, they were without even a glimpse of any white men but themselves. His most difficult task was the securing of a start, but at last he found himself making satisfactory progress. By subsequent purchase he has become the owner of two hundred acres. All of the trees on the farm were set out by him, and the shade trees surrounding the house were raised from the seed. At one time he had a large number of stock, but now he has only about twenty head of cows, and sells the milk to the creamery. Though he has accumulated a competency that would enable him to live comfortably in retirement, he prefers to be busy, and has no desire to give up the activities of life.

The Republican party has the stanch support of Mr. McCurry. For twenty years or more he has served as clerk of the school board and he has also filled the offices of township clerk and trustee. By membership in the Grand Army of the Republic he keeps in touch with the veterans of the Civil war. In religion he is connected with the Congregational Church. His marriage, February 7, 1867, united him with Eunice M. Seward, who was born in Albany County, N. Y., the daughter of John and Harriett (Painter) Seward. Her parents moved to Montgomery County, Ill., when she was a child, but at the time of her marriage she was living in Franklin County, Kans. Mr. and Mrs. McCurry have three children: George G., who married Jennie Diven and farms a part of the homestead; Nettie D., at home; and Fannie E., wife of Willis Rodgers, a farmer in the northwestern part of Ottawa Township.

HENRY G. BREESE is the owner of a large farm in Reno Township. In 1883 he removed from Illinois to Kansas and bought the Burr Oak farm in Leavenworth County. Upon this place, which consists of four hundred and eighty acres, he has since engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In the stock business his specialty has been Poland-China hogs, but he has also been interested in feeding cattle. On his farm he has a large orchard, planted to the various varieties of fruit trees, and he has found horticulture a valuable adjunct to general farming.

The Breese family came from Holland to New York state in colonial days. Maj. Henry G. Breese, our subject's father, was born near Hoosick, N. Y., and during the war of 1812 he served in the American army, receiving a commission as major in recognition of his bravery. He remained a resident of New York state until 1863, when he moved to Greenville, Mich., and

there the remainder of his life was spent. His principal occupation was that of mechanical engineering, and he had many important contracts from states and counties for the building of bridges. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Lana Martin, who died in New York at forty years of age. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living, two, Henry G. and DeWitt C., being residents of Reno Township.

In Washington County, N. Y., where he was born December 7, 1824, the subject of this sketch received such advantages as the schools of his neighborhood afforded. In 1847 he settled in Fulton County, Ill., where he engaged in carpentering and farming. From there, in 1852, he removed to Marshall County, Ill., where he owned and operated a farm for many years. He continued to reside in that county until his removal to Kansas. The principles of the Republican party have received his support and he has been actively identified with local politics. Through his service upon the school board he has been instrumental in promoting the welfare of the local schools. He and his family are members of the German Baptist Church, in the work of which he has been warmly interested. March 31, 1858, he married Mary, daughter of John Phenicie, of Leavenworth County. The children born of their union are named as follows: Charles E.; Joseph P.; John H.; Frank S.; Eva A., who is the wife of Henry W. Benton; Emma J., who married A. W. Scott; and Hattie B., who is with her parents.

THOMAS McFARLAND. Having resided in the Kaw Valley since 1864, Mr. McFarland is familiar with its progress and has contributed his quota to the development of its resources. On settling here he purchased forty acres of Shawnee land in Eudora Township, Douglas County, and has since added to it until he now owns two hundred and twenty acres. Upon this place he has since resided, engaged in raising stock (with a specialty of hogs) and also in raising such farm products as best suit the soil. He was one of the organizers of school district No. 12, of which he has since served as a director. In politics he votes with the Republicans. During the Civil war he served for ninety days as a member of the home guard, which helped to drive Price out of Kansas. Both in times of peace and war he has done his part to preserve the honor of Kansas and enlarge its influence in the west.

Robert McFarland, our subject's great-grandfather, came from Scotland and settled in eastern Pennsylvania, but later moved to Indiana County, the same state. Crossing the ocean prior to the Revolutionary war, when he was a young man, he was one of the pioneers of his part of Pennsylvania, and became an extensive miller and farmer, owning several hundred acres of land which he took up from the government. His grandson, Robert, Jr., was born in Indiana County, where he engaged in farming in early and middle life. The year 1854 found him in Kansas City, Mo., but he remained there six months only. In September of the same year he came to Kansas and settled near old Franklin, where he entered and improved eighty acres of government land. Selling the property in 1861, he moved to Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County, where he purchased three hundred acres and engaged in farming during the remainder of his life, meeting with fair success. As a Republican he was active in politics, and for two terms he served as township trustee. Before Kansas was admitted to the union he served in the territorial legislature and, with the other members of the house, was arrested at the time of the Big Springs constitutional convention. He was a stanch advocate of the abolition of slavery and the admission of Kansas as a free state, and never hesitated, whatever his surroundings, to express his opinions boldly. He died in 1886, when seventy-three years of age.

The marriage of Robert McFarland, Jr., united him with Rosanna, daughter of Abram Lowman, of Indiana County, Pa., the latter being a soldier in the war of 1812, and by occupation a farmer and also a tanner. She died at the old homestead in Leavenworth County in 1884, when seventy years of age. Of her eleven children only

two are now living, Thomas and Winfield Scott, the latter living in Leavenworth County. The former, who is the subject of this sketch, was born in Indiana County, Pa., December 25, 1833, and in boyhood attended common schools. At the age of nineteen he accompanied his parents to Kansas and settled with them near Franklin. In 1864 he came from there to his present location in the Kaw Valley. June 16, 1863, he married Nancy J. Garven, who was a daughter of Thomas and Mary Garven, the former of Scotch and the latter of Irish descent. Mrs. McFarland was born in Illinois, and has two sons: William G., who assists in the cultivation of the home farm; and Fred, deceased. William G. married Bertha Van Tries, and they have two children living, Bernice and Paul. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and contributes to its maintenance.

HON. T. G. V. BOLING, M. D., deceased, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, the son of a pioneer farmer of that section of the state. His education was thorough and prepared him for the successful practice of the medical profession. After having graduated from the Cleveland Medical College he opened an office in Holmes County and there became a well-known physician and surgeon. During the Civil war he acted as examining surgeon of those who had been drafted into the service. Coming west, in 1865, he settled in Leavenworth, but soon removed to a farm in High Prairie Township. When the Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern Railroad was built through the county, a station was established near his farm and was named Boling, in his honor. In connection with the management of his property he continued medical practice. He became influential in public affairs. The high standing which he had attained among his fellow-citizens made him an excellent candidate for his party to select for positions of trust. He accepted a nomination for the state senate in 1884 and was elected to that body. In the responsible position to which he was called he maintained the reputation for honesty and ability he had previously established. His service was such as to reflect credit upon himself and give satisfaction to his constituents. On his retirement from office he resumed professional and agricultural duties, and in these he continued until his death in June, 1893. His body was interred in a cemetery near his home in High Prairie Township.

Dr. Boling married Mary F. Long, who was born in Ohio and died in Kansas in 1871. Of their three children, only one is now living, Robert L. Boling, M. D. Mrs. Boling was a daughter of Robert Long, a native of Fayette County, Pa., and of Scotch-Irish descent. An early settler of Ohio, he there built and operated a mill, also engaged in the mercantile business, and later became the head of the Long & Brown Banking Company, at Millersburg, Ohio. On withdrawing from that concern he established the Commercial Bank of Millersburg, of which he was president and sole proprietor, and which is now conducted by a son-in-law and wife.

ROBERT L. BOLING, M. D., of Leavenworth, one of the rising young physicians of this city, was born at Boling Station, Leavenworth County, February 1, 1867, and is the son of Hon. T. G. V. Boling, M. D., late of this county. In youth he was given good educational advantages, both in the common schools and the Lawrence Business College. His rudimentary knowledge of the medical profession he obtained under the preceptorship of his father. In 1894 he matriculated in the University Medical College, of Kansas City, Mo., from which he graduated in 1897, with the degree of M. D. On his return to Leavenworth he opened an office for general practice and has since devoted himself to professional work. He holds the position of treasurer in the Leavenworth Hospital Association.

In fraternal organizations Dr. Boling is prominent and influential. He is past chancellor of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 14, K. of P., and assistant surgeon (with the rank of captain) in the First Regiment of Kansas, U. R. In Masonry he is

also active, being a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M., and Topeka Consistory, Scottish Rite. While he has never taken a prominent part in politics, yet he is firm in his convictions upon all matters pertaining to the national progress or local prosperity, and he supports Republican principles.

The marriage of Dr. Boling took place in High Prairie Township and united him with Elizabeth, daughter of Zina A. Mason, who was born in Ohio, and during territorial days migrated to Kansas, settling in High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County, where she was born. During the Civil war he was a lieutenant in a Kansas regiment, which took a very active part in driving Price out of the state.

SAMUEL COCHRAN. The life and character of Mr. Cochran, for years inseparably associated with the history of Leavenworth, left an impress upon the business interests and the religious standing of his city. He was a man whose principles of honor were the highest and whose reputation remained untarnished throughout a long, active and successful career. Religion formed the keynote of his life. He was a member of the old Covenanter Presbyterian Church, and took a deep interest in the various institutions supported by his denomination at home and abroad. In common with the membership of that church he was strict in the observance of the doctrines and forms of religion. Especially was he careful in the observance of the Sabbath day and carried out in his life the command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." No stress of business and no offered social relaxation ever tempted him to do the least thing not in strictest accord with the tenets of his faith. He was a daily reader and student of the Bible. While firm in his doctrinal belief, he was not narrow, but admired a man for his own merits, even if differing from him in religious views.

In the north of Ireland Mr. Cochran was born February 1, 1829. He came to America in boyhood with his brother, William, following their older brother, John, who had come to the United States a few years before. He apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade in New York City, where he remained for some years. His brother, John, had established a business at Enterprise, Miss., and in 1843 he joined him and was interested in a department store for twelve years. Later he engaged in the grain business for himself in St. Louis. From there he came to the new town of Leavenworth, of which he was one of the first settlers, finding the place a small hamlet, overgrown with brush and destitute of sidewalks. He opened a grocery on the corner of Third and Shawnee streets in a building that is still standing. Here he built up a profitable business. After a few years he decided to engage in the wholesale grocery business, so disposed of the retail store, and, with a partner, started under the firm name of Cochran & Bittman. Later O. B. Taylor was taken into the firm. This partnership was continued until 1878, when Mr. Cochran sold out his interest and organized the wholesale grocery firm of Cochran, Carroll & Beckham at Kansas City. After several years of successful business there he retired from that line of business and invested in Kansas City real estate, continuing interested in property matters up to the time of his death, which occurred November 24, 1889. For several years he was president of the German Savings Bank in Leavenworth.

His summers for three years prior to his death Mr. Cochran spent in Los Angeles, Cal., where he was interested in property and had planned to establish his home. His last day on earth was spent in looking after and settling up with some workmen who had been repairing a bank building in Kansas City. On his return home he had a six o'clock dinner and retired in his usual health. At four o'clock the next morning his spirit took its flight. Many instances of his charity are known, but the greater part of his kindly deeds were never known except to the recipient, as he abhorred any show or ostentation, and what he gave was never alluded to by himself. He was much more disposed to help the poor personally than through the medium of organized

charities, believing the relief would be more effective and prompt. Many deserving young men received aid from him. His own relatives, too, were the recipients of his bounty. Upon the death of his brother, William, he assisted the latter's children, whom he helped to rear and educate. One of them, William, is now in New York City, John K. lives in Leavenworth, and Margaret is a teacher in the Leavenworth schools.

The marriage of Mr. Cochran united him with Miss Nettie Wilson, who was born in Westfield (near Buffalo), N. Y., where she was reared and educated. She is a cultured lady and was for some years a member of the Art League, the Orphan Asylum board and connected with other charities; but upon the death of her husband, it required so much of her time to attend to the settlement of the estate that she was obliged to relinquish outside matters. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a liberal contributor to religious and charitable work.

JOHN M. McCORMICK, M. D., who for years has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Leavenworth, was born on a farm lying on the banks of the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, near the city of Lockhaven. His father, Robert, a native of the same place, spent his entire life on the home farm, and in addition to the management of the estate took an active part in local affairs. In politics he was a Whig and on that ticket was elected county commissioner. His religious faith was in sympathy with the Presbyterian Church. He died when sixty-five years of age. The farm where he lived had been entered by his father, John McCormick, a native of the north of Ireland, but from sixteen years of age a resident of Pennsylvania, where he took up land from the government, cleared a farm, and there spent the remainder of his life.

When a boy Dr. McCormick attended the public school and an academy in Lockhaven. At twenty years of age he began to read medicine with Dr. A. B. Massey, of that city, under whose supervision he gained a rudimentary knowledge of the profession. Afterward for three years he was a student in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated. Beginning practice in Lycoming County, Pa., he, however, soon returned to Lockhaven, and there practiced for several years. Next he went to California, stopping for a short time in Cuba while en route to the west. He located in Nevada City, opened an office there and engaged in practice. He also owned mining interests in California. In both mining and professional work he was successful. On his return east he practiced for a time in partnership with Dr. Lichtenthaler, of Lockhaven, but in 1862, when the latter resigned his commission as surgeon in the army, Dr. McCormick determined to come to Kansas. During that year he settled in Leavenworth, where he has since been in continuous practice. For a time in the Civil war he filled a vacancy as surgeon and also acted as surgeon for the volunteers in Leavenworth. His practice is general and he has gained an enviable reputation for skill in his profession. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and in politics casts his vote with the Republicans, whose party principles he upholds.

In 1864 Dr. McCormick married Miss Anna P. Massey, of Lockhaven, a daughter of Dr. A. B. Massey.

Dr. McCormick has had the benefit of travel through many parts of the western continent. Several years ago, while on a tour through the Spanish-American countries, including the West Indies, he visited many points of great historic interest, among them the tomb of Christopher Columbus. He has also had a great and varied experience as a surgeon, in which he has met with almost unbounded success, frequently saving members of the human body in cases where most surgeons would unhesitatingly have resorted to amputation. His disposition is of the kindest, and his cheerful presence in the sick room has frequently resulted in as great benefit to the sufferer as the medicine administered.

In the possession of Dr. McCormick is a collection of curios well calculated to excite the interest of all who are privileged to view them. Many of these have been obtained from time to time in the

course of his long and varied career as a practitioner, and all are highly prized by this eminent pioneer physician and surgeon.

JOHN BOLLIN. Having been born and reared on the farm where he now lives, Mr. Bollin is familiar with this section of country and has witnessed the changes made here during the past thirty or more years. Since he purchased the old homestead from the other heirs he has given its cultivation and improvement the closest attention, and by industry and intelligence has increased its value. The property consists of one hundred and sixty acres, situated on section 29, Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County. Through careful selection of seed to be planted, and through a judicious rotation of crops, the best results have been secured in the cultivation of the land. All of the cereals are raised, but a specialty is made of wheat and corn. In addition to general farming he engages in stock-raising, and owns a number of Poland-China hogs and jacks, also cattle and horses. He is a progressive farmer, and avails himself of every opportunity for promoting the interests of his farm and increasing the returns therefrom. At the same time he does not neglect his duty as a citizen, but supports measures calculated to benefit the people of his community, and has been especially active in his advocacy of a system of good roads, realizing that nothing so enhances the prosperity of a community as the excellent condition of its roads. In politics he is a Democrat and frequently attends the conventions of his party.

Born December 29, 1862, Mr. Bollin is a son of Jerome and Jacobine (Schultheis) Bollin, both natives of Germany, who emigated to America and settled in Weston, Mo., thence came to Kansas in 1860. From that time they made their home on a farm one-half mile west of Kickapoo, where their father engaged in grain and stock farming. A leading Democrat of his vicinity, he served as township treasurer and in other local positions of trust. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. His death occurred in 1873, when he was forty-five years of age. By his marriage to Jacobine Schultheis he had six children, of whom four are living: Mrs. Mary Klasinski; Josephine, wife of J. A. Aaron; Lucy, Mrs. Michael Molloy; and John. Mrs. Bollin is still living and makes her home with Mrs. Molloy, in Kickapoo.

The marriage of our subject took place November 14, 1888, and united him with Clara Aaron, daughter of John Aaron, of Leavenworth. They have five children, viz.: John J., Aloysius R., Frank J., Clara H. and George A. The family are members of the Kickapoo Catholic Church, and Mr. Bollin is active in the work of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, being a prominent worker in the local lodge, in which he has filled the offices of president and recording secretary. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America.

CAPT. EDWARD MUNK, proprietor of the Lawrence Roofing Company's business in Lawrence, was born on Kirkland Flats, near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1836, a son of Edward and Sarah (Baker) Munk. His father, who was born eighteen miles from London, England, was a teamster for a large land owner there. After his marriage he came to America and settled in Ohio, but about 1842 removed to Illinois, settling upon an unimproved tract in DuPage County, from which he improved a fine farm. On selling his land he retired from business cares and established his home in Nunda, Ill., where he died. He was a member of the Christian Church and a contributor to its enterprises. His wife was born near London and died in Batavia, Ill., in 1897. They were the parents of ten children, who grew to manhood and womanhood, of whom Edward was the oldest son and third child. One of the sons, Joseph, who was a lieutenant in the Union army, died at Little Rock, Ark. Another son, James C., was a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry and was killed at Resaca. Six of the family are now living, viz.: Mrs. Jennings, of Lawrence; Betsey and Sarah, in Illinois; Lewis B., who lives in Republic County, Kans.; Susan, of Illinois; and Edward.

From the age of six years Captain Munk was reared in Illinois, where he attended public school and Warrenville Seminary. He worked on a farm until nineteen years of age, after which he learned the carpenter's trade and later followed the millwright's trade in Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. When the war broke out he was working in the south, where he was building a house under contract. He attempted to finish the job, but finding it impossible, he left, although by so doing he lost considerable money. He went to St. Louis on the steamer "Silver Moon," and from there proceeded home. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered in at Dixon, after which he was ordered to Gallatin, Tenn. He held the commission of first sergeant for a time and in 1863 was commissioned captain in the Fourteenth United States Colored Troops, which were detailed at Chattanooga. After the battle of Resaca he took his brother's body back to Illinois for burial. Later he was at Knoxville and Nashville, where five holes were shot through his coat and where Hood's army was demoralized. He followed Hood and assisted in driving him out of the country, after which he fought guerillas. In the summer of 1865 he was mustered out at Nashville.

On returning home Captain Munk became master mechanic in Holliday's windmill works at Batavia. In 1871 he came to Kansas and for a year worked as a carpenter in Lawrence, after which he was for twenty-one years master mechanic and millwright in the Douglas County flour mill. As superintendent he had charge of the building of the dam from the first cribs, a work for which he is entitled to great praise. In March, 1896, he resigned his position and started the Lawrence Roofing Company, which takes contracts for roofs, and also does some building. The shop is on West Henry street. He was married in DuPage County to Miss Addie Germaine, who was born in Vermont, but at an early age settled on a farm in Illinois. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is connected with Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R., and the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Veterans' Association. In politics he is a true-blue Republican. On that ticket he was elected to represent the first ward in the city council, and during his term of two years served as chairman of the committee on streets, alleys and bridges. During his residence in Illinois he was active in Masonry, but has since been demitted.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN. Though many years have passed since the death of Mr. Calhoun his prominence in public life was such that he still lives in the annals of our country. He was born in Boston, Mass., October 14, 1806, and settled in the Mohawk Valley in New York during 1821. After completing his studies at the Canajoharie Academy he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1830 he established his home in Springfield, Ill., and after serving in the Black Hawk war taught school for a time, then took up engineering and surveying, and was appointed surveyor of Sangamon County. His fitness for positions of trust led to his selection for numerous posts within the gift of his fellow-citizens. In 1838 he was elected to the legislature on the Democratic ticket, and two years later he was clerk of the house. In 1842 he was elected circuit clerk and two years afterward served as Democratic presidential elector. In 1846 he was a candidate for governor of Illinois before the Democratic state convention. From 1849 to 1851 he held the office of mayor of Springfield. In 1852 he was a candidate for congress and a presidential elector. Under the administration of President Pierce, in 1854, he was appointed surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, and afterward held a conspicuous position in western politics, being a Democratic leader. He was president of the Lecompton convention, and served in other positions where executive ability and sound judgment were necessary qualifications.

December 29, 1831, Mr. Calhoun married Miss Sarah Cutter, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 24, 1812. She was a daughter of Seth Cutter, who at one time owned large tracts of property in Cincinnati, some of which he leased

for one hundred years. In an early day he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., where he engaged in farming and where his daughter, Sarah, was reared. Nine children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun, of whom the following survive: Elizabeth, Martha, Mary Brayman, James and Seth. The oldest daughter married Henry H. Jackson, who served as major of the Third United States Cavalry in the Spanish war and was breveted lieutenant-colonel for bravery on the field of battle at Santiago. He now has command of Fort Meyer, opposite Washington, D. C. The daughters were educated in the Sacred Heart Convent at St. Joseph, Mo., and St. Mary's Academy at Leavenworth, Kans., and all are cultured ladies and earnest members of the Catholic Church. While the family were living at St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. Calhoun died there October 25, 1859. The following year the widow and children removed to Leavenworth, where Mrs. Calhoun died June 10, 1887.

One of the most interesting chapters in the life of Mr. Calhoun was that pertaining to his connection with Abraham Lincoln. He knew this famous man when he was poor and unknown, and recognized in him those magnificent traits that in later years attracted world-wide attention. The two were opposed politically and often met in debates and campaigns, where each maintained his position with tenacity and skill. In spite of their difference in politics they were stanch friends, and Mr. Lincoln always remembered with gratitude Mr. Calhoun's kindness in instructing him in surveying. The history of Abraham Lincoln, published in *McClure's Magazine* in 1896, contains a portrait of Mr. Calhoun and a notice of his timely assistance given Lincoln, when the latter was without means. It publishes a letter from Frederick Hawn, who married a sister of Mrs. Calhoun, and who wrote, among other things, the following: "It has been related that Calhoun induced Lincoln to study in order to become his deputy. Presuming he was ready to graduate and receive his commission, he called on Calhoun, then living with his father-in-law, Seth R. Cutter, on Upper Lick Creek. After the interview was concluded Mr. Lincoln, about to depart, remarked: 'Calhoun, I am entirely unable to repay you for your generosity at present. All I have you see on me, except a quarter of a dollar in my pocket.' This is a family tradition. However, my wife, then a girl of sixteen, says she distinctly remembers this interview. After Lincoln had gone, she says she and her sister, Mrs. Calhoun, commenced making jocular remarks about his uncanny appearance in the presence of Mr. Calhoun, to which, in substance, he made this rejoinder: 'For all that, he is no common man.'"

L. O. McINTIRE. During the early settlement of America John McIntire, a Scotchman, crossed the ocean and settled upon a farm in Lancaster, Pa., but later removed to Wooster, Ohio. His son, Cornelius McIntire, who was born in Beaver County, Pa., and settled in Wooster, Ohio, engaged in farming during his entire life and died at eighty-four years. Cornelius had a son, R. B., who was born and reared in Wooster, and there carried on a grain and grocery business, but in 1876 removed to the west, settling in Lyons, Rice County, Kans. Some years later he came to Lawrence and now makes his home at No. 1321 Massachusetts street. He married a daughter of John and Tabitha (Thomas) Culbertson, the latter a daughter of William Thomas, who built on his farm the first Presbyterian Church in Wayne County, Ohio. The two sons of R. B. McIntire are L. O. and H. R., the latter a dry-goods merchant of Newton, Kans.

After having spent some years in the grammar and high schools of Wooster, at eighteen years of age our subject secured a position as clerk in a store, and during the years that followed he gained a thorough knowledge of the dry-goods business. He remained in his native city, Wooster, until he was twenty years of age. He then came to Kansas. In September, 1878, he arrived in Lawrence, where he clerked in George Innes' dry-goods store. Mr. McIntire and J. B. Shearer opened a dry-goods and carpet store at Ottawa, under the firm name of L. O. McIntire & Co., where they remained from 1880 to 1886.

Meantime, in 1883, they started a store in Lawrence under the same firm name, opening a stock of dry goods, carpets and house furnishing goods at No. 919 Massachusetts street. After selling the Ottawa business he gave his entire attention to the store at Lawrence, remaining its manager until he sold his interest, in 1893, and opened a department store in Springfield, Mo., occupying a four-story building, 50x130. However, the management of the large business demanded such intense application and constant thought that his health broke down beneath the strain, and in 1896 he sold his interest in the business. Afterward, accompanied by his wife, he made a tour of Europe, visiting Great Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, and Italy as far south as Naples, returning via the Netherlands and England and thence home. The trip occupied nine months of travel and was not only delightful intellectually but beneficial physically. Since his return home he has taken a number of shorter trips, and has spent much of his time in visiting points of historical interest in old Mexico, has traveled through the south and into California, where he has enjoyed the benefits of a perfect climate and beautiful scenery. While he is no longer personally engaged in business as heretofore, he is by no means retired. He is interested in the Cripple Creek gold district in Colorado, owns considerable property in Excelsior Springs, Mo., as well as large real-estate interests in Lawrence, Kansas City and different parts of Missouri.

The success which Mr. McIntire has attained is remarkable when it is considered that he started for himself in Kansas a stranger, with but limited means. He had his own way to make in the world. Possessing a faculty for business, he was so sagacious in his judgment that he was fortunate from the first. When he began in Ottawa he had a capital of only $1,200, but within three and one-half years he had cleared almost $20,000, a result of energy, determination and wise judgment. The stores that he conducted in that city and Lawrence were as large as any either town possessed and were conducted with a keen supervision and wise oversight characteristic of the owner. In Springfield he started the first large department store in the city, with a capital of nearly $125,000, the business being conducted under the firm title of the McIntire, Grubbs & Anderson Dry Goods Company.

In Lawrence Mr. McIntire married Miss Clara E. Shearer, who was born in Prairie City, Ill., and reared in Lawrence, receiving an excellent education in the University of Kansas. Her father, Hon. George Shearer, who was the largest real-estate owner in this city in early days, engaged in the mercantile business here and continued successfully until he was burned out at the time of Quantrell's raid. Later he officiated as president of the Ottawa State Bank until his death. He was one of the original stockholders in the Farmers' State Bank, which was merged into the Merchants' National, and he was also a stockholder in the Lawrence National Bank. His death occurred in this city January 4, 1890.

For many years Mr. McIntire served as a trustee in the Presbyterian Church, and at this writing he is serving as deacon. At the time of the building of a new house of worship he served as chairman of the building committee having charge of the same, and he laid the corner stone of the new church July 12, 1899. Politically he has always been an adherent of Republican principles, and has voted that ticket at every presidential election since he attained his majority.

HERMAN BLOCHBERGER, deceased, formerly one of the successful business men of Leavenworth, was born in Saxe, Germany, January 22, 1846, a son of Wilhelm and Wilhelmina (Wohlfrom) Blochberger. His father, who was a member of an old and prominent Lutheran family of Germany, followed the occupation of a stock-dealer and also served in the army at two different times, taking part in the war with France. Of his eight sons, five came to America, two of whom, Edward and Herman, settled in Leavenworth, while three remained in the east.

In youth our subject learned the butcher's trade. He volunteered in the army and served in the war of 1866. During one battle in that

war he and sixty comrades were ordered to the front. They obeyed the order and went into the thickest of the fight. When the battle was ended only he and one comrade were left out of the sixty. He received a sabre wound in the head, which confined him in a hospital for a time; his comrade also was wounded. Of all of the sixty they alone lived to tell the story of that battle. Upon the close of the war he was honorably discharged. Afterward he came to America and for a few years worked in Chicago. In the spring of 1870 he came to Leavenworth, arriving in the city with only $1 in his possession. He secured employment at his trade, and worked in this way for two years, after which he started a butcher shop in North Leavenworth. On selling out that business he started a market on the corner of Fifth and Olive streets. For $1,600 he purchased two lots with a small frame building. As soon as he was able to do so he built a brick store of three stories, 24x90, at a cost of more than $6,000. In this place he carried on business during the remainder of his life. To assist him in his business he bought and fed cattle and also carried on a packing house. Uniform success rewarded his efforts. He became well-to-do. The lots that he purchased in the west part of the city increased in value, thereby benefiting him materially. He bought the remainder of the half-block between Chestnut and Walnut on Fifth street, and built a double brick structure, 48x90, three stories in height, at a cost of $9,000. He also erected a number of frame buildings. Both in the meat business and the real-estate improvements he was unusually successful. He did not take an active part in politics, although he always voted the Democratic ticket. Fraternally he was a past officer in Germania Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F. His death occurred at his home in Leavenworth, February 27, 1896.

The lady who, in 1872, became the wife of our subject was Miss Martha Wendel, a native of Rheinpfalz, Germany, the daughter of Frederick, and granddaughter of Frederick Wendel, Sr., both of whom were engaged in the meat business. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Barbara Huhn, was born in Germany and died in Leavenworth in 1886; she was a daughter of John Huhn, a cabinet-maker. Mrs. Blochberger was one of six children, viz.: Katie, who lives in Germany; Frederick, deceased; Martha; Margaret, Barbara and Jacob, who are in the old country. The children born to the marriage of our subject and his wife are named as follows: Herman F., who has charge of the meat business started by his father; Edward, who has a bakery in Joplin, Mo.; Henry, who is assistant foreman for the Armour packing house in Kansas City; Carl, a graduate of the University of Kansas law department, class of 1899, with the degree of LL. B.; Martha, a graduate of the Lawrence Business College and now employed as a stenographer. The family are connected with the German Evangelical Lutheran Church and Mrs. Blochberger is an active worker in the Woman's Society of that congregation. She is a lady of earnest character, whose active life has been given to the rearing of her children and the management of her home.

WILLIAM CORLETT was a pioneer of '58 in Kansas. During the early years of his residence here he endured all the hardships and privations incident to life in a new country, in addition to the dangers connected with border warfare. Nor did these represent the entire aggregate of his hardships; for he also had to endure three sieges of grasshoppers, in each of which he lost all he had. Sometimes he grew discouraged, but his brave wife by his side worked so courageously and spoke so hopefully that he began again with renewed energy. Now, in the twilight of his life, he is retired from active cares, and is living quietly on his farm in Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County.

A native of the Isle of Man, born in 1830, Mr. Corlett spent his boyhood in that region made famous by the noted author, Hall Caine. When nineteen years of age he took passage on a sailing vessel, which after a voyage of more than five weeks anchored in New York City. From there he went to Illinois, and engaged in farming and blacksmithing at Kankakee. Afterward he spent

a short time in Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia. In 1854 he returned to the Isle of Man, where he was married, in the Episcopal Church, to Sophia Cowen. Four years afterward he and his wife settled in Kansas. For two years he worked as a blacksmith in Anderson County, after which he came to Leavenworth County and began farming and gardening. He owned a market garden near Leavenworth, and raised vegetables which he sold in town; at the same time his wife made and sold butter. In 1879 he bought one hundred and thirty acres on section 13, Tonganoxie Township, where he has since made his home. On his place he has some cattle and hogs, but not enough to demand his constant attention, and he therefore has leisure for the enjoyment of the comforts his former activity renders possible. During the war he served for three years in the army. He has never been identified with any party and always refuses official positions; at one time he was elected justice of the peace, but refused to serve. Reared in the Methodist faith, he is a believer in Christianity and has aided various Protestant churches.

Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Corlett five are living, namely: John W.; Mary J., wife of D. V. Umholtz, a merchant at Neely; Charles Wesley, a farmer of Tonganoxie Township; Margaret, wife of P. Sanders; and Sophia, who married Edwin Carr.

WILLIAM NADELHOFFER, a contractor of Lawrence, was born in Chicago, Ill., September 22, 1845, a son of William and Mary (Wolfersheim) Nadelhoffer, natives of Alsace. His father came to America in 1844 and settled in Chicago, but two years later went to Naperville, Ill., where he was an undertaker and was also interested in the organization of the Northwestern College, being one of its officers for a time. He died there at eighty-four years, and his widow is still living in the same town. Of his five sons and three daughters, William, the eldest, was reared in Naperville and completed his education in the academy there. At the opening of the Civil war he was anxious to enlist, but his parents refused. In 1862 he ran away from home and on the 7th of March enlisted in Company H, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, which was sent to Alton, Ill., to guard the old state prison. In August they were transferred to the army of the west, and helped to drive Price out of Missouri, taking part in the battle of Big Blue. Afterward they were sent against the Indians in Kansas and Colorado, going as far west as Salt Lake City. While bushwhacking in Missouri Mr. Nadelhoffer was wounded in the shoulder and knee, and for two months was confined in a hospital at Kansas City. He was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kans., and honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., December 29, 1865.

Returning to Naperville, Mr. Nadelhoffer learned the cabinet-maker's trade, under his father. In the spring of 1867 he came to Lawrence. He had visited this city twice before, the first time being in the fall of 1862 and the second time August 22, 1863, when, having just heard of the Quantrell raid, his regiment was sent from Missouri to assist in restoring order in the burned city. On settling here he worked at the carpenter's trade, and in 1883 began contracting. He had the contract for the Fowler shops, the first buildings of the Haskell Institute, the office building and the large barn there, two stores for Barthlow, Albach's block, the rebuilding of the opera house after the first fire, the building of the Johnson block and Donnelly's barn in Lawrence, the Santa Fe depot at Kingsley, Kans., the academy in Labette County, the schoolhouse and academy at Hesper, a fine residence for Charles Pilla at Eudora and numerous houses and business blocks in his home city. He was married in Lawrence to Mary A., daughter of George Mosser, and they have three children, Carrie, Emma and Minnie.

Politically Mr. Nadelhoffer is a Republican. From 1895 to 1899 he represented the third ward in the common council, where he was chairman of the committee on streets, alleys and bridges. He has the credit of starting the curbing of streets and condemning wooden sidewalks. He is a member of the Commercial Club. In the English Lutheran Church he is clerk of the board of trustees and contributes generously to the

work. He is past officer of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the Fraternal Aid Association, the Modern Woodmen and Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R.

FORREST SAVAGE, one of the earliest settlers of Lawrence, was born in Hartford, Vt., September 27, 1826, a son of William and Polly (Hazen) Savage, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry represented among the pioneers of New England. His grandfather, Seth Savage, a native of Connecticut, was one of the first to settle at Hartford, Vt., where he engaged in farming until he died. During the war of 1812 he served in the American army. William Savage, who was a farmer in Vermont and a selectman there, first came to Kansas in 1855, and three years later settled in Lawrence, where he died at eighty-two years. His wife was born in Hartford, Vt., and died in Lawrence aged eighty years. She was a daughter of Hezekiah Hazen, who was born in Connecticut and served in the war of the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch was the third of four children. The eldest, Mrs. Maria Hood, now of California, formerly lived at Springfield, Mass., where her husband was associated with Dr. J. G. Holland in the publication of the Springfield *Republican*. Joseph, who came to Kansas with our subject, and was an early and prominent mineralogist here, died in Lawrence. Daphne died at ten years of age. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Hartford. When he was a young man public attention was being called to the crisis in Kansas. One man, S. N. Wood, through his articles in the *National Era*, aroused a widespread interest in that region and induced many people to emigrate to the west. Our subject and his brother joined a party of one hundred and twenty that started from Boston in 1854. Just before starting he went into a gun shop and was shown a Sharp gun, one of the first installment brought to Boston. Purchasing one of these, he took it with him, and as it was different from any ever seen and so superior to all others, it caused universal admiration and astonishment, and led a company of militia to send in an order for the same make. No doubt this rifle saved their lives many a time.

The party of emigrants went from Boston to Albany, where they stopped at the Delavan house. They proceeded by rail to Buffalo, crossed the lake to Detroit, thence went by rail to Chicago. The Chicago & Alton road had recently been completed to Alton, and they were among the first to travel over it, finding it very rough and jolty, presenting a marked contrast to the fine road of to-day. From Alton by boat they reached St. Louis, enjoying a ride down the Mississippi on one of those early river steamboats that were unrivalled for comfort and elegance. They proceeded by boat from St. Louis to Kansas City, and there bought teams and wagons with which to complete the journey to Lawrence. It was for this party that the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, composed the poem, "The Kansas Emigrants," from which we give a brief quotation:

"We cross the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the west, as they the east,
The homestead of the free.

"We go to rear a wall of men
On Freedom's southern line,
And plant beside the cotton-tree,
The rugged northern pine."

Arriving in Douglas County, Mr. Savage and his brother took up claims, but soon he returned to Vermont; for, not knowing of his trip to the west until the morning he started, he had not left his business affairs in satisfactory condition. He remained in Vermont until the fall of 1855, when he moved his family west and took up a claim four miles southwest of Lawrence, proving up on one hundred and sixty acres for which he has the government deed and which he still owns. By subsequent purchase he now owns three hundred and eighty-five acres of improved land. In 1895 he left this place and moved to Lawrence, where he now lives, and where he owns a home place of four acres. During the Civil war he was mustered into the Third Kansas Militia for service in the Price raid, and, like many others, never received a discharge. When he came to Law-

rence, he and his brother and several other members of the party organized a band, which was the first band in Kansas. They played at Topeka and different parts of the state and were well known; during part of the time he was leader. Of those who were original members of the band only two are living, himself and Leonard Worcester, now of Leadville. He continued a member of the band until about 1879. Politically he was a Republican until the Hayes campaign, since which time he has been independent, favoring free trade and free coinage as national issues. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church. Interested in educational affairs from an early day, he was a member of the school board when an old log house was used for a school building and continued until after a frame, then a brick, and lastly another frame building, had been erected.

In Hanover, N. H., March 8, 1849, Mr. Savage married Miss Lydia Worth, daughter of Nathaniel and Martha (Chandler) Worth, her father being a miller of Hanover, where she was born. They are the parents of four children: William, who is engaged in the grocery business in Lawrence; Emma; Mary; and Frank, a graduate of the University of Kansas and an attorney in this city. On the 8th of March, 1899, Mr. and Mrs. Savage celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion they were the recipients of the hearty congratulations of their friends and relatives.

ADAM D. McCUNE, a pioneer of 1857 and one of the framers of the constitution of Kansas, is remembered by the surviving settlers of that early day in Leavenworth County, but was known only by reputation to later comers, as he died nine years after locating in the west. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, November 26, 1827, a descendant of Scotch ancestors, by whom the name was spelled McCuen. Of the Quaker faith, they were prominent in public affairs in Philadelphia, but were expelled from their church because they fought for independence during the Revolution, during which war Col. Thomas McCune won his apaulets. A brother of the colonel, Joseph, had a son, Thomas, who was born May 30, 1799, and removed to Ohio, where he died December 10, 1847. He was engaged in farming in that state.

The education of our subject was acquired in Ohio, and his boyhood years were spent upon a farm there. In 1857 he came to Kansas, making the trip by water and spending fifteen days en route. On his arrival in Leavenworth County he purchased five hundred and forty acres, all but one hundred and sixty acres of which he bought of a squatter, receiving a deed direct from the government. The land was entirely unimproved and not even fenced. He broke some of the ground and cut considerable timber. Turning his attention to general farm pursuits, he engaged in raising wheat, oats, barley and millet, and also raised stock. He was a strong free-state man. He attended the meeting of the legislature at Wyandotte which framed the state constitution. All helpful enterprises received his support, particularly the educational interests of High Prairie Township. He assisted in laying out the roads in his township and was an enterprising man and good citizen.

In Ohio, October 2, 1851, Mr. McCune married Margaret A. Medill. Her father, Joseph Medill, came to this country from Ireland in boyhood and settled in Jefferson County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was very prosperous and accumulated a large fortune. In his community he was prominent and influential, and in religion was actively connected with the Presbyterian Church of Mount Pleasant, Ohio. The eight children of Mr. and Mrs. McCune were named as follows: Joseph A., now deceased; Harry Russell, a contractor in Leavenworth; Martha M., wife of William Smith, and a resident of California; William O., a farmer of High Prairie Township; Ida B., who is the wife of Charles Van Tuyl, of Leavenworth; Nancy Evelyn, who married William M. Larson, and lives in Oakland, Cal.; Thomas L., who is in Colorado; and Adam D., who conducts the home farm.

Nine years after he came to Kansas Mr. McCune passed away, August 18, 1866. His widow

was left with five hundred and forty acres, upon a part of which a mortgage rested. The oldest of her children was then only fourteen years of age. The family had only a log cabin for their home, and the outlook might have been discouraging to some, but not so to her. With indomitable spirit, and assisted by her children, she conducted the farm, superintended the planting and harvesting of the crops, and finally succeeded in clearing the debt. Since then she has been uniformly prosperous. She has given considerable attention to the raising of stock, though not neglecting the crops of grain. In religion she is a member of the Presbyterian Church. As her children became old enough to assist her they relieved her of many responsibilities, and now she is enabled to pass the twilight of her busy, active life in the enjoyment of the comforts she has justly earned.

WILLIAM O. McCUNE, who is engaged in farming in High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County, was born July 28, 1858, upon the farm where he now resides. At an early age he began to assist in the cultivation of the land, and when nineteen he started out for himself, renting a part of the home place. Two years later he became the owner of thirty-two acres, his share of the estate, and with this small acreage he laid the foundation of his present successful agricultural operations. From time to time he added to his property, and is now the owner of two hundred and ten acres, besides which he cultivates other land, his total holdings being three hundred and twenty acres. He has given special attention to stock-raising, and in cereals raises wheat, corn and oats. The land which he owns is improved by a neat residence, good fences, agricultural implements and the other equipments of a modern farm. Running water adds to the value of the place.

In matters political Mr. McCune is independent, giving his vote for the man he considers best qualified to represent the people in offices of trust. In no sense of the word is he a politician. He is especially interested in educational work and for nine years has served as a member of the school board. He is identified with the Gospel Tabernacle of High Prairie. His marriage took place December 24, 1884, and united him with Minnie Margaret Murray, of Leavenworth County. They are the parents of five children, to whom they are giving the best advantages possible; and who are named as follows: Blanche Viola, Forest Earl, Malcolm Lloyd, William Orval and Margaretta Ellen.

EDWARD E. COOMBS, general manager of the Leavenworth electric railroad, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, May 26, 1869, a son of Charles Thomas and Elvira Jane (Coombs) Coombs, both natives of Maine, but, so far as known, members of entirely different families. His paternal ancestors came to America in the "Mayflower" and were of Scotch and English extraction; his grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. During the Civil war his father served for three and one-half years in the Union army, being in the fourth battery, army of the Potomac. Among the battles in which he took part were those at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Richmond and Bull Run. At one time he swam across the Potomac with others and pushed a craft with a piece of artillery on it. When discharged, he held a second lieutenant's commission. His principal business was shipbuilding, but after coming west he engaged in the stock business and later in contracting. He is now living retired in St. Louis. His four sons are Charles Franklin, of Chicago; Edward E.; A. H., of St. Louis; and George A.

The education of our subject was acquired less in schools than by observation and experience. At eighteen years of age he entered the employ of the Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company, in the road and general freight department; later became general bookkeeper for the receiver of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & North-Western Railroad. Going to Chicago, he was employed in the accounting department of the American Debenture Company, in whose interests he went to Crawfordsville, Ind., as manager of the water works company. His next enterprise was as a

real-estate and insurance agent in St. Louis. He went to Oklahoma during the opening of the Cherokee strip, remaining about eight months.

After a year in Kansas City Mr. Coombs came to Leavenworth, where he became cashier of the Leavenworth Electric Railroad Company. In August, 1897, he became general manager of the road, which he has since superintended with success. In his politics he is independent. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order and the National Union. He is fond of athletic games and sports, and his vacations are spent with his gun and his fishing tackle in the woods or on the banks of the river. November 2, 1892, he married Jessie Irene Peak, daughter of James Peak, of Kansas City. They have two daughters, Helen E. and Olive Elvira.

JOHN H. MAGERS has spent his entire life in Leavenworth, in which city he was born May 30, 1861. His father, Frederick (better known as Fritz) Magers, was a native of Hanover, Germany, and at thirteen years of age came to America in company with his parents, who settled on a farm in Platte County, Mo. When twenty-one years of age he secured employment in a bank at Weston, that county, where for several years he was bookkeeper and clerk, but after a time he bought an interest in the business and became a partner in the bank. The company owning the bank started a store at Hickory Point, Jefferson County, Kans., and Mr. Magers took charge of the same for a few months. Later, coming to Leavenworth, he bought an interest in a grocery business, but after a few years he embarked in the fruit and commission business and continued in this until 1872. His next venture was the purchase of a small fruit farm in the suburbs, where he made his home during the remainder of his life. As a Democrat he was active in local affairs. He was a believer in universal education, and did all within his power to promote the interests of local schools, and served as a member of the school board for twenty years. Prominent in Masonry throughout Kansas and Missouri, he was identified with the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and Scottish Rite, and was an officer in the lodge at Leavenworth for almost a quarter of a century. He was a man of energy and resolute force of character, and actively promoted enterprises for the advancement of Leavenworth in important directions. His death occurred August 21, 1895, when he was sixty-six years of age. He left four children, Sophie, William, John H. and Rosie, who were born of his union with Sophia Shornhorst, a native of Hanover, but from one year of age a resident of the United States. In religion he was a faithful member of the German Lutheran Church.

When twenty-four years of age our subject started out in life for himself, and for eleven years he engaged in the grocery business in Leavenworth. This, however, he sold in 1897 in order to give his entire attention to the duties of deputy sheriff. After a year in the latter position he resigned and became interested with the Standard Publishing Company as solicitor and collector, in which business he is still engaged. He is married and has two children, John and Rosie.

In politics Mr. Magers has always supported Democratic principles. In the spring of 1897 he was elected alderman of the fifth ward, receiving the largest majority ever given any candidate in this ward. He has long been identified with Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and at one time was the youngest member of the blue lodge in the state. He is also connected with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Foresters and Ivanhoe Lodge No. 14, K. P.

JOHN A. BIEDERMAN, a well-known farmer of Salt Creek Valley, and deputy sheriff of Leavenworth County, was born in Germany November 5, 1858, a son of Moritz and Susannah Biederman, the former a miller by occupation. He was educated in local schools and for a year was employed as traveling salesman for a wholesale milling house. In order to avoid service in the German army he left his native land and came to America, landing in New Orleans January 6, 1877, when eighteen years of age.

The trip across the ocean and gulf was made on the steamer "Elbe," and occupied thirty days; some years afterward his vessel was lost at sea. At the time he boarded the vessel at Bremen a ship was exploded in the harbor there by Mr. Thomas, who was quite prominent on account of work of that kind.

After spending six months in New Orleans Mr. Biederman proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., and there remained until 1879, when he came to Leavenworth, Kans. Near this city he secured work on a farm. In 1881 he began farming for himself in Salt Creek Valley, renting land owned by J.F. Taylor, and continuing there until 1889. He then moved to the city and began in the grocery business at No. 19 Kickapoo street. One year later he bought the old valley water house on military road and there opened a general store, besides which he carried on general farming. In 1895 he opened a live-stock yard and livery stable on Shawnee street in Leavenworth, and this he conducted for three years. Since 1898 he has given his attention largely to his duties as deputy sheriff; but in addition he carries on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Kickapoo Township. For one year he operated a threshing machine for J. F. Taylor. In his various enterprises he has shown himself to be a man of energy, industry and perseverance. He has been especially successful in the stock business, and feeds cattle in large numbers, afterward shipping them by the carload to the market.

Ever since becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Biederman has voted the Democratic ticket. He has been active in local politics. For two years he was township trustee. He has been a member of the school board of district No. 77, and has assisted in promoting the interests of the school here. In January, 1882, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth (Taylor) Phile, and they have a pleasant home in Kickapoo Township. Fraternally he is identified with Hiram Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., in which he has passed the chairs; Kickapoo Lodge No. 68, K. P.; and Lowemont Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. In 1893 he returned to Germany to visit his parents and friends, and remained abroad for six months renewing the associations of boyhood. His parents were then living, but they died during the same year, shortly after his return to the United States.

HENRY BRUCE CALLAHAN, M. D., was born in Louisville, Ky., July 21, 1819, and died in his old arm chair in his office at Leavenworth November 23, 1895, after an honorable and useful life of seventy-six years. He was a member of an old Kentucky family and was the only child of his parents. When he was quite small his father died, but his mother was spared to the age of eighty-three years. After having graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati with the degree of M. D., about 1842, he began the practice of his profession in Kansas City, and he also engaged in the sawmill business there. In an early day he came to Leavenworth, where he built one of the first houses in the town. Afterward for many years he practiced in Platte City, Mo., and was in that city during a part of the Civil war, but went from there back to Ohio, practicing for two years in Cincinnati, and later spent a year in Indiana. Shortly after the close of the war he returned to Platte City.

In 1866 Dr. Callahan established his home permanently in Leavenworth, and in time he became one of the foremost citizens and most successful physicians of the city. For years he was a member of the pension board here. He was also actively identified with the State and Eastern District Medical Societies. At one time he held the office of police commissioner. For fifty years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected during much of that time with Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M. He was one of the most active members of the Baptist Church in Leavenworth and was one of its deacons. Recognizing the awful ruin wrought by intoxicating drinks, he cast his influence with the Prohibitionists and ever afterward, both in precept and example, gave his support to that movement. The Prohibition party received his vote and his allegiance, and he was one of its

most prominent members in Kansas. After he had engaged in the practice of medicine for fifty-two years he was given a reception in celebration of his long and honorable connection with the medical fraternity, and the occasion was made even more memorable by the presentation of an ebony gold-headed cane to him. When he passed away resolutions were passed by the Masons and the physicians of Leavenworth, testifying to the high esteem in which he was held and to the loss sustained in his death. His body was taken to his former home in Platte City and there laid to rest beside the remains of his wife, Sarah H. (Metcalf) Callahan, who had died during the war, her death resulting from a fright received on the night the Platte County court house was burned.

In the family of Dr. Callahan there were six children. The eldest, Henry Thomas, was a farmer in Platte County and died there. Those now living are Pickett L., of Rocky Ford, Colo.; Elizabeth Jane, of Marceline, Mo.; Alfred; Mrs. Mary Early, of Marceline; and William Paxton, also of Marceline.

ALFRED CALLAHAN. One of the well-known business men of Leavenworth, who during business activities covering a considerable period has gained prominence in his special occupation, is the subject of this sketch, the proprietor of a men's furnishing and merchant tailoring establishment at No. 114 South Fifth street. Since he bought out the business of C. H. Durfee, in 1883, he has built up an extensive trade and established a reputation for efficiency in his work. His establishment is the finest of its kind in the city, and is conducted systematically and with sound business judgment.

Mr. Callahan was born in Platte City, Mo., May 5, 1854, a son of Henry Bruce Callahan, M. D. He was a boy when the family settled in Leavenworth, and here he attended the public schools. When eighteen he began to clerk for a dry-goods firm in this city, and he continued as an employe of various establishments until he started in business for himself in 1883. His attention is given quite closely to the management of his business interests. In politics he has not been active, although always interested and well posted. Prior to 1896 he was a Democrat, but now votes independently. In religion he is connected with the Baptist Church.

As a blue lodge and chapter Mason Mr. Callahan is actively connected with that order. He is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and past first lieutenant of the Uniform Rank. He is also connected with the National Union and the National Reserve Association, of which latter he is the secretary. His marriage took place in Brooklyn, N. Y., and united him with Miss Belle Leidy, who was born in Keokuk, Iowa, and lived in the east until her marriage.

JOHN K. FAULKNER. When Mr. Faulkner first arrived in Kansas, June 20, 1849, it was one of the unknown regions of the United States, for the free-state agitation had not yet brought it into national prominence. His early life on the plains was replete with excitement and not a little danger, but being absolutely fearless, he remained undaunted in the midst of perils, and looks back upon that period of his life as one of the most interesting. After an existence more than ordinarily active he has retired from business cares and is spending his declining years quietly in the city of Leavenworth.

Mr. Faulker was born in Monongolia County, W. Va., October 10, 1826. His father, Alexander Faulkner, immigrated to America at an early age and settled in Virginia, where he engaged in the manufacture of nails and other articles. These he afterward shipped down the river and sold in Pittsburgh. Our subject's education was obtained in subscription schools. When eighteen he began to teach school, in which occupation he gradually worked his way west, teaching in Ohio and Missouri. Having clerked in a store for three years and thus gained valuable experience, he started in the mercantile business at Farley, Platte County, Mo., where he continued for fifteen years. When the war broke out he settled his accounts in the best way possible, transferring notes into cattle, etc., and sending them to his

ranch in High Prairie Township. He then bought twenty heavy wagons and started for Denver in 1861 with a load of merchandise for Kiscaden & Co., of Leavenworth. While crossing the plains he had considerable trouble with the Indians, but finally reached his destination in safety. Later he made several trips with ox-teams from Leavenworth to Salt Lake City. The return trips were usually made by stage. On one of these trips he came up with a train that had been attacked by Indians, and as Governor Gilpin and his wife, of Colorado, were on the stage he pulled some arrows out of the cattle and gave them to Mrs. Gilpin for mementoes.

In 1864 Mr. Faulkner went to Texas and started in the cattle business with one thousand head. He sold several hundred head to Chicago and St. Louis parties and drove others to his ranch in Leavenworth County, while some he shipped to Buffalo, N. Y. Afterward he engaged in cattle-raising on his ranch, which he transformed from bare prairie land to a fine farm. He also bought other lands until finally he owned one thousand acres. The corn and hay raised were used principally for feeding to his stock during the winter. There being no market in Kansas City then, he sold in St. Louis and Chicago. In the spring of 1895, owing to trouble with rheumatism, he gave up the control of his farm to his sons and went to Excelsior, Mo. There he bought the Saratoga house, which he rebuilt and furnished, and this he still owns. After two years he returned to Leavenworth and bought a home on the corner of Spring Garden and Vilas streets, where he has since resided. In the care of his garden and the oversight of his property he finds sufficient to engage his attention.

While not a politician in the usual acceptance of that term, Mr. Faulkner has always been interested in municipal and general affairs. For four terms he was a member of the state legislature, once by appointment and three times by election. Office has never had any attraction for him, and he has usually refused nominations. But the positions which he accepted and to which he was nominated without his knowledge, he consented to fill only after considerable urging and when he was told that his acceptance was necessary for his party's sake. He has always voted the Democratic ticket. He is interested in school work and for thirty years was treasurer of the Faulkner school district, which was named in his honor. He has assisted in erecting several school buildings. By his marriage, April 4, 1858, to Margaret Stearnes, of Leavenworth County, he has five sons: William K., Charles, Reese, Clarence and James, all in Leavenworth County except Charles, who is in Oklahoma. To each of his sons he gave a farm excepting Charles, whom he assisted in other ways.

CHARLES W. HIGGINS, manager of J. P. Usher's cattle ranch near Pomona, Franklin County, was born in Sedalia, Mo., in 1866, a son of Abraham and Julia (Harvey) Higgins, and a nephew of Moses Harvey, of Leavenworth County. He was one of three children, the others being James, of Brighton, Colo., and Elizabeth D., wife of J. P. Larkin. His father, who was a native of Missouri, devoted his entire active life to agricultural pursuits, and was considered one of the most extensive and enterprising farmers near Sedalia. In the latter city he died in 1871.

When our subject was a boy of fourteen years his mother removed to Colorado and he grew to manhood near Denver, receiving his education in common schools. While still quite young he became interested in the stock business, and for years engaged in buying and selling cattle in the vicinity of Denver. Having followed the cattle business during so much of his life, and being a man of good judgment, he is well versed in all the details of this industry, and few are better judges of stock than he. In 1897 he came to Kansas, where he has since had charge of the Usher cattle ranch of twenty-three hundred acres. The land is used principally for pasturage, although some four hundred acres are planted in corn, to be used as feed. In the winter of 1898-99 ten hundred and twenty-eight head of beef and stock cattle were fed on the ranch, in addition to which a large number of Poland-China

hogs are raised. The place is the largest stock ranch in Franklin County, and an immense amount of responsibility is involved in its management, but the present manager has used discretion and sagacity in all of the work, and as a consequence the results have been satisfactory to the owner.

In politics Mr. Higgins is independent. While in Colorado he was actively connected with Fidelity Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F. He was married March 18, 1896, to Miss Mary Ficker, who was born in Germany, and by whom he has two children, James and Julia.

WILLIAM MOYS, deceased, who was one of the pioneers of 1857 in Lawrence, was born in Kent, England, in 1839, and at six years of age was brought to America by his parents, John and Elizabeth Moys. His father, who was a brickmason and contractor, settled in Indiana, but in 1857 brought the family to Kansas, locating on a farm near Americus, but later moved to Pullman, Wash., and at an advanced age dying at Colfax, that state. His wife also passed away there. They were the parents of eight children, of whom John and William served in the same regiment during the Civil war. John was a corporal and was wounded in the service. William, who was fourth among the children, learned the brickmason's trade under his father, and this occupation he followed until the opening of the war. June 3, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, First Kansas Infantry. In the battle of Wilson's Creek, that year, he was severely wounded by a gunshot that passed through his left side. He was left on the battlefield for dead, in the hands of the Confederates, but was finally picked up by an ambulance and brought to a hospital. As soon as able he returned to his home for recuperation, and in time rejoined his regiment in Tennessee, but was physically too weak to endure the strain of army life. For this reason he was honorably discharged September 17, 1862. The injury received in the war he continued to suffer from, but, being ambitious by nature, he worked at his trade and engaged in contracting. Finally, however, he became too ill to work any longer, and on the 5th of November, 1870, he died, a martyr to the cause of the Union. He was a man of energetic disposition, kind heart and great perseverance, and had he lived would undoubtedly have been very successful in his chosen occupation. In religion he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Near Lawrence, June 5, 1859, Mr. Moys married Miss Emily J. Tabor, who was born at Holland, Orleans County, Vt., a daughter of Cornelius D. and Sarah (Ferrin) Tabor, natives of Vermont. The former, who was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, settled in Kansas in 1857 with his son, John, and afterward, when his sons, John and Horace A. W., moved to Denver, he joined them in that city, where he died. His body was brought to Lawrence for burial. One of his sons, Lemuel, remains in Holland, Vt.; another, John F., died in Denver, in November, 1898; and the third, Horace A. W., whose name is known throughout the entire country, died in Denver, April 10, 1899, and his funeral, held a few days later, was the largest service of the kind ever held in Colorado. The history of this man is the record of a remarkable life. Born in Vermont in 1830, he came to Kansas in 1855, and soon gained prominence in the free-soil party. He was elected a member of the Topeka legislature in 1857, but that body was dispersed by Federal troops, acting on the orders of the war department.

At the time of the discovery of gold in Colorado Mr. Tabor went to the mountains, where, until 1879, he met with only ordinary success. During that year two men working in his employ discovered the Little Pittsburgh mine, which was soon producing $8,000 a week. The Little Pittsburgh Consolidated Company was organized with a capital of $20,000,000, and afterward Mr. Tabor sold his interest to his partners, Senator Chaffee and David Moffat, for $1,000,000. He had also become the owner of other valuable interests. The Matchless alone yielded him an income of $2,000 a day. For a time he was the wealthiest man in the state; everything he touched seemed to turn to gold. In 1878 he was elected lieuten-

ant-governor of Colorado. Later he filled an unexpired term as United States senator. He built the Tabor block in Denver and an opera house that was at the time unsurpassed by any in the country. He did much to promote the welfare of his state, and, although during his later years unfortunate investments caused the loss of almost his entire property, he never lost the respect of the people to whom his genial, kindly ways had endeared him.

Mrs. Moys was reared in Vermont and was a young lady of twenty when the family came west. Since her husband's death she has spent considerable time in travel, visiting frequently in Denver, but making her home in Lawrence, where she owns valuable property. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and connected with some of its societies. For several years she served as president of the Woman's Relief Corps, and was several times its representative in department and national encampments. She is also connected with the Eastern Star. In her family there are four children. Her older son, William H., has for some years been the popular general delivery clerk at the Lawrence postoffice and is now at the head of the distributing department. The daughters are Mrs. Mary Simpson, of Gallup, N. M.; and Mrs. Blanche Wiley, of Lawrence. The younger son, Frederick C., is president and manager of the Moys Hardware Company, owners of a large hardware store at Cripple Creek, Colo.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER CRANSTON, city marshal of Leavenworth, and a resident of this city since June 3, 1874, was born in the city of Sandusky, Ohio, October 26, 1850, a son of Alexander and Edith (Johnson) Cranston, natives of the north of Ireland. The former, who was the son of a Scotchman, was a contracting mason, and followed that occupation in Sandusky. During the '70s he had a contract for building the Missouri Pacific Railroad between Kansas City and Leavenworth, and he also had other contracts for building railroads through the west. He died in Leavenworth and was buried in Mount Muncie cemetery. His wife, who was a sister of L. B. Johnson, owner of Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, died at the home of her son, our subject, in 1896. Of her five children two are living, one son, William, being in Chicago.

The education of our subject was obtained in the Sandusky schools. In 1880 he started in the hack and livery business, and has since built up a large trade in this line. He has his stables at Nos. 320–322 Cherokee street. In addition to the general management of this business he is serving his third term as city marshal, a position which, since the abolishment of the metropolitan police service, is one of great responsibility, it being a difficult task to adequately protect the city. He is stanch in his adherence to Democratic principles and always gives his allegiance to the candidates of the regular party ticket. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias.

The marriage of Captain Cranston took place in Leavenworth and united him with Miss Sadie Hollowkamp, who was born in Pennsylvania and accompanied her parents to Kansas. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The three children comprising the family of Captain and Mrs. Cranston are William A., Edith and Joseph Albert.

JAMES A. HILL. In the character of its farming population Fairmount Township ranks with the best townships in Leavenworth County, and none of its farmers is more highly respected than Mr. Hill. He is a pioneer of '59 in this county, where for a few years he made his home upon a farm of one hundred acres in High Prairie Township, but in 1864 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Fairmount Township, which property has since been increased by purchase to two hundred acres. During the years he has made his home here he has planted trees that greatly add to the desirability of the farm, and has also built a neat residence and other farm buildings. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and has met with success that is gratifying.

Our subject's grandfather, James Hill, was

born in Ireland and when a small boy came to the United States with his parents, settling in Virginia. At the opening of the Revolutionary war he enlisted under George Washington and took part in many battles, remaining in active service until the close of the war. Samuel, son of James Hill, was born in Virginia and from there moved to Tennessee, where he remained for a few years. During his residence there he started south with General Jackson, but, meeting with an accident, was obliged to return home. Shortly afterward he moved to Garrett County, Ky., and from there moved to Casey County, the same state. His last years were spent in Lincoln County, Ky., where he owned a fine farm. He died in 1838, at fifty-six years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Bollin, was born in Virginia, where her ancestors had come from Ireland; her father was a soldier under Washington during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Rebecca Hill died in Kentucky at ninety years of age. Of her ten children Mrs. Wood and James A. Hill are the only survivors. The latter was born in Casey County, Ky., August 5, 1825, and spent his boyhood days in Lincoln County, where he received a common-school education. At the age of twenty he began to farm on the old homestead, but in 1857 removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where he remained for eighteen months. From there he came to Kansas, where he has since built up a reputation as one of Leavenworth County's most energetic farmers.

Politically Mr. Hill is a Democrat, interested in party success, but not partisan in his views. He has frequently been selected to serve as a member of the school board, in which capacity he has worked to promote the interests of the school in his district. During the Civil war his sympathies were with the Union. At the time of Price's raid he went out with the militia to fight the southern raider and took part in the battle of Westport, where he was taken prisoner. During the eight days of his retention by the Confederates he was forced to take part in a hurried march of two hundred miles toward the Arkansas River and was paroled in southern Missouri.

February 10, 1848, Mr. Hill married Mary A. Vostick, who was born in Kentucky. They became the parents of five children, namely: John T.; Mollie, who is the wife of Robert Sopher; George T., James P. and Andrew J. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During their married life of more than fifty years they have made many friends in the various localities where they have resided, and by their nobility of character have always been esteemed by their acquaintances.

JOHN B. HALLAUX, who is engaged in gardening and fruit-raising in the suburbs of Leavenworth, was born in 1831 on the line of Belgium and France, being a son of John B. and Catherine (Ferdinand) Hallaux, natives respectively of France and Belgium. He was one of three children, the second of whom, Jacob, is a gardener in Leavenworth, while the only daughter, Henrietta, is married and lives in Illinois. His education, owing to lack of opportunities, was very meagre, but he has traveled extensively and by observation has gained a large fund of information of a varied nature. During boyhood he became familiar with the mason's trade under his father. He served in the Crimean war as a corporal, and upon being honorably discharged from the army came to America, where for two years he was employed in Wisconsin and for one year in Illinois.

A pioneer of 1857 in Leavenworth, Mr. Hallaux, soon after his arrival, purchased the sixteen acres upon which he has since made his home. The land was then covered with brush and contained no improvements whatever. He has transformed it into a fine market garden and fruit farm and has engaged in raising blackberries and strawberries, as well as vegetables, for which he finds a sale in the city. The land lies partly in the city limits and partly in Delaware Township, and is improved with a two-story stone house built by Mr. Hallaux. When a company of militia was formed in Leavenworth he joined the same and was made a lieutenant. When the company was sent out to repulse General Price he was promoted to be captain. In politics he votes

with the Republican party, both in national and local elections. His marriage took place in 1856 and united him with Eugenia Bero, who at that time was living in Wisconsin. They are the parents of two children, Herman and Emil, both of whom reside in Leavenworth.

JACOB SCHWAGLER, a farmer of Delaware Township, Leavenworth County, was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1827, being the son of George Schwagler, a wine-grower there. He was educated in Germany and at eighteen years of age came to America in the sailing-vessel "Elizabeth," which was eighty-five days in crossing the ocean. His first act on arriving in this country was to enlist on a United States man-of-war, but a man to whom his father had written regarding him secured his release from the service, as he was under age. He then hired out to a farmer at New Brunswick, N. J., receiving $5 a month. After a year he went on the canal to Pittsburgh, thence worked his way to St. Louis, and from there went up the river to Galena, Ill., later to Fort Snelling. On the boat "Senator" he formed the acquaintance of Captain Schmidt, who induced him to learn the pilot's business and secured him work between Galena and Fort Snelling. For twelve years he was employed as a Mississippi River pilot. He piloted down the river a raft bearing from Houston County, Minn., the timber used in the construction of the first bridge across the river at Rock Island. On resigning as pilot he went to Europe, where he spent seven months.

The year 1858 found Mr. Schwagler in Kansas. He had been at Fort Leavenworth in 1848, as an interpreter for the government in its communications with the Winnebago Indians, and again, in 1854, he visited the state. On finally coming here as a permanent settler he squatted on land north of Leavenworth, but was driven off. In 1862 he bought the place on section 10 where he now lives, and added to his property in 1866 by the purchase of forty-four and one-half acres adjoining, for which he paid $1.25 an acre. The land was covered with brush and he made all of the improvements. For some time he had a tavern, but it burned down in 1898 and he then erected his present residence. In 1859 he crossed the plains on the old Smoky Hill route with ox-teams and mined at Central City and Russell Gulch, Colo., returning home in the fall. Again, in the spring of 1860, he crossed the plains with team and mined at California Gulch, where he was successful.

In politics Mr. Schwagler is a Democrat. He served as road overseer for twenty-eight years. At Brownsville, Minn., he married Hannah Cox, who was born in Harrison County, Va. They became the parents of eleven children, but only three are living. The oldest, Mollie, who was a high school teacher, married a gentleman who is now in the government employ in Cuba. The second daughter, Jennie, resides with her sister in Arizona. The son, Scott, assists his father in the cultivation of the home farm.

EDWIN L. CARNEY. The Carney family was founded in America by four brothers from Ireland, who first settled in New York and afterwards two went to Pennsylvania and two to Ohio. From the Ohio branch descended James Carney, a farmer, and a lifelong resident of the Buckeye state. His oldest son, Dr. Theodore Carney, died at Boonville, Mo. The second and third sons, LeRoy and Thomas, came to Kansas and embarked in business at Leavenworth, where the former died in 1860, and the latter afterward became governor of the state. The remaining son, Craton, first settled in northwestern Missouri, but about the opening of the Civil war he removed to Leavenworth, and his death occurred in High Prairie Township in 1886.

The birth of the subject of this sketch occurred in Kenton, Ohio, August 16, 1852, his parents being Hon. Thomas and Rebecca Ann (Canaday) Carney. His education was begun in Ohio, but was obtained principally in the schools of Leavenworth, where the family established their permanent home in 1860. He was the first graduate of the Leavenworth high school. Afterward he

entered the literary department of Harvard College, from which he graduated, after a four years' course, in 1875, with the degree of A. B. Returning to Leavenworth, he at once began the study of law, and in 1877 was admitted to practice at the bar of Kansas. Since then he has given his attention closely to professional work and has built up a large and important practice, especially in civil law. For two years (1879-81) he held the office of city attorney, and during the latter part of his term took a very active part in the revision of the city charter.

The interest which Mr. Carney maintains in public affairs is that of a loyal, progressive citizen, who desires to see his home town advance in material prosperity, and who also has at heart the welfare of his state. In politics he is a Republican. He has never deviated from his allegiance to his party and his support of its men and measures. He is a prominent Mason, having attained the degree of Knight Templar. His marriage in Leavenworth united him with Mary, daughter of F. P. FitzWilliam, one of the pioneers of this city.

JAMES H. BEDDOW, range rider and inspector of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, is probably the oldest surviving settler of this part of Kansas, having come here about 1848. His has been a very eventful life, filled with adventure, hardships and frontier experiences, and now, in his declining years, he enjoys the respect and good will of all with whom he has been associated. He was born at Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Ky., January 4, 1826, a son of James H. and Elizabeth (Cruse) Beddow, natives of Lynchburg, Va. His paternal ancestors came from France and were early settlers of Virginia. His father, who fought during the war of 1812 as midshipman in the navy, served as county clerk and probate judge of Mercer County, Ky. He and his wife died in Mercer County and were buried at the old homestead there. Of their four children the subject of this sketch is the only one known to be living. He was reared on the home farm, and learned the tailor's trade in youth, but followed it for a short time only.

At the breaking out of the Mexican war Mr. Beddow enlisted in the First Dragoons, U. S. A., Troop K, and was sent to the practicing school at Carlisle Barracks. During the four years that he remained in the regular army he had considerable hard service on the plains in Kansas, Colorado, Dakota and New Mexico. He came with his company to Kansas about 1848. On being discharged from the army, August 24, 1850, he became connected with the quartermaster's department at Fort Leavenworth, where he was under civilian law, and held all the positions to which a civilian was eligible. In 1877 he was appointed to his present position, that of range rider for the quartermaster's department, having charge of all the government lands under orders from the commanding officer of the post. His entire time is spent in inspecting the range, which consists of fifty-eight hundred acres in Kansas and nine hundred and ninety-nine acres across the river in Missouri. He is in point of years of service the oldest employe of the government at Fort Leavenworth, and is probably the oldest surviving resident of eastern Kansas, where he first arrived on Christmas eve of 1848.

During the Kansas war of 1856 Mr. Beddow was messenger for Major Sedgwick and Col. E. V. Sumner; also for Colonel Johnson, and carried all dispatches from the fort to the commanding officers in the field. From the United States marshal he received appointment as deputy marshal at the fort, which position he held for twelve years. During the opening months of the Civil war he went to Nebraska to look after a large tract of land he owned there. While there he was attacked by highwaymen, who supposed he had with him money to pay off his men. He was so brutally attacked by them that he lost his right eye and lay unconscious for eleven days, after which for ninety days he hovered between life and death. It was months before he regained his strength and was able to resume work. He had given considerable attention to his property in Nebraska, where he had extensively engaged in raising stock and in general farming, but after this he disposed of the land. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but by military regula-

tions is not allowed to vote; however, he served as judge of elections for Kickapoo Township several times during the Civil war. He is a member of the Army and Navy Union at Fort Leavworth.

In 1865 Mr. Beddow married Mary Ruder, sister of Frederick Ruder, of Leavenworth. They have four children: James H., Jr., of Kansas City; William A., who went to Santiago with the Twentieth Regulars and served as teamster until the troops were returned to the United States, since which time he has been employed at the fort; Robert J. and May, both of whom are in Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Beddow reside at the fort, but expect on his retirement from work to settle upon their farm in Wyandotte County, which they now rent to tenants.

July 21, 1899, Mr. Beddow celebrated the fifty-third anniversary of his connection with the government service. During this long time, all of which has been spent in the west, he has witnessed the settlement and progress of this section of country and has labored to promote its interests. Many a time in early days he took part in fights with the Pawnee and Cheyenne Indians. The life was one of exposure and hardship. Many a night he slept on the ground wrapped in a blanket. However, his robust constitution was not injured, and through all of his long and active life he has had excellent health.

GEORGE W. MAFFET, proprietor of the Elkhorn fruitery at Lawrence, was born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, Pa., June 10, 1856, and is a descendant of ancestors who bore a patriotic part in the early history of America. The first of the Maffet family in this country was John Maffet, a native of Duncannon, County Tyrone, north of Ireland, who came to America in 1774 and settled in Lycoming County, Pa. His son, Samuel, who was born in Linden, that county, served from 1815 to 1821 as register and recorder of Luzerne County, Pa., to which he was appointed by Governors Snyder and Findlay. February 8, 1821, he became prothonotary, which position, together with those of clerk of the court of quarter sessions, oyer and terminer, and clerk of the orphans' court, he held until 1828. He started the Susquehanna *Democrat*, which was the first Democratic paper established in his town. Active in military affairs he was commissioned ensign August 1, 1814, and captain May 22, 1818, of the Eighth Company, Second Pennsylvania Militia, each commission running for seven years.

William Ross Maffet, son of Samuel Maffet, was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 29, 1817, and became a civil and mining engineer and coal operator, developing and operating two mines at Wilkesbarre, and owning one hundred and sixty acres of land containing large beds of anthracite coal. For some time he engaged in railroad engineering, but finally his coal operations consumed his entire time. He was the first superintendent of the Pennsylvania canal, and planned and built a switchback at Summit, Pa. Among the citizens of his town he held a high position. From Governor Hartranft, who had been a pupil under him in boyhood, he received a commission to revise the ordinances of the various cities of the state and to prepare a universal code for the same. Fraternally, like his father, he was prominent in Masonry. His death occurred June 14, 1890.

The mother of William R. Maffet was Caroline Ann, daughter of Gen. William Ross. The latter was born in New London, Conn., March 29, 1761, migrated to the Wyoming Valley in 1775, arriving there the day before the massacre by the Indians. Enlisting at the opening of the Revolutionary war, he rose from major to brigadier-inspector and then general of militia, and in recognition of his bravery was presented by the state with a sword and a brace of pistols, July 4, 1788, the letter of presentation containing these words: "The supreme executive council present this mark of their approbation acquired by your firmness in support of the laws of the commonwealth." His well-known fitness for public office led to his election as state senator, in which position he greatly advanced the welfare of his constituents. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Perkins) Sterling.

One of their sons, Gen. William Sterling Ross, served as judge for many years, held a prominent place in the citizenship of his state, and died respected and honored by all who knew him. The death of General Ross occurred August 9, 1842, when he was eighty-two years of age. He had two brothers, Lieut. Perrin Ross and Jeremiah Ross, who were slain in the Wyoming massacre. They were sons of Jeremiah Ross, Sr., sons of James and Sarah (Utley) Ross.

The wife of William Ross Maffet was Martha Washington Adelia West, who was born at the family home on Christian street, Philadelphia, Pa., September 7, 1825, and died at Summit Hill, Pa., August 29, 1864. She was the daughter of G. G. and Martha (Kessler) West, a granddaughter of John and Martha (Berrill) Kessler, and a great-granddaughter of Leonard and Mary (Ritchover) Kessler. Mr. West was a successful business man and banker in Philadelphia. John Kessler was an officer on the ship that carried La Fayette back to France, and spent his entire life upon the high seas, where he was more than once shipwrecked and also suffered injury during various battles in which the navy engaged.

In the family of William Ross and M. W. Adelia (West) Maffet there were eight children, namely: Ann Eliza, wife of Capt. T. Connell, of San Diego, Cal.; Rosalie West, wife of Lathan W. Jones, residing near Denver, Colo.; Martha Adelia, who lives in Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Ruth Ross, wife of Horace See, a prominent naval designer expert; George W.; Adelaide W., wife of George Romage, who is connected with the Rand-McNally Company of Chicago; Sarah C., wife of Capt. Charles Stevens, U. S. A., who participated in the Spanish-American war; and William Ross, Jr., who is engaged in the lumber business at Rooster Rock, Ore. Through the mother the genealogy of the family is traced back to Lord Baltimore, Cecil Calvert.

The education of our subject was acquired in public schools and Wyoming Seminary. His health being poor, he decided to come west for a change of climate. The year 1876 found him in Wichita, Kans. Two years later he went to a "boom" town on the prairies of Harper County. Of this town, Anthony, he was the first postmaster, and he took an active part in all local affairs, including the county-seat struggle. In 1880 he established the Anthony *Republican*, which under his able editorship gained weight in the seventh congressional district, and, indeed, in the entire state. However, his close attention to business seriously impaired his health and it became necessary for him to seek an occupation that would give him outdoor exercise. For this reason he sold the paper in 1893. During 1881, leaving the paper in care of a partner, he went into Indian Territory, and bought the Cheyenne *Transporter* at Darlington, which he conducted in the interests of the Indians and range cattlemen. He remained among the Indians until December, 1885, when he returned to Anthony. In the spring of 1890 he became the president and secretary for the Anthony Salt Company and remained at the head of this business until he removed from the town. At one time he was elected register of deeds in Harper County, but did not qualify.

In 1894 Mr. Maffet came to Lawrence and bought thirty-two acres, which he planted to fruits of various kinds, and this place he has since conducted. While he entered horticulture more from a desire to regain his health than from choice, he has found the occupation congenial and has proved himself well adapted to it. He has made a specialty of strawberries, apples and cherries for commercial purposes. Upon his place is an experimental strawberry bed containing sixty-five varieties from nearly every state in the Union, which he is giving an actual test to learn exactly what they will do upon his soil. He is also breeding twenty-three female varieties of strawberries with one male variety, hoping to originate something superior. Five acres are planted to strawberries, and the products are shipped to various points in Nebraska and Colorado. The fruitery is an attractive homestead and bears evidence of close oversight and supervision. Over the gate a visitor will notice a large pair of elk horns, illustrating the name given to the place.

In addition to horticulture Mr. Maffet is interested in stock. He has on his place registered Jerseys, registered Poland-China hogs and standard-bred registered trotting horses, including a fine pair of mares, one a sister to Joe Patchin, and the registered Kentucky trotting stallion, Appamantus, 22,308, bred by the great veterinarian, Dr. L. Herr, of Lexington, Ky. (owner of Mambrino Patchen 58). This fine stallion is fifteen and one-half hands high, a handsome chestnut, gentle enough for a lady to drive, yet has been driven a mile in 2:23 by his trainer. His pedigree can be traced back five generations. His sire, Allandorf 7462, was sold in the France sale in 1893 for $10,000, and at the same time his dam, Frankie Lyon, was sold for $610. In the pedigree are many horses that have been prominent on the track of recent years. His paternal grandmother, Alma Mater, sold in her prime for $15,000, and her twelve foals brought their breeders $79,075. Others in the pedigree have also commanded prices equally high. On his place Mr. Maffet also has a flock of fine white Plymouth Rock chickens. He is a member of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, the Lawrence Fruit Growers Union, and the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The political views of Mr. Maffet have always been those of the Republican party. In 1885 he held appointment as United States commissioner for the district of Kansas in the Indian Territory, but resigned upon leaving Darlington. He is connected with Lawrence Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows; and the Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W. During his residence in Darlington, I. T., June 26, 1884, he married Miss Lizzie Kable, who was born in Celina, Ohio, and received a thorough education, after which she engaged in teaching. For five years she held the principalship of the Cheyenne Indian schools at Darlington, and it was while filling this position that she made the acquaintance of Mr. Maffet. Their union has been blessed by two children, Maud A. and Samuel Ross. Mrs. Maffet is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a prominent member of the Ladies Literary League; also, with her husband, holds membership in the lodge of the Rebekahs and the Degree of Honor. She was one of five children, and has two sisters now living, viz.: Mrs. Hulda Wells, of Ohio; and Mrs. Amelia Collins, of Rapid City, S. Dak. Her father, Daniel Kable, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and settled in Ohio, where he followed merchant tailoring. He died in 1896. Her mother bore the maiden name of Margaret Deitz, and was born in Carlisle, Pa. Left an orphan in early childhood, she was reared in Indiana, but passed her life mainly in Celina, Ohio, where she still resides.

WILLIAM KENNEDY FAULKNER, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County, his home being on section 5, was born in Platte County, Mo., January 23, 1859. When he was two years of age he was brought to Kansas by his parents. He grew to manhood in the home of his father, John K. Faulkner. During the years of boyhood he spent the winter months in school and the summers in working upon the home farm, where, being the eldest of the family, his services were early called into requisition. At the age of twenty-four he started out for himself, and has since cultivated the same farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, on which are raised wheat, corn and hay.

In conjunction with farming Mr. Faulkner has become interested in the stock business. On his place are about one hundred head of hogs and fifty head of cattle. The products of the farm are used mostly for feed for his stock in winter. In his work he has been successful. He is energetic and judicious, and knows how to manage a farm so as to secure the best results. When he bought the land, in 1881, it was raw and unimproved, but under his energetic efforts the place has been improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. During the first year of his occupancy he raised enough on the place to pay for the land. In the spring of 1883 he erected a neat house, which he has since occupied. At other times, as needed, he has built barns and other buildings for the shelter of stock or storage of grain.

As a Democrat Mr. Faulkner has taken an active part in local politics, and has attended county and state conventions. He is a member of the school board, of which he has served as treasurer for some years. In the Christian Church he officiates as an elder. Local projects receive his support and assistance, prominent among these being the building of the schoolhouse in 1886, a work in which he took a warm interest. In 1882 he married Margaret Sanders, of this county. Of the four children born of their union, three are living, Edward, Ralph and Arthur.

ARTHUR C. PONTIUS, who is a leading and progressive farmer of Douglas County, has made agriculture his life work. After his marriage he rented a farm in Kanwaka Township for two years and then purchased a portion of his present place, situated five miles due west of Lawrence. Here he has since engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has added to his property, which now comprises one hundred and forty acres of land as valuable as any in Kanwaka Township. Although he is still a young man, he is regarded as one of the most prosperous farmers of his locality.

Mr. Pontius was born in Ross County, Ohio, on the 4th of July, 1863, and is the son of Frederick B. Pontious, to whose sketch the reader is referred for the family history. He obtained his education in the common schools and Lawrence Business College. May 10, 1887, he married Miss Mabel E. Richardson, who was born in Wisconsin. She is a daughter of Asa Richardson, who was for some years a member of a prominent firm of bridge builders, but for some years prior to his demise was living retired upon a farm in Kanwaka Township, where he died in 1888. He was the owner of valuable mining interests in Old Mexico, and at one time was president of a bank in Monroe, Wis.

After his marriage Mr. Pontius settled upon a farm in Kanwaka Township, and he has since devoted himself to stock-raising and general farming, in both of which he has met with success. He has been fortunate in his undertakings and has shown good judgment in all of his dealings. In his character he combines those qualities of mind and heart that render him deservedly popular. He is a stanch advocate of the Democratic party and always votes for its men and measures. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias in Lawrence. He and his wife are the parents of five children, namely: Olla R., born April 30, 1888; Clayton R., January 4, 1890; Mabel Ina, October 28, 1891; Alma C., January 16, 1896; and Carroll H., January 24, 1898. The family are connected with the Congregational Church, and Mr. Pontius was one of the liberal contributors toward the building of the house of worship occupied by this denomination, as well as the United Brethren Church recently constructed. As a member of the school board of this district Mrs. Pontius has rendered excellent service in the interests of this neighborhood.

E. T. CARR, who was one of the earliest settlers of Leavenworth, is descended from Scotch ancestors who early settled in the north of Ireland and from there the family was transplanted to Rhode Island many years before the Revolutionary war. His father, Almond Carr, was born in 1800 and was a cousin of Hon. Rufus King, the distinguished New York statesman. He was a skilled mechanic and builder and an industrious workman. When advanced in years he settled on a farm in Onondaga County, N. Y., where he died in 1880. He had married Arethusa Maria Moore, who was born in 1803, of Scotch and English descent; she was a woman of excellent education and gentleness of character, and in religion was a member of the Baptist Church. Her home is still on the old farm where for so many years she has resided.

Of twelve children who attained mature years (and of whom nine are living) the subject of this sketch was the oldest. He was born in Greenfield, Saratoga County, N. Y., October 28, 1825. A diligent student, and a close observer of men and things, the education which he acquired was thorough and broad. The early display of mechanical skill caused him to turn his

attention to architecture, which he studied, from the best text-books, while he was learning the trades of bricklayer and stone-mason under his father. He also became familiar with the carpenter's trade, so that, in his work as an architect, he has had the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the many minor details that often demand consideration.

In the spring of 1855 Mr. Carr went to St. Paul, Minn. In September of the same year he arrived in Fort Leavenworth, where he was employed in the erection of barracks and stables. At that time the fort had only a few buildings, and these were of wood. He began the construction of buildings that were substantial, appropriate and sightly. Maj. E. S. Sibley was quartermaster and showed the greatest appreciation of Mr. Carr's services. In December, 1856, Mr. Carr returned to New York to settle up some business there. In the spring of 1857 he returned to Leavenworth, where he engaged in building with W. H. Russell and others. In the third year he opened an office as builder and gradually his attention was given to the drawing up of plans. In the fall of 1860 he began the erection of the arsenal and ordnance depot for the government, and this work engaged his attention until the outbreak of the war.

When the commander of the fort was ordered to St. Louis for duty he asked Mr. Carr, who was a member of the local military company, to protect the post. The latter consenting, the fort was turned over to him and he and his comrades fortified it and did guard duty. Although very anxious to go to the front in the war, General Reno needed his services and persuaded him to remain. As superintendent of the ordnance department at the fort he had charge of its entire work, and continued in the position until 1871. Meantime he planned the Morris school, Leavenworth courthouse, and many of the other substantial buildings of the city; also the State Normal at Emporia, asylum for the blind at Wyandotte, Agricultural college at Manhattan, and many courthouses in Kansas. He drew the plans for the Kansas state penitentiary, Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth high school, and Kansas asylum for insane at Topeka. In addition to his private enterprises he was interested in public affairs, and for one term was a member of the city council, also served on the school board for many years. From 1891 to 1893 he engaged in the profession of architect in Denver, after which he removed to Miles City, Mont., where, besides his work at his chosen occupation, he engaged in the hardware business with his son-in-law, Mr. Ryan. Recently he returned to Leavenworth, where he expects to reside permanently. He was married in this city, December 8, 1859, to Miss Margaret Redfern Cabbin, who was born in England, and in childhood accompanied her parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to northwestern Missouri, and finally to Leavenworth. Mr. and Mrs. Carr have one daughter, Addie Belle, wife of Jepp Ryan.

July 2, 1856, in Leavenworth, Mr. Carr was made a Mason. He became connected with the Royal Arch chapter in Syracuse, N. Y., and afterward organized a chapter in Miles City, Mont., of which he was grand high priest. He is also a member of Commandery No. 1, K.T. For many years he was secretary of the grand chapter and recorder of the grand commandery; also for ten years grand secretary of the order. He was the first to institute the Scottish Rite in Kansas and was actively interested in the development of this order in the state.

JONATHAN FLANDERS MORGAN, deceased, who was one of the very earliest settlers in Lawrence (being a member of the Branscombe party), was born in New London, N. H., April 3, 1818, a son of Henry and Dolly (Harvey) Morgan, being next to the youngest of their nine children. His mother was born October 11, 1781, married September 22, 1800, and died June 24, 1865. His father, a native of the same town as himself, born August 24, 1774, followed farm pursuits, and was accidentally killed, April 3, 1820, by a log rolling on him while he was engaged in logging. Reared in New Hampshire, our subject was a young man when he removed to Massachusetts, where he engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Hollis-

ton. In July, 1854, he left the east with a party from Boston. He and a Mr. Mallory were ahead of the others and arrived in Lawrence a day before them. He was one of those who laid out the town of Lawrence. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, the north line of which runs through the center of the main building of the University of Kansas. During the winter of 1854–55 he was proprietor of the old Gillis house, Kansas City, Mo. On selling his claim he bought in Grant Township a tract adjoining Governor Robinson's farm and there he engaged in the stock business. After a time he became interested in contracting, and his death occurred while he was filling a railroad contract in Texas, October 19, 1873.

In Holliston, Mass., May 6, 1840, Mr. Morgan married Miss Asenath P. Howe, who was born in Framingham, Mass., February 17, 1818. Her ancestors came from England and settled in Sudbury, Mass., later removing to Framingham. Perley Howe, a farmer, took part in the battles of Lexington, Concord and other memorable engagements of the Revolution. His son, Elias, was born in Framingham August 16, 1780, and was a shoe manufacturer. He married Hannah Perry, who was born August 15, 1791, a daughter of Abel Perry, who, with his father, Abel, Sr., took part in the first war with England. The Perrys were Puritans and early settlers of Massachusetts. Elias Howe and Hannah Perry were married March 27, 1811; he died September 3, 1844, but she survived until February 6, 1870. They were the parents of eight sons and four daughters, but of this family only three are living. One of the three survivors is Mrs. Asenath P. Morgan. She was reared in Framingham and remained in Massachusetts until the fall of 1854, when she brought her children to Kansas. The first winter was spent in Kansas City, and in the spring she joined her husband in Lawrence. During the summer they erected the stone house, which remained their home until destroyed by Quantrell's men.

At the time of the raid Mr. Morgan was at Fort Scott on a government contract, hence he escaped with his life. At home, however, Mrs. Morgan and the children fared badly. A party of raiders came to their house and said if she would give them all the money she had they would not burn the house. She did so, and they went on. Unfortunately, a second party came and demanded money. She had none left, at which they became so indignant that they proceeded to abuse her son, Gilbert, the oldest of the family at home, and a boy of eleven years. They choked and dragged him, held a revolver to his temple, and left him exhausted and almost lifeless. They then set fire to the house and it burned down. Deprived of even the necessities of life, the family found shelter in a small frame house that had been occupied by a colored family. Soon afterward, however, they sold the property and moved across the river. Mrs. Morgan is now living at No. 1121 Pennsylvania street, Lawrence. She is the mother of three sons and one daughter now living. Edward W., of Kansas City, was a soldier in Company M, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, during the Civil war; Gilbert H., the second son, is represented on another page; John F. is a farmer in Grant Township; and Mrs. Anna Ward resides in Lawrence.

WILLIAM I. R. BLACKMAN, deceased, one of the prominent men of Douglas County during the early days of Kansas, was born in Miami County, Ohio, December 12, 1824, a son of Hurlbert and Sarah (Rollins) Blackman. He was the second of nine children, all of whom have passed from earth. He grew to manhood in his native county, and obtained his education in the common schools and in an academy at Troy, Ohio. When only seventeen years of age he secured a position as teacher in the public schools at Troy. After he had taught for two years the Mexican war broke out and he decided to enlist in the service. He and his parents were strong anti-slavery sympathizers, but, notwithstanding the opposition of many Abolitionists to the Mexican war, his patriotism, perhaps not unmingled with a love of adventure and military enthusiasm, prompted him to enlist. Indeed he came of old fighting stock. His grand-

father, Elisha Blackman, Jr., when a youth of eighteen years, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and his great-grandfather, Elisha Blackman, Sr., was second in command in a company called "The Refounadoes," which defended the fort at Wilkesbarre during the Wyoming massacre. Elisha Blackman, Jr., was the last survivor of this terrible slaughter. He died December 5, 1845, aged eighty-six. These men were the descendants of an old Connecticut family, whose first representative in America, Rev. Adam Blackman, a Puritan clergyman, came to this country in 1638.

Although Mr. Blackman was a mere youth at the time of the Mexican war he did not dishonor his ancestry, but distinguished himself by his courage in battle and won the love of his comrades by his generous, genial nature. He participated in the battle of Buena Vista, as well as in the battles around the city of Mexico, and was finally one of the body of troops that entered the city after its conquest.

Returning home at the close of the war, Mr. Blackman assisted his father in the furniture business. Here he became a member of the anti-slavery party, and the first vote he ever cast was for its candidate. In 1854 he came to Lawrence, where he established the first furniture business in this city. He resided here during all the early troubles of Kansas. He raised the first company of Sharp's Rifles in Lawrence, which during the fall and next summer gave the pro-slavery party so much trouble; and used every effort in his power to prevent the establishment of slavery and to make Kansas a free state. In 1856 he went to Ohio on a visit and after the presidential election attempted to return to his home, but he found the Missouri River guarded by the border ruffians, and was obliged to go around through Iowa. He had his revenge, however. On the 15th of November he left Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and traveled the entire distance to Lawrence, four hundred miles, on foot, establishing at convenient intervals depots for the Western Underground Railroad; and keeping his headquarters at Lawrence he forwarded by this route hundreds of runaway slaves to Canada and freedom. Many times his home was surrounded by negro hunters and more than once searched by United States troops, but no slave once in his possession was ever recovered. At the time of the Quantrell raid he was visiting in Ohio, but his store building and nearly all of his stock of furniture were destroyed.

An active, public-spirited man he did much toward the upbuilding of Lawrence in its early days. Two years before his marriage he bought railroad land in Grant Township, four and one-half miles north of Lawrence, and settled down to farming. Upon this place he continued to reside until his death, which occurred March 2, 1882.

The lady who for years was the helpmate and devoted companion of Mr. Blackman, and who has made her home in Lawrence since 1884, bore the maiden name of Thomas Anna Amoss, and was born in Baltimore, Md., September 11, 1846, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Maulsby) Amoss, being the only survivor of two children. Her father, who was born near Fallston, Md., engaged in farming there for some years, but later removed to Baltimore and engaged in the dry-goods business, continuing in that occupation until his death, in 1844. His wife was born in 1816 near Fallston, a daughter of Capt. Morris Maulsby, who won his title in the Revolutionary war. He was an active business man, and conducted a cooperage establishment, a blacksmith's shop and a pottery on his farm near Fallston. The other grandfather of Mrs. Blackman was William Amoss, a Quaker preacher and a member of an old family of New England.

After the death of Thomas Amoss his widow was again married, becoming the wife of Jefferson B. Conway, a carpenter of Baltimore, and one of the earliest settlers of Lawrence, Kans., having come to this state in 1854, although his family remained in the east until 1858. He was an active participant in the border warfare troubles and was captain of a company of volunteers called the "Stubbs," that enlisted in the free-state cause. His brother, M. F. Conway, was the first representative from Kansas Territory, and at different times in early days held high of-

fices. He was the only free-state man elected to the council of the First Territorial Legislature, was chief justice of the state and was president of Leavenworth Cons. Convention, besides holding many other honorary offices. To Mr. and Mrs. Conway were born three children, namely: Mariness W., an attorney of Cincinnati, Ohio; Oscar C., a farmer of Oklahoma; and Inez, deceased. Mrs. Conway died in Kansas in 1896.

Miss Amoss was educated in common schools and the Lawrence high school. In Lawrence, June 11, 1864, she became the wife of William I. R. Blackman, and seven children were born to them, five of whom are living. Miriam A. married Valorous Brown, a farmer of Thompsonville, Kans., since deceased; Rollin E., a Presbyterian minister, has a pastorate at Orleans, Neb. Cora H. is the wife of George Eddy, a fruit grower at Escondido, Cal. Mary I., a successful educator, has been connected with Arkansas College in Little Rock. Maulsby W. is a student in the University of Kansas. The family is identified with the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Blackman was a liberal contributor, and in which he maintained a warm interest.

WILLIAM EDWIN THOMAS, of Leavenworth, is president of the Southwestern Fuel Company, with headquarters in Topeka, Kans.; the Kansas City Coal and Coke Company, of Kansas City, Mo.; and the Kansas and Nebraska Coal Company, of Omaha, Neb. The family of which Mr. Thomas is a member originated in England, but has been represented in America since 1700, when Lewis Walker Thomas, an officer in the army of William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, settled about twenty miles from Philadelphia. The genealogy of the family is presented in the sketch of M. Shaw Thomas, M. D., deceased, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

The father of our subject, Daniel Walker Thomas, M. D., was born near Baltimore, Md., and in youth studied medicine, graduating from the medical department of the Maryland University. For a short time he practiced at Martinsburg, Va. During the Civil war he was a surgeon in the Confederate army stationed at Richmond. In 1866 he came to Leavenworth, Kans., and here he built up a valuable practice, remaining in this city until his death, May 11, 1896, at seventy-one years of age. During the years of his residence in Leavenworth he proved himself a progressive citizen, and aided enterprises for the benefit of the people. In politics he was a Democrat. He was interested in educational matters, and for several years served as a member of the school board. In religion he was of the Roman Catholic faith. He and his brother, M. Shaw Thomas, M. D., were among the most prominent professional men of eastern Kansas.

The marriage of Dr. Daniel W. Thomas united him with Miss Meredith M. Piet, who was born in Virginia in 1830, and is still living, making her home in Kansas City, Mo., and in New Mexico. Eight children were born of their union, of whom the oldest son died in infancy, and W. Edwin is the oldest now living. Mary Ellis married Harry W. Kelly, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Clara Virginia is the wife of M. D. Kittell, of Pennsylvania; Anna Louisa (twin of Clara Virginia) is the wife of J. T. Broughal, of Kansas City, Mo.; Frank J. is interested with our subject as secretary of the various fuel companies, and is also president of the Thomas Fuel and Ice Company, of Atchison, Kans.; Susan C. is in a convent at Wilmington, Del.; and Bernard is associated with our subject in business at Omaha.

Born in Richmond, Va., November 3, 1857, W. Edwin Thomas was nine years of age when his parents brought him to Leavenworth, and his education was for some years carried on in the schools of this city. Later he was a student in St. Mary's (Kans.) College. For four years he was employed as clerk in the passenger and freight offices of the Burlington road in Leavenworth, and afterward he held a clerical position with the Kansas Central Railroad. He was acting in the capacity of auditor of the latter road when it was absorbed by the Union Pacific system. He then turned his attention to the coal business and handled the product of the state

mine at Lansing, Kans. In 1892 he bought out the Southwestern Fuel Company at Topeka, and a short time afterward established the other companies of which he is president. He is a man of genuine business ability and has been notably successful in his undertakings. He is not active in politics, but always votes and works with the Democratic party (gold wing) in national affairs, while in local matters he is liberal. In religion he is identified with the Roman Catholic Church. He married Miss Kate Shire, one of the popular young ladies of Leavenworth, whose father, the late Daniel Shire, was once prominent in this city. They have two daughters, S. Ellis and C. Meredith.

ADAM L. WILKE, principal member of the firm of A. L. Wilke & Co., is identified with one of the important industries of Leavenworth. When he came to this city in 1895 he embarked in the packing-house business, as a member of the firm of Wilke, Bosch & Co. After a time he bought the interests of the other members of the firm, and took Herman Koch into partnership, establishing the house of Wilke & Co. The first location was on Seventh and Kiowa streets, but the building there burned down, and afterward he built at No. 1517 South Second street, where he has a two-story building, 125x125. Under his management, as superintendent, a large business has been established, particularly in the packing and shipping of pork, and the reputation of the house has been built up in the south and west. He makes a specialty of the Morning Glory and Kansas King sugar-cured bacon, both of which varieties have gained a wide reputation for excellence.

Mr. Wilke was born in Berlin, Germany, September 19, 1853. His father, Dr. Adolph L. Wilke, a native of Ireland, was for years engaged in the practice of medicine in Berlin, where he died at sixty-four years of age. His wife also died in that city. Their five children are still living, our subject being next to the oldest and the only one in Leavenworth. The first eighteen years of his life he spent in Berlin, where he attended common schools and a gymnasium. When fourteen he was apprenticed to the butcher's trade in Berlin. In 1873 he came to the United States, and for a time worked at his trade in Philadelphia and New York. In 1878 he came west as far as Chicago, where he was employed by the Armour packing house, and was also with Fowler, Booth, Underwood and Wilson. He became interested in a packing house in Fort Wayne, Ind., and Sioux City, Iowa. In 1885 he became foreman for the Dold Packing Company in Kansas City, later was superintendent of the Charles Wolfe Packing Company in Topeka, Kans., and superintendent of the Burlington & Missouri Packing Company in Denver, Colo. Since 1895 he has been actively engaged in business in Leavenworth.

In spite of engrossing business cares, Mr. Wilke has several times returned to Germany to visit his old home and the friends of his youth. He has crossed the ocean seven times, each trip being a pleasant and profitable excursion and affording him an enjoyed vacation from business duties. He has traveled in England and France, and has gained a broad knowledge of peoples and business methods in other countries. He was married in Berlin to Miss Ida Kreider, who was born near that city, and by whom he has three children, Robert, Ida and Theodore. The family reside on Grand avenue. The only fraternal association with which he is identified is the Order of Sons of Herman. His attention is given quite closely to his business interests. There is no detail of the pork-packing business with which he is unfamiliar. With acute discrimination and quick comprehension, he grasps every department of the work. Coming to the United States wholly without means he deserves credit for the business he has established and the success he has gained.

HERMAN KOCH is the junior member of the firm of Wilke & Co., pork-packers of Leavenworth, and is one of the successful young business men of the city. Born in Minden, Germany, September 23, 1865, he received his education in the schools of that city, and

early in life began to be self-supporting, securing employment wherever possible. When he came to Kansas in 1881 he was given work in a sugar factory and afterward, for five years, he was interested in the milling business. He then bought out a grocery, which he conducted for a time alone and later with another gentleman under the title of Koch & Co.; afterward his brother-in-law became associated with him in the business, which is now operated under the firm name of Knollman & Co. In 1896 a butcher shop was opened by the firm, and soon a large trade was established in this line. From a small business, where a single horse and wagon about twice a week served for all the needs of the trade, there has grown up a valuable business in which four teams are given constant use.

In 1895 Mr. Koch started in the packing business with Mr. Wilke, their location being on North Seventh street. In the spring of the following year their building was burned and they removed to their present location, on South Second street, where they have all conveniences for the proper management of their business. They kill on an average thirty hogs a day, selling in Leavenworth, Atchison (where they have a branch house) and Kansas City. His business has taken his entire time and thought and hence he has never mingled in public affairs, nor has he allied himself with any political party, but has been independent in his vote. Fraternally he is connected with the Turn Verein in Leavenworth. He is not connected with any denomination, but was reared in the Lutheran faith and inclines toward that church.

WILLIAM D. HARDING came to Kansas in the fall of 1867 and settled in Douglas County, purchasing one hundred and twenty acres at Twin Mound, Marion Township. Upon this place he has since resided, having increased its size by purchase, until he now owns two hundred and ninety-three and one-third acres. Mr. Harding is of Virginian descent. He was born in Shelby County, Ky., March 22, 1824, a son of Mason and Margaret (Shelton) Harding, the latter a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. When a young man, Mason Harding moved from Virginia to Kentucky, where he made his home for several years. About 1836 he settled upon raw land in Parke County, Ind., where he engaged in farming and teaming. He died there at sixty-eight years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and ever displayed the spirit of a true patriot. His wife came to Kansas after his death and died in our subject's home, at the age of eighty-seven. Three of the family are now living, namely: Mason, a farmer in Iowa; William D.; and Pearlina, widow of Clinton Searing.

When twelve years of age our subject accompanied his parents to Indiana, where he assisted in clearing and cultivating a farm. His older brother leaving home he became the main support of his mother and sister, for whom he affectionately provided until the necessity for so doing no longer existed. In the fall of 1867 he brought them to Kansas and at the same time was accompanied to this state by his wife and children. While in Indiana, in 1850, he married Mary C. Searing. Of the children born to their union we note the following: James C. resides in Topeka, Kans.; Thomas P. is a lumberman in Oklahoma; Mason T. cultivates a farm in Douglas County; Elba F. is the wife of Benjamin F. Metsker; Mary married John L. Metsker and lives in Washington state; William Scott is in Texas and Edward S. in Washington state; Mattie married James Williams, of Oklahoma; Elmer is a farmer in Marion Township; Charles P. and Fern are at home. All of the children were given excellent educations and the married daughters have taught school and are also natural musicians.

In 1863 Mr. Harding enlisted in the Forty-second Indiana Infantry and served for nine months without losing a day from active service. During most of this time he was on garrison duty, under General Sherman, in the western division of the army. In politics he is a Republican and has held office on the school board. While in Indiana he was identified with the Baptist Church. He assisted in organizing Clinton Lodge A. F. & A. M., in which he is an officer, and he is also connected with Richland Post No. 170,

G. A. R. A hard-working man, he richly deserves his present prosperity. Not only had he no means to aid in starting in life, but he was handicapped in many ways and was obliged not only to care for his own large family, but also for many relatives. However, the "bread cast upon the waters" returned to bless the liberal giver, and now, in the twilight of his life, he can enjoy the fruits of former years of labor, ministered to by his children, of whom he is justly proud.

MANFORD H. CARR. A list of the business enterprises which are contributing to the growth of Leavenworth should include the name of the Leavenworth Paving Brick Company, the members of which are the firm of Nesch & Carr. When Mr. Carr came to this city in 1895 he associated himself with Robert Nesch in the establishment of the company, which has since engaged in the manufacture of all varieties of paving and building brick. During the summer of 1895 the firm bought the government brick plant at the Soldiers' Home, and there they continued for two years, when they removed to their present location, Marion and Second streets, within and near the city limits. They own four blocks of clay land for brick manufacturing and are equipped with every facility for the successful prosecution of the business.

Mr. Carr was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1855. His grandfather, Michael Carr, migrated from Virginia to Ohio, accompanied by his brother, about 1815, and settled upon land which he had been given by the government in return for his services in the war of 1812. He was one of the earliest settlers of Fayette County, where he became a large farmer and where the family name is still known. The youngest of his thirteen children was Evan H. Carr, who for years was one of the leading farmers in Fayette County, but suffered severely in finances during the Civil war. Of the large family to which he belonged only one is living, William, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, formerly the proprietor of a large mill. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Sarah Haymaker, and was a member of a family that removed from Virginia to Ohio. She is now living with her second son, William, who is a member of the large wholesale grocery firm of Green, Carr & Co., in Dayton, Ohio. Her only daughter, Amy, is the wife of James Littleton, of Casey, Ill., while the youngest son, Harry, lives in Bellefontaine, Ohio.

When eighteen years of age our subject entered Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he carried on his studies for a time. Upon leaving college he went to Cincinnati and studied law. In 1881, upon examination before the supreme court, he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and afterward he practiced law in that state for two and one-half years. In October, 1883, he came to Kansas, accepting the position of state agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. With Atchison as his headquarters, he began active work in connection with his position. At the same time he built up a large local fire insurance business. For five years he was adjuster of fire insurance losses for the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, of San Francisco, Cal., meantime traveling over the middle west. He still owns property in Atchison, but since 1895 has made his home in Leavenworth, where he devotes his attention to the manufacture of brick and to the supervision of Captain Insley's property. He has not been active in politics, taking no part aside from voting the Republican ticket. While in Atchison he became identified with the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, and he is now connected with Abdallah Temple, N. M. S., of Leavenworth. December 21, 1893, he married Lillian, daughter of Capt. M. H. Insley, and they have one child, Merritt Virginia. The family attend the Methodist Church.

GILBERT H. MORGAN was born in South Framington, Mass., February 27, 1852. In August, 1854, he accompanied his father, Jonathan Flanders Morgan, as far as Kansas City, where he and the other members of the family spent the winter, his father meantime proceeding to Lawrence and taking up a claim there. In

February they joined him and settled upon a farm, continuing to reside there until 1864, when removal was made to Grant Township. He attended local schools and also the preparatory department of the University of Kansas. Afterward he assisted his father in railroad contracting for two years, and later gave his attention to farm pursuits. The death of his father thrust the responsibilities of life upon him before he was twenty years of age. He bought a farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres lying immediately east of Governor Robinson's place, and there he engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising. He made a specialty of feeding stock, and was so successful in it that he has continued it to the present. He ships stock of all kinds to various markets, and has built up a large and important business, aggregating a large amount in cash values annually. In addition to the land that he owns he leases large tracts, farming eight hundred acres altogether. His specialty in stock has been Shorthorn cattle, and he has met with noteworthy success in this strand. During 1893 he removed from the farm into Lawrence, and now makes his home at No. 516 Ohio street. However, his removal to town has not in the least affected his business, which is continued on a large scale, demanding his entire time and oversight.

In Lawrence, in March, 1876, Mr. Morgan married Rachael, daughter of John and Olivia (Hill) Simmons, and a native of Randolph County, Ind. Her father, who was born in Ohio, spent some years in Indiana, but in 1868 came to Kansas and settled on a farm in Sarcoxie Township, Jefferson County. The Simmons family is of Swiss descent, the first of the name in this country having settled in Pennsylvania. Her mother was born in Fletcher, Miami County, Ohio, and was a descendant of a New England family. Mrs. Simmons died in Indiana and Mr. Simmons is now making his home in Douglas County. He had four children by his first marriage, and two of these are living. Mrs. Morgan, who was the youngest of the family, was educated mainly in Kansas. By her marriage she is the mother of three children: Milo E., a graduate of the University of Kansas in 1899, with the degree of LL. B.; Gladys F., a graduate of the Lawrence high school and now a student in the university; and Matie B., a member of the high school class of 1901.

In national politics Mr. Morgan is a Democrat. While living in the country he took an active part in township affairs and served as justice of the peace for several years. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen and in religion is a Universalist.

JORDAN NEAL, one of the earliest settlers of Kansas, is engaged in stock-raising and general farming in Wakarusa Township, Douglas County, where he has made his home since 1854. He was born in Franklin County, Ill., July 18, 1824, a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Neal. His father, a native of North Carolina, was married in Kentucky and afterward settled on a farm in Illinois. In politics a Democrat, he was elected sheriff on that ticket and also for ten years served as county commissioner. Of his twelve children the third, Jordan, was reared in Franklin County amid pioneer surroundings. Schools were few and poor, and the nearest to his home was three miles distant. He engaged in farming in his home county until his removal to Kansas in 1854, when he took up one hundred and sixty acres on sections 5 and 8, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County. Beginning with this tract of raw land he made the necessary improvements, broke the ground, placed the soil under cultivation, erected buildings and built fences. Within eight years after his settlement on the land he had it under cultivation, but he now has the greater part of the property in pasturage, as he has of recent years given special attention to the raising of stock. On his farm he has about one hundred and fifty head of Poland-China hogs and a herd of Jersey cattle. For twenty years or more he has given the manual work into the hands of others, while he superintends the shipment of stock and produce.

During the border troubles of 1855–56 Mr.

Neal endured all the hardships and anxieties incident to life in this locality. When Quantrell made his famous raid, in 1863, he escaped unharmed; however, he had been less fortunate in previous years, for, during a raid by a party of Missouri pro-slavery men, in 1856, all of his stock, consisting of twenty head of horses and ninety head of cattle, were stolen, only about ten calves escaping. However, a number of the horses were lost by the thieves and afterward returned to the rightful owner. In 1860 Mr. Neal drove a herd of cattle from Texas to Nebraska City. From 1861 to 1865 he was engaged in trading with the Osage Indians, and was quite successful in this work. Until recent years he took a very active part in Democratic politics, but his work was not for himself, but for the benefit of his county or his friends. Among the men of his party he is known as the "old wheelhorse of the Democracy in Wakarusa."

While living in Illinois, and just before he was twenty-three years of age, Mr. Neal married Miss Emeline Taylor, by whom he had two children. The only son, John Calvin DeKalb, died at four years of age. The daughter, Louisa, is the wife of Charles C. Curtis, who is now conducting Mr. Neal's farm.

HENRY SHELTON BURR. The entire life of Mr. Burr, from the age of seventeen years, was spent in Leavenworth, among whose citizens he had a high standing and in whose business circles he held a position of prominence. He was a member of an eastern family whose first representative in this country emigrated from England in 1630, and, as a member of the Connecticut colony, settled in the vicinity of Bridgeport. In the colonial history of Connecticut John Burr figured prominently, and in the colonial army he was commissioned an officer in 1776. His son, John Burr, who was our subject's father, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., November 27, 1800, and for some years followed the mercantile business in New York City, but in 1834 removed to Columbus, Ohio. In that city, in addition to his mercantile interests, he devoted much of his time to horticulture. He introduced Burr's seedling and Burr's new pine strawberries, and was well known throughout his entire section of country as a successful horticulturist. Coming to Leavenworth in 1858, he here continued the business he has so successfully established in the east. Among other varieties of grapes he introduced the Early Victor and Standard, which have since been quite popular. In politics he always gave his influence to the Republican party. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he served for some time as a warden. He died in Leavenworth, December 13, 1892.

The children of John Burr were John H., deceased; Edmund, of Leavenworth; Henry S., deceased; Elizabeth and Sarah, also deceased. His wife was Eliza Whitman Hooker, a cousin of General Hooker. She died December 30, 1891, at the age of eighty-one years. The family of which she was a member was noted for longevity. She was a direct descendant of Thomas Hooker, known far and wide as the great preacher of Connecticut during the days of witchcraft. Her mother was descended from Peter Vanderwater Muellen, who emigrated from Rotterdam, Holland, to Windsor, Conn., about 1640. Afterward the name was changed to Mills and the family took a part in the early history of Connecticut.

Born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1839, Henry Shelton Burr received his early business training in that city. At the age of seventeen he came to Leavenworth, and from that time until the Civil war he acted as chief clerk in the surveyor's office under Webster Wieder. About 1865 he became a member of the firm of H. W. Gillett & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, in the management of whose affairs he bore an active part until 1876. He then sold out and turned his attention to the manufacture of men's shoes. Under the firm name of H. S. Burr & Co. he carried on a large business, and was the sole representative in Leavenworth of his line of manufacturing. He continued actively engaged in business until his death, which occurred in October, 1897. He was considered one of the best business men of the city and his judgment was often sought by

less experienced men. Quiet and reserved, he cared nothing for public life, but preferred to spend his leisure hours in his home. Politically he supported the Republican party, but never consented to hold any political office. The only public position he held was that of school director, in which capacity he served for fifteen years. He made friends easily and was respected by all with whom he had business or social relations.

In 1871 Mr. Burr married Eleanor Hart Couch, daughter of Capt. Simon Andrews Couch, who was a first lieutenant in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry during the Civil war and served on detached duty under General Hooker. After the war ended he was commissioned a captain in the regular army. He spent his last days in Leavenworth, where he died in 1896. Mr. Burr is survived by his widow and two sons, Shelton C. and Eugene H., who have succeeded their father as the heads of the firm of H. S. Burr & Co.

WILLIAM MORGAN ORSBOURN, who owns a farm of two hundred and fifty acres on the Marais des Cygnes, in Peoria Township, Franklin County, was born April 11, 1866, in a house that stood about two hundred yards from the site of his present home. His father, Madison, was born in Henry County, Ky., August 13, 1827, and received a common-school education. Learning the saddler's trade he followed it in Kentucky until 1849, when he settled in western Missouri. After two years there he went to another part of the state. In 1855 he came to Kansas and took up a claim in Brown County, but owing to poor health he sold it in 1857. The next year he came to Franklin County. At the land sale in Paoli in 1858 he bought four hundred acres situated in Peoria Township. Of this, one hundred and sixty acres were in timber land on the Marais des Cygnes. He put two hundred and forty acres under fence and later planted a hedge. Fifteen acres he set out in an orchard, which became the finest orchard in the county, and on the place may be seen now some pear trees that were brought from Kansas City (then known as Westport Landing) and planted here forty years ago. As he met with success he added to his holdings until he had at one time six hundred acres. For a time he made a specialty of breeding Durham stock. Later he became interested in Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs, and Clydesdale and Norman horses. Our subject now has on his farm a horse that descends from an Indian pony bred to Norman stock, and that weighs fifteen hundred and twenty pounds. It was his pride to improve everything he handled, whether potatoes or Norman horses. All of the shade trees on the homestead were set out by him.

During the war Madison Orsbourn was a stanch Union man and a war Democrat. While his large business interests prevented him from enlisting in the army, he became a member of the state militia and assisted in driving Price out of Kansas. In the latter part of the war he began to erect the present residence, but was not able to complete it until 1867. At the time of Quantrell's raid the Confederate raiders passed over the ridge immediately south of the farm house. In common with all settlers, Mr. Orsbourn suffered from the heavy drought of 1860-61, when for eighteen months no rain fell. His crop of corn in 1859 furnished him seed for 1860, but that season the corn only grew knee-high, and the 1859 crop also furnished the seed for 1861. Grasshoppers came in swarms and even ate the leaves off the trees in the orchards, the years 1869 and 1874 being the worst years of that plague. The present barn was built in 1873. In 1881 he had an attack of pneumonia, which, combined with neuralgia, left him incapacitated for work. In the fall of 1884 he went to California for his health and spent the winter there, returning to Kansas much improved by the trip. He had been a very energetic man prior to his illness, with ambition much beyond his physical powers, but although he regained his health to some extent, he was never afterward able to engage in active business. In 1896 he went to Colorado, where he remained from June to September, and, returning home ill with mountain fever, he died on the 16th of the latter month. He was an upright, moral man, and his death was a loss to the community.

In Doniphan, Brown County, Kans., in 1856, Mr. Orsbourn married Elizabeth Harden, by whom he had two sons and five daughters, and who died March 8, 1886. Their children are as follows: Mary L., who is with our subject; Nancy Rebecca, who has been twice married, and now the wife of W. M. Langdon; John S., a farmer and stockman in Atchison County, Kans.; Lizzie and Sarah (twins), the former deceased in 1882 and the latter in 1898; William Morgan; and Effie A., who died in 1883. Our subject was educated in common schools and Baker University at Baldwin. He taught school for a year, then worked for a year in the asylum at Topeka, spent a similar period in the Little Rock asylum, and later was employed in St. Joseph, Mo. April 2, 1891, he married Nona Gwyn, of that city, after which he engaged in farming and stock-raising in Atchison County, Kans., for five years. Upon the death of his father, in 1896, he was appointed administrator, and returned to Franklin County to superintend the home place. He was successful in collecting all amounts due the estate, which consisted of $13,000 in personal property, besides the estate of six hundred acres. Final settlement was made in August, 1899. He is a man of excellent business ability and is superintending his part of the estate successfully. Though urged by his Democratic friends to accept office he has always refused to become a candidate, preferring to give his time to private affairs. He and his wife have three children: Ethel Gertrude, Laura Myrl and Eveline Gladys.

J W. WARRING, M. D. During the long period of his connection with the medical profession in Leavenworth County, Dr. Warring has gained a reputation for professional skill and information. His home, in the early years of his residence in this county, was upon a farm on the Delaware trust land, twelve miles north of Linwood, where he combined the supervision of his property with the practice of medicine. Finding, however, that his increasing practice demanded his entire time, in 1884 he sold the farm and took up his residence in Linwood, where he now lives. Besides his private practice, he is assistant surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad at Linwood and examining physician for the New York Life Insurance Company.

The Warring family came from Scotland to Delaware in an early day, and from that state the doctor's father migrated to Kentucky, settling in Scott County, of which he was later the judge. Dr. W. C. Warring, a son of Judge Warring, was for many years a practicing physician in Owen County, Ky., and there he died, in 1852, at the age of thirty-four. He married Martha, daughter of Lewis and Mary F. (Gano) Bryan, the former of whom was a captain in the war of 1812. Mrs. Bryan was a daughter of a captain in the Revolutionary war and a niece of "fighting" Chaplain Gano, who also won prominence during the struggle for independence. She is living and is now ninety-eight years of age; her home is near Kokomo, Ind. She is one of six "daughters" of the Revolution now living. Her husband was twice married and by his first union had a son, George Bryan, who was the grandfather of William Jennings Bryan. The mother of Dr. Warring died in Kentucky while still a young woman. She left three children, of whom Mary F. became the wife of Alfred A. Cobb; and Louis died while serving in the Confederate army.

Dr. Warring was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1847. He was educated in public schools and the Louisville University. Taking up the study of medicine, he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Kansas City in 1873. Prior to this he had located on land twelve miles north of Linwood, Kans., and there he made his home for about fourteen years, but in 1884 settled in town, where he has since engaged in practice. In municipal affairs he has been quite active. He was a member of the first council of Linwood, served for one term as township trustee, and for several years was a member of the school board of the fifty-eighth district. He still holds membership in the Alumni Association of the medical college from which he graduated. Fraternally he is a charter member of Linwood Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past-

master, and which he has frequently represented in the state grand lodge. He is a member of the Fraternal Aid Association, in which he is medical examiner, and is also past chancellor of Linwood Lodge, K. P. He is married and has five children.

ROBERT W. GORRILL, who is a prosperous and prominent citizen of Lecompton Township, Douglas County, and the owner of a valuable farm comprising about three hundred acres, was born in Wood County, Ohio, January 24, 1842, a son of Thomas and Eliza (Barr) Gorrill. He was one of eight children, of whom three survive, viz.: Martha, wife of W. S. Thurston, of Toledo, Ohio; Robert W.; and Marshall, a farmer and oil producer residing in Dowling, Ohio. His father, a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1803, came to America at the age of about twenty years, and for two years was employed by a mercantile firm in Boston. He then went to Wood County, Ohio, where he bought government land and settled down to a farmer's life. Notwithstanding his lack of education (for he never attended school after he was ten years old), he acquired a large fund of general information. His ability caused him to rank high among the people of Wood County. For seventeen years he served as a justice of the peace and for four successive terms held office as county commissioner. While he never connected himself with any denomination, he was for years superintendent of a Sunday-school and contributed liberally to all church work. His death occurred in Wood County December 23, 1874. His wife, who was born in Wooster, Ohio, in 1811, died in Wood County August 5, 1879. She was an active member of the Methodist Church and a woman of exemplary character.

The education of our subject was obtained in the Wood County schools. November 23, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Helen Baldwin, who was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, a daughter of William and Caroline (Kelsey) Baldwin, natives of New York state. Shortly after his marriage he began to cultivate a rented farm. In 1867 he came to Kansas on an investigating tour and was so pleased with prospects here that he decided to locate in this state. In the spring of 1868 he removed with his wife to Douglas County, buying eighty acres of land in Kanwaka Township, ten miles west and south of Lawrence. At once he began the improvement of his property. After four years he sold the place and purchased his present home in Lecompton Township, where he removed with his family and has since resided. His farm is one of the best in the county and he is numbered among the most progressive and successful farmers of his township. In addition to farming he has given some attention to railroad contracting, in which he has met with success. Politically he votes with the Republicans, adhering to the principles of this party. He is a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. All measures for the benefit of his township and county receive his co-operation. He and his family are people of culture and refinement, whom it is a pleasure to meet and associate with. Of the seven children born to his marriage, Thomas E., Libbie B. and Libbie M. are deceased. Those now living are Marshall A., Robert W., Maud M. and Barr S.

MARION A. WOHLFROM. Few among the business men of Leavenworth are better known than Mr. Wohlfrom, who enjoys the distinction of being, in point of years of business activity, the oldest merchant in the city. He came here in September, 1858, having made the voyage from St. Louis, on the steamer "Skylark," in sixteen days. With his cousin, Anton Wohlfrom, he at once began in the grocery business on Fifth street, and continued with him until 1861, when he sold out to his cousin. He then bought the property at Nos. 404-406 Shawnee street, and in the frame building that stood on the ground he opened a grocery. In 1867 that building burned down and he immediately rebuilt on the same site, erecting a two-story and basement building, 48x125. During the thirty-two years that have since elapsed he has continued business at the same stand, and has built up a large retail business in groceries

and fish. The success he has gained may be attributed to his energy, perseverance and economy. Besides the prosperous management of his business he has made several fortunate investments in real estate and has built a number of residences in his home town.

The birth of Mr. Wohlfrom took place in Alsace, formerly a French province, but now a part of Germany. His father, John Pierre Wohlfrom, was a soldier in the French army and served in Spain under Sully. After his retirement from the service he retured to Alsace, where he engaged in the bakery business. He died there at eighty-four years of age. In 1877 he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage to Mary Cline, member of an old Alsacian family, and who died at eighty-one years of age. His paternal ancestors were from Sweden, and came to France at the time the Swedes invaded Alsace; remaining there, they have become identified with French interests.

The family of which our subject is a member consists of five sons and two daughters now living. The eldest son, who died in Alsace, was for seven years (1848-55) in the French army under Napoleon. When a boy our subject served an apprenticeship to the carriage-maker's trade in Erkersheim. In 1853 he came to America, taking passage on a sailing vessel that made the voyage from Havre to New Orleans in sixty-four days. From New Orleans he proceeded up the Mississippi on the steamer which after a week on the river arrived in St. Louis. There he joined his brother, Joseph, who had settled in that city in 1852. He secured work at his trade, which he followed in the same place until 1854. He then went to Hickman, Ky., where he was similarly engaged for three years. On his return to St. Louis he remained there for a year, and then came to Leavenworth, of which he was a pioneer.

Mr. Wohlfrom was one of the charter members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and assisted in building the frame structure in which the congregation first worshipped. Later he assisted in erecting the splendid buildings now owned by the church. He is a worker in various organizations connected with the church. Through his efforts was organized the St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, which was started in 1868 and was the first organized in Kansas. For twelve years he served as the president of that association. He is now connected with the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

In Leavenworth, February 11, 1866, occurred the marriage of Mr. Wohlfrom to Miss Josephine Kroll, who was born in Prussia, and came to Leavenworth at nineteen years of age. She was a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Kroll, and came to America in 1861, spending a year in Baltimore, and from there removing to Leavenworth. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Wohlfrom, all of whom are at home, are named as follows: Annie, Alphonse J. and Joseph F., who assist their father in business; Eugene P., who is connected with a drug business in Leavenworth; and Mary.

JOHN M. CORY. The stock business, when under the supervision of a capable man, has proved one of the most profitable industries in Kansas; and, as Mr. Cory has displayed both energy and sound judgment in the management of his stock interests, he has found the business a profitable one. He is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of fine grass land in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, and here he is interested in the cattle business, buying, feeding and selling cattle, which are shipped to the eastern markets. Usually he has from two to three hundred head on his place, and so large a number necessarily consume much of his time in giving them the attention they need. Farming has been a secondary occupation with him, his land being mostly used for pasturage or for the raising of corn for feed.

The Cory family came from Scotland to Maryland, thence removed to Virginia, and were represented in both wars with England. Jonathan D. Cory was born and reared in Virginia. He married Clara E. Fisher, a native of Ohio, and their oldest son, John M., was born in Hancock County, W. Va., in 1861. Their other children

are: Lydia, wife of C. P. Rutherford; William A., of Leavenworth; and Bessie C., deceased, formerly the wife of W. S. Weir. In 1867 the family left their eastern home and settled in Kansas, buying a farm in Easton Township. Here the father died in 1872, when forty-seven years of age, and his wife, in 1884, when the same age. He was a man of upright character, a hard worker, and painstaking farmer. During the Civil war he had served in the Union army for a year.

As soon as old enough to do so, our subject took charge of the farm which his father had owned. Here he has since remained, but, instead of giving his attention to farming, as his father did, he has turned his attention to stock-raising, and is also interested in real estate. As a Republican he is active in local politics. Twice he was his party's candidate for the legislature and once for the county commissioners' board. For a number of years he has been a member of the county central committee and he has also acted as delegate to several state conventions of his party. He has been an advocate of measures for the benefit of his county. Especially has he been active in endeavoring to secure good country roads in his township, for he realizes that these are indispensable to local prosperity. Fraternally he is senior warden of Easton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Topeka Valley of Orient Temple, and has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he is of the Presbyterian faith. In 1890 he married Nannie E., daughter of Asa E. Cleavinger, and they have two children, Homer D. and Luella E.

MILTON R. WINTER, who is a leading farmer and stockman of Lecompton Township, Douglas County, was born in this county November 17, 1860, a son of Mathias S. and Mary E. (Brooke) Winter, and one of six survivors in a family of ten children. His brothers and sisters are as follows: George S., a farmer and stockman of Wabaunsee County, Kans.; Leora L., wife of W. D. Pontius, a farmer and stock-raiser of Douglas County; Thomas K., a stock-dealer of Oklahoma; William H., who is engaged in the practice of law in New Mexico; and Lizzie B., wife of W. V. Ingham, of Platte County, Mo. His father, who was a native of Harrison County, W. Va., born in 1833, grew to manhood upon a farm there. In the winter of 1854–55 he came to Kansas and settled in Douglas County, buying land in Lecompton Township, and engaging in its improvement and cultivation. In time he became one of the most successful men of his township, and at his death he left to his family a finely improved farm of eight hundred acres. Twice he was elected commissioner of Douglas County, and his death occurred in 1896, while he was serving his second term. Fraternally he was a Mason and an Odd-fellow. He was a faithful member of the United Brethren Church, and in his life exemplified the doctrines which he professed. He was one of the highly esteemed men of his township. His father, Joseph Winter, was of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, and prior to the Civil war was a slaveholder in West Virginia.

In the acquirement of an education our subject was limited to the advantages offered by common schools. On reaching his majority he rented one of the farms belonging to his father. When a mere boy he had become interested in the cattle business and had acquired a thorough knowledge of stock-raising, which he has made his specialty since starting out for himself. His success has been pronounced, and he is to-day quoted as the leading authority in the cattle business in this section. In 1897 he took charge of the home farm of eight hundred acres, of which he has since had the management. He is the owner of five hundred and eighty-seven acres of valuable land in Kanwaka Township, which he rents to a tenant. He is recognized as one of the substantial farmers of Lecompton Township. He is interested in educational matters and has devoted considerable time to the same since his election to the school board.

In 1881 Mr. Winter married Miss Hattie Lee Prim, who was born in West Virginia and died in Arkansas March 15, 1892. Four children were

born of this union: Bertie, Cleveland (deceased), Hazel and Robert (deceased). In 1894 Mr. Winter was united in marriage with Miss Louise Heise, daughter of John Heise, who was a pioneer of 1854 in Kansas, and resided in Lecompton Township until his death. Three daughters were born of this union, Mary (deceased), Eugenia and Leora. In politics Mr. Winter is a stanch Democrat. He is a member of Lecompton Lodge No. 413, I. O. O. F., and Lecompton Council, Fraternal Aid Association. As a citizen he stands high and deservedly enjoys the esteem of those with whom he has been associated in his township and county.

JOEL GUSTAFSON, one of the most successful stone contractors of Lawrence, has had the contracts for many of the best buildings in eastern Kansas. July 11, 1884, he began work on Snow Hall, University of Kansas, which was the first building he ever figured on and the first contract he ever filled. On the erection of the Soldiers' Home buildings, Leavenworth, he was the first stone cutter on the ground. He has had the contracts for the stone-cutting on the Watkins building, Merchants Bank, opera house, high school building, Teasdale building, and the Fowler shops at the University of Kansas; built the General Roberts building and the Donnelly livery stable, which is the finest in the state; has superintended the stone work on the best residences of Lawrence; had the contract for the first paving and most of the curbing in this city; built a bank at Hiawatha and the high school building at Tonganoxie, a bank at Eudora and other public or business blocks. In his stone yard at the foot of Walnut street, on the Santa Fe tracks may be found all kinds of stone and building and paving brick.

Our subject was born in Sweden, on the 19th of May, 1856, a son of Gustav Magnuson. His paternal grandfather, who died at ninety-seven years, was the owner of an estate, "Linneryd," to which his son Gustav succeeded. The latter was a farmer and died in 1883, at sixty-five years of age. His wife, who was a member of a wealthy family, resides at the old homestead and is now seventy-nine years of age. In religion she has always been a Lutheran and reared her eight children in that faith.

When sixteen our subject entered the employ of a railroad contractor and assisted in building the railroad running from Sweden into Norway. From twenty-one to twenty-three years he served in the army. In 1879 he crossed the ocean via Hull and Glasgow to New York, making the voyage on a steamer that went down on its next trip to America. He had learned stone-cutting in Sweden, and on his arrival at Lawrence he at once secured employment at that trade, which he has since successfully followed. He has been prospered and is now the owner of five residences in Lawrence. He was married in Ottawa to Miss Mathilda Anderson, daughter of Gustav Anderson, who was formerly a railroad contractor, but now a farmer in Sweden. She came to America in 1879 and has since lived in Kansas. The children born of her marriage are, Broer, Edna, Luther and Albert. The family are connected with the English Lutheran Church.

Fraternally Mr. Gustafson is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Aid Association, and is also an active worker in the Commercial Club and the Merchants' Athletic Club. Besides his private business affairs he has been selected to act as administrator in numerous estates and as guardian for orphans, and no one has a more honorable record in the probate judge's office than he.

BURDINE EATON, who has engaged in farming in Leavenworth County since the fall of 1867, was born in Estill County, Ky., in 1840. His father, Albert Eaton, a native of the same county, removed from Kentucky to Iowa in 1844 and settled in Davis County, where he was a pioneer farmer. In 1857 he removed to Taylor County, Iowa, and five years later established his home in Cass County, Neb., where he did a great deal of pioneer work as a farmer. He was a man of upright character and many striking intellectual gifts. Fond of pioneer life, its hardships did

not daunt, nor its privations discourage him. He was a member of the first colony that settled in Iowa, where he became the owner of five hundred and twenty acres and carried on farm pursuits successfully. When that region became settled, he once more sought the frontier, and became a pioneer of Nebraska. In both states, in addition to his agricultural operations, he was a worker in the Baptist Church and organized many congregations of that denomination. For years he officiated as a preacher, serving gratuitously congregations that were unable to employ a pastor. He died at his home in Nebraska in 1873, at the age of seventy-three years.

The grandfather of our subject, Samuel Eaton, was born in Charleston, S. C., and went to Kentucky in company with Daniel Boone, settling at the old fort of Boonesboro, where he died at forty-seven years of age. He was a son of Daniel Eaton, who emigrated from Ireland to America in early manhood and settled upon a farm on the island in Charleston Harbor, S. C., where he owned two hundred acres. He also owned property where the city of Charleston now stands. Our subject's mother was Sarah Barnett, a native of Kentucky. Of her nine children, six are now living, namely: John, who lives in Nebraska; Burdine; Eli, a resident of Nebraska; Sallie Ann, wife of James Edmisten; George Washington, of Nebraska; and William Henry H.

At the time the family settled in the then frontier of Iowa the subject of this sketch was four years of age. He was reared on a farm, in a section of country where school privileges and other advantages were meager. However, he availed himself of such opportunities as the common schools afforded. At nineteen years of age he began to farm for himself and has since followed agricultural pursuits. In 1862 he went to Nebraska, and for some years, while superintending a farm, also engaged in freighting between Nebraska City and Colorado. In the fall of 1867 he came to Kansas and settled in Lenape, Leavenworth County, where he remained for two years. Afterward he engaged in cultivating rented land. In 1874 he bought his first farm, comprising forty acres, in Sherman Township. Since then he has added to his property until he owns one hundred and twenty acres. He is engaged in raising cereals and stock, and has met with a success that is especially commendable when it is remembered that he started without capital.

Politically Mr. Eaton has for some years voted with the Populists. He is active in supporting enterprises for the benefit of the people and the county. For two years he held the office of township treasurer. Fraternally he is connected with Linwood Lodge, K. of P. He has been twice married; first, in 1867, to Alcinda J. Booz, who died in 1873, leaving three children: Sarah, Melger S. and Albert. His second marriage took place in 1873 and united him with Miss Mary Hickman, by whom he has four children, Lulu O., Elizabeth M., Charles and Edward.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, who has been a resident of Leavenworth County for a quarter of a century, is engaged in general agricultural pursuits in Fairmount Township, where he and his wife own three hundred acres of fine farming land. In addition to this property they also own one-half section of land in Oklahoma. Mr. Wilson was born in Berkeley County, W. Va., July 14, 1844, and is a son of James and Rose Ann (Snyder) Wilson, natives of the same county as himself. His grandfather, James Wilson, who was born in the Old Dominion, engaged in farming and died when eighty-six years of age. He was the son of an Irishman, who emigrated to this country and took part in the Revolutionary war. James Wilson, Jr., who has spent his entire life in the same locality, is still active, at eighty-two years. In politics he affiliated with the Democrats until the Civil war, since which time he has been a Republican. His wife, who was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at sixty-five years. They were the parents of five children: William C.; Eliza; Idella and Isaiah, deceased; and Annie.

When a boy upon his father's farm our subject became familiar with agricultural pursuits. Liv-

ing in the south and surrounded by southern sympathizers, he nevertheless sided with the Union at the time of the Civil war. Against his wishes he was pressed into the Confederate army, but served only a short time. While in the guard house at Winchester, he and forty others escaped, and, after having been two days and nights without food, reached the Federal lines in Maryland. He went from there to Ohio and for three years worked by the month on a farm. After a short visit at his old home he came west as far as Des Moines County, Iowa, where for eight years he tilled the soil of a rented farm. In 1874 he came to Kansas, and bought the farm where he has since made his home.

By the first marriage of Mr. Wilson six children were born, viz.: James, William E., Franklin, Rose Ann and John, all of whom are in Oklahoma; and Maude, wife of Chet Dunbar. The present wife of our subject bore the maiden name of Alfrette Hoskins, and was born in Illinois. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and stand high socially. In politics Mr. Wilson is a liberal Republican. He has been a member of the school board and is interested in educational matters.

ALFRED B. BARTHEL, for many years head miller for the Rush Milling Company of Leavenworth, was born in the kingdom of Saxony, Germany, in 1840, a son of George Barthel. He was one of a family of sixteen children, all of whom reside in this country. In 1851 the father, who was a merchant and manufacturer in Germany, brought his family to America and settled upon a farm near Fort Wayne, Ind. There his wife died when forty-four years of age. He survived her for many years, dying when seventy-six. The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm and educated in common schools. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the miller's trade in his home county, but afterward went to St. Louis, where he remained for two years. In 1864 he took charge of the Standard flour mill in St. Louis, but the following year the mill was destroyed by fire, and he was then for a year in charge of the mill in Illinois. In 1866 he bought a mill at Big Spring, Mo., forty miles from St. Louis, and this he conducted for two years, but was obliged to sell out on account of poor health. After spending a short time in recuperating his health he went to Kirksville, Mo., in 1868, and started a mill in that town, where he continued until his removal to Kansas in 1870.

Arriving in Leavenworth, Mr. Barthel became head miller for W. H. Plummer, and afterward was with H. D. Rush and the Rush Milling Company, being with the last-named for twenty-six years. He has always been faithful at his post of duty, allowing nothing to interfere with business affairs. Having made a study of all branches of milling, including the roller system and other modern improvements, he is admirably qualified to carry on a mill, to the financial advantage of its owners. At the St. Louis exposition in 1872 he was awarded a premium for the excellent quality of flour exhibited. He takes a deep interest in his work and always aims to produce the best possible results from the mill. Besides his other interests he owns farming land in the western part of Kansas, has built a number of houses in Leavenworth and owns a substantial residence on Ninth avenue.

During the Civil war Mr. Barthel was captain of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment of Missouri Infantry, and served until the expiration of his term, ninety days. His brother, Charles, was also a war officer, being captain of a company in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry; another brother was a surgeon in the Seventh Illinois Infantry. The three brothers had excellent war records, each being conspicuous for fidelity to duty and for efficiency. Another brother, Albert G. Barthel, has been a teacher in a Lutheran school in St. Louis since 1853. The family for several generations have been connected with the Lutheran Church, which is the religious faith of the subject of this sketch. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1866 he married Emelie Helmirg, by whom he has six children, viz.: Alfred George, who is cultivating his father's farm in

western Kansas; Mrs. Emma Snyder; Mildred, who married Harry Bell and lives in San Antonio, Tex.; Arthur, of Galveston, Tex.; May and Walter.

FERRIS K. TAYLOR, police judge of Leavenworth, was born in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., April 14, 1847, and was reared near Flint, Mich., attending the grammar and high schools of that city, and graduating from the latter. In January, 1862, he enlisted in Company L, Fourth Michigan Infantry, and, being a recruit, went to Nashville to join his regiment. Afterward he took part in a number of engagements from Resaca to Atlanta, and after the capture of Atlanta he served under Thomas in the battles of Nashville and Franklin, where Hood's army was utterly routed. Next he was ordered to Alabama. When Wilson organized the cavalry corps he was assigned to duty in it and assisted in the capture of Selma and Montgomery. In the spring of 1865 news was received that Jefferson Davis was marching in that direction. The Fourth was instantly on the alert and he was with that regiment when it had the honor of capturing the famous Confederate leader. At the close of the war he was mustered out at Nashville, August 19, 1865, and immediately returned to Flint.

While Mr. Taylor was valiantly defending the old flag his father was, in another part of the country, also fighting for the stars and stripes. William Lansing Taylor was born in New York state and in his youth studied both law and medicine. He married Susan Elliott, who was born in Goshen, N. Y. She died in Flint in 1889, leaving an only child, the subject of this sketch. Some time during the '50s William Lansing Taylor settled in Oskaloosa, Iowa, but later moved to Missouri, and was engaged in business in that state at the time of the opening of the war. At once he enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Infantry. Soon afterward he was taken prisoner, but later was placed on parole. He violated his parole and enlisted, as hospital steward, in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, under the assumed name of James William Lansing, continuing in active service until the close of the Rebellion. Afterward he settled upon a farm near Lawrence, but later, for many years, he was hospital steward at the state penitentiary. Upon resigning that position he opened a general mercantile store in what is now the village of Lansing, Leavenworth County. He established the first postoffice there and the town was named in his honor, Lansing. He became owner of an interest in ninety acres, now platted in town lots. Politically he voted the Republican ticket, and fraternally was a member of Nine Mile Lodge, A. F. & A. M. When he died, March 21, 1886, he left all of his property to his only child. He had a brother, James M. Taylor, who served in an Illinois regiment in the Civil war and who afterward became a pioneer of Douglas County, establishing a dental office in Lawrence and continuing in practice until his death, in 1887. While he was eccentric in many respects, William Lansing Taylor was nevertheless the soul of honor, and was respected by those who knew him. On account of his long service as hospital steward and the fact of his having a drug store in connection with his mercantile business, he was usually called doctor.

During his residence in Michigan our subject was township superintendent of instruction for some years. In 1881 he went to northern Michigan and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, having a mill near Frederick, Crawford County, with which, as a member of the firm of Babcock & Taylor, he continued until 1886. Upon receiving word that his father was dead he came immediately to Kansas and administered the estate at Lansing. It was his intention to return to Michigan, but becoming interested in Leavenworth County, he has remained here since. He built the Taylor hotel at Lansing and a number of residences, besides which he owns fourteen acres there. For three years he served as justice of the peace in Lansing. He was a member of Grant Post, G. A. R., in that town, an organization since disbanded. In 1893 he established his home in Leavenworth, where he became connected with the police department. For eight months he was patrolman, for sixteen months a

night sergeant, and in February, 1897, was appointed judge of the police court of Leavenworth by Governor Leedy. When the metropolitan police law was affected by proclamation, he was reappointed by the mayor and city council, in July, 1898. This office he has filled faithfully and with efficiency. In national politics he is a Populist, and he has been chairman, and is now secretary, of the county central committee. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias, and was formerly active in the blue lodge of Masonry, of which he was a member in Linden, Mich. During his residence in Michigan he married Miss Jennie Smith, who was born and reared in Fenton, that state, and is a member of the Congregational Church. Two children were born of their union: Homer W., who died in Leavenworth at twenty-three years of age; and Clinton A., at home.

REV. J. W. KIMMEL, pastor of the First English Lutheran Church of Leavenworth, was born near Magnolia, Carroll County, Ohio, a son of John Joseph and Sarah Ann (Alexander) Kimmel, natives respectively of Germany and Illinois. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Kimmel, brought the family to America in 1806 and settled in Pennsylvania, but about 1824 removed to Ohio, where he died. The maternal grandfather, John Alexander, was a farmer in Illinois and was of Scotch descent. John Joseph Kimmel grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, and after removing to Ohio he worked on the canal, later improved a farm from a tract of timber land. When a young man he made a trip to Illinois, but returned to Ohio, and there resided until his death, in 1867. His wife died in 1878. They were the parents of six sons and six daughters who attained mature years, and of these three sons and three daughters are still living.

The fourth of the family, Joseph W., was born June 26, 1846. When a boy he attended school in a log building, with slab benches and puncheon floor. When seventeen, in February, 1864, he volunteered in Company K, Fifty-first Ohio Infantry, and was mustered in at Camp Chase, after which he was ordered to Chattanooga. He took part in the march through Georgia, and was present at the battles of Resaca, Dalton, Dallas, Kingston, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Chickamauga, Snake Creek Gap, Kenesaw Mountain, siege and battle of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, Spring Hill, first and second battle of Nashville, after which he wintered at Decatur, Ala. In March, 1865, he took part in a wild march into Knoxville, Tenn., thence returned to Nashville and took part in Hood's review. In July, 1865, he was sent to Indianola, Tex., thence to Victoria, where he remained in camp until November 3, 1865, and then started for home. He was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, November 25 of that year. During his term of service he was in a camp hospital for four weeks, his illness being caused by two strokes of paralysis. When mustered out he was only nineteen years of age. Afterward he attended college and also taught school. After his marriage, in 1869, he farmed in Tuscarawas County. In 1874 he entered Wittenberg Theological Seminary at Springfield, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1876. He was ordained to the ministry in Wooster in September of that year, after which, from 1876 to 1879, he officiated as pastor at Arcadia.

Coming west in 1879, Mr. Kimmel took charge of a congregation of eleven members at Tekamah, Burt County, Neb., where he built a church. He also organized congregations and built houses of worship at Oakland and Grace. In 1884 he was called to take up missionary work in Nemaha County, which at that time did not have any Lutheran congregations. He organized St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Auburn and built a church; also Trinity Lutheran Church at Stella, Richardson County, Neb.; reorganized the congregation and built a church at Morrill, Brown County, Kans; and in 1886 was appointed missionary to the Republican Valley, with headquarters at McCook, Neb., and ministering to congregations over a tract of land three hundred miles long and two hundred and fifty miles wide. For four and one-third years he devoted himself to his work in that large field, going meantime as far

west as Cheyenne, Wyo., Akron, Colo., and Oberlin, Kans. He organized and built churches at McCook, Franklin and Bloomington, Neb.; Long Island, Norcatur and Oberlin, Kans.; Orleans and Stamford, Neb., and Akron, Colo.; besides which he preached occasionally at Hastings, Red Cloud, Holdrege, Oxford, Curtis and Grant, Neb. This immense work was accomplished in little more than four years.

June 1, 1890, Mr. Kimmel was recalled to his first field in Nebraska, where the church had gone down during his absence. He placed it upon a substantial basis again, and when he left four years later it was in good condition. In May, 1894, he came to Leavenworth, and published the *Lutheran Era*, which he had started during his residence in Nebraska. However, in December, 1896, he discontinued this paper, his other work having grown to such proportions as to necessitate his entire attention. It was the agreement, when he came to Leavenworth, that a church should be built the first year. The first year the board of missions paid $500 on the pastor's salary and the congregation $200, but afterward there was nothing to depend upon except the small contribution from the congregation. The church had no property except a lot on the corner of Spruce and Sixth streets, which was worth $500 and had an encumbrance of $1,500. In September work was begun. A subscription of $1,000 was secured. A church was erected at a cost of $8,500, but left an indebtedness, January 1, 1895, of $9,500. In March, 1895, there was a division in the congregation on the subject of the debt, some wishing to sell the property and settle with the creditors pro rata, paying them about forty per cent., and thus saving for the congregation about $6,000. This plan the pastor did not favor, it being his desire to pay the entire indebtedness, and enough were of his opinion to outvote the other faction. At the same time (March, 1895) the pastor began to sell matches at wholesale, buying in carload lots and selling through Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa. Meantime the creditors had agreed to extend the time of payment on a promise of receiving one hundred cents on the dollar. Since then he has engaged constantly in the match business, traveling from one place to another, while his wife had charge of the office work. In this way, during the past four years, he has paid off $6,000, including the interest. Meantime the congregation has grown, the various societies have taken on new life, and every branch of the work is in a state of activity. This remarkable record speaks volumes for his energy and good judgment. No matter how busy his week may have been, he always returns to Leavenworth to preach on Sunday, and keeps a constant oversight of the work, whose success is due to his self-sacrificing efforts.

Politically Mr. Kimmel is a Republican, and has always voted that ticket since casting his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of Custer Post No. 6, G. A. R. His first marriage was solemnized in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and united him with Miss Martha E. Bailey, who was born there and died in Arcadia, that state. The five children born of this union were named as follows: John, now living in Leavenworth; Alfred, who died in Ohio; Harry, in Oklahoma; Olive, who is in Leavenworth; and Elizabeth, deceased. The present wife of Mr. Kimmel, whom he married in 1878, was Miss Jennie Moser, of Altoona, Pa., and to this union five children were born, viz.: Katie, Joseph M., Martin L., Althea M. and Jennie Grace.

JOSEPH B. INSLEY, who resides in Leavenworth and is extensively engaged in the stock business, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1842, a descendant of Scotch ancestors, by whom the name was spelled Ainsley. At an early period in the history of Ohio they settled there and became interested in farming. He is a son of Andrew and Isabella (Johnson) Insley, both of whom were natives of Ohio and in whose family were nine children, five now living. His father, who was born in 1805, engaged in farming and stock-raising, and was one of the prosperous agriculturists of his neighborhood. From 1827 until his death, in 1863, he made his home in Indiana, where he was a leading citizen

of Tippecanoe County, and, during war times, a stanch Abolitionist. His wife died in Kansas when eighty-two years of age.

The summer of 1863 our subject spent in Kansas, being with his brother, Capt. M. H. Insley, at Fort Scott. On his return to Indiana he embarked in the stock business, in which he met with fair success. In 1873 he settled permanently in Kansas, establishing his home in Leavenworth, where, in 1876, he bought a residence in the suburbs of the city, but within the limits. Here, as in his former home, he engaged in the stock business. In the fall of 1876 he went to Oregon, where he devoted the winter to the purchase of cattle. In the spring he took two thousand head to Cheyenne, Wyo., where he sold them. In the fall of 1878 he made another trip to the coast, and from there shipped five hundred head of cattle to Kansas. During the last trip the Indians broke out against the white men. Sixty miles east of Boise City his party encountered the savages and they captured an Indian spy, who was surveying the country. This spy they turned over to the cavalry troop from Fort Boise and the commander of the troops compelled him to guide them to the hiding place of the Indians. About that time the Indians captured the stage and cut the cable over the Smoke River.

After an absence of seven months Mr. Insley returned to Kansas, where he followed the cattle business. In 1882 he went to Routt County, Colo., and homesteaded one-quarter section of land. The following year his family took up their residence on the ranch. In time he became one of the heaviest tax-payers of that county. He formed a stock company and acted as general manager of the Leavenworth Cattle Company, which owned from ten to twelve thousand head of cattle. In 1890 he returned to Kansas, but still retains his interests in Colorado, where he owns six hundred and forty acres of fine grazing land. His principal interests are in Colorado, but he also has property in Kansas and is extensively engaged in the buying and selling of stock, of which business he has made a life study. At one time he served as county commissioner of Routt County, Colo. Politically he votes the Republican ticket. He takes a warm interest and an active part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, to which he belongs. His marriage, in 1869, united him with Mary E., daughter of Rev. Amasa Johnson, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Indiana. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Insley are Anna, in Leavenworth; and Edwin, who resides in Routt County, Colo.

JOHN GEARY CASEBIER, who is engaged in the manufacture of sorghum and in general farm pursuits in Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County, was born near Clinton, Douglas County, Kans., November 14, 1856. He is a son of Samuel B. Casebier, to whose sketch the reader is referred for the family history. His education was obtained principally in Jefferson, Leavenworth County, concluding with one term in the state university at Lawrence. After having been with his father for two years, in 1879 he started out for himself, beginning with eighty acres where he now resides. The land was fenced, but much of it had not been broken and no attempt had been made at cultivation or improvement. Desiring that the place might be attractive as well as profitable, he set out the grove of maple trees that now add so much to the appearance of the homestead. He also erected a comfortable residence in 1884. From time to time he added to the size of the farm, which now embraces one hundred and sixty acres.

After having engaged in raising grain, Mr. Casebier decided that the manufacture of sorghum would be more profitable. Accordingly he has since given his attention chiefly to the raising of cane and has made large shipments of sorghum to the various markets, finding this industry a profitable one. Besides raising cane he also manufactures sorghum on shares. He manufactures from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty-five barrels of sorghum per annum, shipping mostly to Kansas City. By actual practical experiments he has found that cane can be raised here, even when a scarcity of rain ruins other crops, and there is also the additional ad-

vantage of less fluctuation in price. He owns a threshing machine and does most of the threshing in his locality; he also has a sorghum crusher run by steam power, with a capacity of thirty tons.

Mr. Casebier has represented the Democratic party in local conventions and has worked on its committees. He is active in educational affairs and has been a member of the school board. He is connected with the Masonic blue lodge and the Fraternal Aid Association at McLouth. In 1880 he married Oma French, daughter of a minister in Anderson County. They have had three children, two now living, viz.: Ernest, who assists his father; and Charles.

VINCENT A. KELLY, son of John V. and Dora Kelly, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 6, 1854. At the age of three years he moved with his parents to Leavenworth, Kans., where he has since made his home. He received a common-school education, with the exception of two years spent at St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kans. At the age of fourteen years he began to learn the carpenter's trade under his father, who was then employed by the government at Fort Leavenworth.

When eighteen years of age he made a trip to England and Ireland, where he visited his grandparents and other relatives. On his return in 1873 he enlisted in the regular army and for five years served in the Eighth United States Cavalry, being on duty principally in Texas near the line of Mexico, where he was engaged in patroling the border to prevent cattle thieves from driving stock over into Old Mexico.

On his retirement from service he worked at his trade for several years, and then began contracting, in which business he is still engaged. His work as contractor and builder has not been confined to the immediate locality of his home. Most of his contracts have been for the government, not only at Fort Leavenworth, but also at Forts Reno, Riley and Supply.

Among the most important buildings erected by Mr. Kelly at Fort Leavenworth are Drill Hall, built in 1889, Bachelor Officers' Quarters in 1891, Cavalry stables in 1892, remodeling of General Merritt's residence in 1887 and Cavalry School in 1895; at Fort Supply in 1892 a guard house; at Fort Reno in 1890-91 a hospital, cavalry stables, and remodeled the residence of Colonel Wade, the commanding officer of Fort Reno. At Fort Riley in 1896 and 1897 he built stone buildings, two double sets Officers' Quarters, one Artillery Barracks and five stable guard buildings.

Among the buildings erected by Mr. Kelly in the city are Cretor's mill, Kelly & Lysle's mill, German Catholic school, remodeled Morris school, McGlynn building, corner Fifth and Miami streets, Bradley's (Fourth and Olive), Larimer's (Fifth and Olive), and P. J. McDonald's (Second and Cherokee streets); St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum in 1888, priest's residence at Mt. St. Mary's Academy in 1898, and in 1899 elevator and warehouse in Kansas City, Mo.; at the National Military Home in Leavenworth County a nurses' cottage, insane ward, and at this writing has contracts for the erection of a barrack, theatre and hotel building.

Mr. Kelly is so interested in business matters that he has never identified himself with political affairs, having little taste for politics. In 1882 he was married to Miss Martha D. Casserly, of Mineral Point, Wis.

WILLIAM MAYER, a pioneer of Leavenworth, has made his home in this county since March 14, 1857, and has witnessed its steady growth in population and importance, to which he has personally contributed. He has been an industrious, persevering man, and through his energy has accumulated a competency. A native of Germany, born in Baden May 5, 1836, he was eleven years of age when, in the spring of 1847, he came to America with his parents, Dominick and Regina (Sadler) Mayer, natives of Baden. The family settled on a farm near Burlington, Iowa, being pioneers of that section of country, where the father cleared and placed under cultivation a tract of raw land. After some years he retired and settled in Bur-

lington, where he died at the age of seventy-two years. His wife was forty-seven at the time of her death. They were the parents of four children, Barbara, William, Nicholas and Joseph.

When seventeen years of age our subject began to learn the blacksmith's trade in Burlington. He had served about eighteen months when his employer failed. He then went to Quincy, Ill., where he finished learning the trade and later worked there about two years. From there he returned home and soon afterward came to Leavenworth. His first work in Kansas was in Kickapoo, where he ran a shop for three years. In 1861 he opened a shop in Leavenworth and here for some years he carried on general blacksmithing, but since 1879 he has limited himself to horseshoeing. He had been fairly successful and could, if he desired, retire entirely from business, but being of an industrious temperament, he is happiest when employed. He is an expert at his trade, which he understands thoroughly and in which he has no superiors in the city.

Politically Mr. Mayer is a Democrat, and fraternally a member of the Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married Miss Mary Hoch, of Burlington, Iowa. They are the parents of two children, their son being William F., who is with his father in the shop.

JOHN P. BELL, a successful farmer of Palmyra Township, Douglas County, was born in Indiana County, Pa., in 1842. His father, John, who was born in Ohio, of Scotch descent, removed to Pennsylvania with his parents in childhood and there learned the millwright's trade. He was an expert machinist and also worked at bridge-building for some years. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. In disposition quiet and retiring, he never cared to identify himself with public affairs. He reared a large family to fill positions of honor and usefulness, and was successful in gaining the esteem of associates, but never accumulated much property.

May 30, 1861, our subject enlisted in the Pennsylvania Reserves, but was soon transferred to Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, in which he served as a private until May 30, 1864. During the seven days' fight in front of Richmond his entire regiment was captured by the Confederates and he was wounded by a gunshot, which he still carries in his left leg. For forty days he was confined in Libby prison, after which he was paroled and taken to Harrison Landing, thence to Newport News, and six weeks later was exchanged and returned to his regiment. At Fredericksburg his company went in with thirty men and came out with only nine, and at that battle he himself narrowly escaped death. Later he was assigned to recruiting near Washington, D. C., where he also did guard duty on a railroad. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg, after which he pursued the Confederates into Virginia and engaged in the battle of the Wilderness.

After his discharge from the army Mr. Bell returned home and secured work in the building of a telegraph line from Pittsburgh to Altoona, Pa. In September, 1865, he started for Kansas and "squatted" on the farm he now owns. With him he brought $260, which enabled him to get a start in his new home. He bought his land from the government, paying $2.50 an acre. It was wholly destitute of improvements, and one of his first tasks was the building of a frame house. From time to time he made other improvements that added to the value of the place. He now owns five hundred and twenty acres in his home farm, which he operates personally. In addition to this he has given one hundred and sixty acres to his older son and eighty acres to each of his daughters, thus enabling them to get a good start in life. For years he has been interested in feeding cattle, a branch of agriculture in which he has been quite successful.

April 13, 1865, Mr. Bell married Miss Millie J. Waterman, of Westmoreland County, Pa. They are the parents of four children, namely: Frank, who is engaged in farming near the old homestead; Jennie R., wife of William Fuhs; Eva D., who married Charles Skinner; and John, at home. The family are identified with the Presbyterian Church, to the maintenance of which Mr. Bell

has been a regular contributor. While he has always refused political office he has been active in the interests of such of his friends as are candidates, and has always been a stanch Republican.

HON. JOHN CRIMP WATTS, who has made his home in Kansas since the fall of 1856, was born near Plymouth, Devonshire, England, September 3, 1835, a son of John and Elizabeth (Crimp) Watts, natives of the same shire. His father, who was the son of a stone mason, learned that trade at an early age and after a time began to take contracts. While engaged in filling a contract he accidentally fell from the belfry of a church and was so injured that he died six months later. Besides his wife (who came to Kansas and died here at the age of fifty-six years) he left four children, of whom John Crimp is the oldest and the only survivor. Isaac, the second son, was a soldier in the British army and served in India, but resigned, came to America and settled in Kansas, where he died. Thomas, who was also a soldier in India, came to Kansas in the early days and remained here until 1879, when he went east, and since then all trace of him has been lost. Mary, the only daughter, married A. Woods, and died in Lawrence.

After his father's death our subject was apprenticed to his partner, with whom he remained until he was eighteen. In 1853 he came to America on the sailer "Rose," and landed in Quebec after a voyage of eight weeks. Going to Cleveland, Ohio, he worked as a stone mason and bricklayer. In 1854 he went to Chicago and Waukegan, Ill., in both of which places he found employment and began contracting. In the fall of 1856 he came to Kansas. He was then a young man of twenty-one years. With all the enthusiasm of youth he began life in a new country amid hardships and difficulties. Going to Pottawatomie County he took up the first claim near Louisville, and there he built a house and made improvements, retaining the place for four years. As he passed through Lawrence he had noticed some stone buildings, and thinking it might be possible for him to secure work, he returned to this city in February, 1857, and began contracting and building. In order to hold his claim on Rock Creek, every six months for two years he made a trip to it, starting from Lawrence on foot at noon and walking twenty-five miles that day, and twenty-nine the next, reaching the land after dark. Four years after he had settled in Lawrence a man offered him $1,000 for it. He accepted the offer, deposited the money in a bank which failed three days later, entailing a total loss to him. Undiscouraged, however, he continued his work as contractor, and in time became successful, he and his uncle, Abraham Watts, being partners. He built the Miller block, G. A. R. building, Poehler block, the grocery building owned by John Jones, and many residences in this city. About 1890 he practically retired from business, although since then he has consented to take a few important contracts, among them that of the library building in the University of Kansas (1894), and the Fowler shops at the university (1898). He is the owner of considerable valuable property in Lawrence, and has dealt extensively in real estate. During the antebellum days he experienced all the terrors of border warfare, and remembers well the perils of the Quantrell raid that brought death and disaster to the people of Lawrence. At the time of the Price raid he was mustered into Company A, Third Kansas Militia, under Captain Wheeler as corporal, and went with his regiment down to the Blue.

In Lawrence Mr. Watts married Fannie, daughter of Thomas Collier, who came from Pennsylvania to Lawrence in 1857. They became the parents of six children, of whom Mary died at fourteen years, and the others are at home. Mr. Watts voted the Republican ticket until the Tilden campaign, since which time he has been a Democrat. He is serving his third term as chairman of the Democratic county committee. For three terms he represented the third and fourth wards in the city council, where he was chairman of the committee on streets, alleys and bridges. For two years he held the office of street commissioner. On the Republican ticket, in 1874, he was elected to the legislature, receiv-

ing a majority of six hundred over Alexander Banks. In the session of 1875 he secured the passage of a bill assessing property and stock at the place of their location. Not wishing to be the recipient of any favors from the railroads, he sent back all passes presented to him. For two years he was a director of the state penitentiary under Governor Glick. After becoming a Democrat he was a candidate for sheriff and treasurer of Douglas County, but his party being in the minority he failed of election. However, he overcame a majority of one thousand and was defeated by only one hundred votes. He is a demitted member of the Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Fraternal Aid Association, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R.

JOHN B. LAMBER was one of those early settlers who, through self-sacrifice, toil and hardship, have made possible the degree of culture and prosperity the present generation enjoys. Coming to Leavenworth in 1857, he identified himself with the history of the then little town and assisted in developing its resources, rendering possible its high standing among the cities of the west. Indirectly, too, he aided in the development of the region then known as "bleeding" Kansas, which is now one of the most prosperous states in the Union. While he was quiet, unpretentious and unassuming, he was nevertheless alive to every need of his home town, and was a loyal, public-spirited citizen. When, after the toil and battle of life, he passed away, August 2, 1895, he was followed to the grave by the affectionate remembrances of the pioneers who survived him, and by the gratitude of the younger generation that had grown up around him.

Both the paternal and maternal ancestors of Mr. Lamber were of English lineage. His mother, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Sir John Missing, of England. He was born in New York City July 24, 1828, and was two years of age when his father died. He passed his boyhood years in his native city. His first position was that of a messenger on the New York & Erie Railroad. In 1850 the Adams Express Company sent him to Australia, appointing him their agent at Melbourne. The trip both ways was made on sailing vessels and, going out, he spent one hundred and seventy-five days on the ocean. In 1855 he returned via Europe to the United States. The experiences that he had abroad were most helpful to him and gave him a profitable cosmopolitan knowledge of men and countries. After two more years in New York City, in 1857 he came to Leavenworth, where he remained for two years at that time, and then went further west.

About 1863 Mr. Lamber returned to Leavenworth and in 1866 he bought an interest in the Planter's hotel, which was carried on under the firm name of Rice, Lamber & Pleas. In 1875 Mr. Pleas retired from the firm and the following year Mr. Rice sold his interest to Mr. Lamber, who continued to be the sole proprietor of the hotel until 1888. He then retired from business. During the remaining years of his life he lived quietly at his home, No. 311 North Broadway, where, in the enjoyment of every comfort, he could fully enter into domestic and social pleasures. He was never active in politics, although a stanch Republican, always voting that ticket.

In Bethany, N. Y., January 10, 1866, Mr. Lamber married Mary J., daughter of Thomas G. Smith, and a sister of Leonard T. Smith and Mrs. Jasper S. Rice, of Leavenworth. The ancestry of the family appears in the sketch of Leonard T. Smith. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Lamber is John B. Lamber, Jr., of San Francisco, Cal.

PATRICK McKEEVER, who is engaged in farming at the head of Salt Creek Valley in Leavenworth County, has resided on his homestead since 1861. During that year he bought a squatters' claim to one hundred and sixty acres, on which he began the work of improvement and cultivation. He built what was known as the "Big" house, a building 16x16, which was large for those days, and was the first frame house erected in the district. While he has always given attention to the general lines of

farming, at one time he made a specialty of stock-raising, and had on his place about one hundred head of cattle. In 1897 he erected a residence which is considered one of the finest in the valley, and here he has a pleasant and comfortable home.

Born in Ireland in 1833, Mr. McKeever ran away from home when fifteen years of age and came to the United States, landing in New York and thence proceeding to Philadelphia. For two years he made his home with Dr. Walker, a Quaker physician, and while working there he also attended school. In 1848 he began to work for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. Two years later he went to Richmond, Va., and from there proceeded to Baltimore, Md., where he bound himself to the machinist's trade, but after twenty-one months the shop closed down. He then secured work on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1852 he began farming in Perry County, Ohio, and at the same time he resumed his studies, attending St. Joseph's College in Somerset, where he received a good academic education.

In 1855 Mr. McKeever came to Leavenworth, Kans., and secured employment in the quartermaster's department at the fort. In 1859 he went to California Gulch, Colo., where he spent the summer, returning to Leavenworth in the fall, and resuming work at the fort. During the border ruffian wars he conducted an express service between different forts and experienced all the dangers of those days. Since then he has devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Walls, who died in 1867, leaving three children, viz.: Harry, who is employed on a railroad in Mexico; Robert P., who is a graduate of St. Benedict's College in Atchison, and is a musician of some note, being the author of the song, "A Broken Promise," and other selections; and Mary, who has charge of the home.

Actively interested in the welfare of his community, Mr. McKeever supports the Populist party and has attended its conventions. He has held office as treasurer of Kickapoo Township. He is loyal to the institutions of his adopted country, and is proud of its army and navy, and in the splendid record it has made in the recent war with Spain. He is a man of quiet disposition, kind-hearted and generous, and is respected by all who know him.

MAJ. W. B. CARPENTER, M. D., for years one of Leavenworth's most prominent citizens, but now deceased, was born in Delaware, Ohio, and descended in direct line from William Carpenter, of Rehobeth, Mass., a native of Herfordshire, England, and a cousin of William Carpenter, who was an associate of Roger Williams. He came to America in the sailing vessel "Bevis," in 1638, and assisted in the founding of Providence, in Rhode Island. Ira Carpenter, who was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, was born in New York state and in early days acted as a surveyor. He became a pioneer of Delaware, Ohio, which town he assisted in laying out. He met with an accident that caused him to abandon civil engineering. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine and subsequently engaged in the practice of that profession, dying at the age of eighty-three.

Major Carpenter, who was a son of Dr. Ira Carpenter, studied medicine under Dr. Scott, also in the Columbus Medical College and the Cleveland Medical College, graduating as an M. D., in 1853. Afterward he started for California, but, changing his plans, spent one winter in Iowa, and in the summer of 1857 settled in Linn County, Kans., where he located a claim; built a house, improved the land and also carried on a general practice. At the opening of the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Sixth Kansas Infantry, but was soon transferred to the Fifth Kansas Regiment, of which he was commissioned assistant surgeon. Later he was made surgeon with the rank of major, and as such served until the close of the war. On being mustered out he settled in Leavenworth, where he engaged in a general practice until 1876. Afterward, for six years, he was attending physician to the Kansas state penitentiary, of which he was

later the first resident physician for eight years. His death occurred in Leavenworth in December, 1893, at the age of sixty-five years. Fraternally he was identified with the Masons.

The marriage of Major Carpenter united him with Miss Harriet E. Woodward, who was born near Delaware, Ohio, and is now living in Leavenworth. Her father, Joel Woodward, was born in Maryland, and removed from there to Ohio, settling in Cleveland, where he engaged in the manufacture of paper. The family of Major and Mrs. Carpenter consisted of four children, two of whom are living.

CHARLES R. CARPENTER, M. D. Among the physicians of Leavenworth a prominent place is held by the subject of this article, who is one of the popular professional men of the city, and has attained recognition through his skill in the treatment of intricate forms of disease. He is a member of the Leavenworth City and County Medical Society; the Kansas Eastern District Medical Society, of which he served as secretary for several years; the Missouri Valley, Kansas State and American Medical Associations, and through his connection with these societies keeps in touch with the progress made in the science of medicine. He has contributed articles to medical journals bearing upon subjects that pertain to the profession, and these articles have received favorable mention on the part of his professional contemporaries.

Dr. Carpenter was born in Hardin, Iowa, February 10, 1857, a son of Maj. William B. Carpenter, M. D., deceased, late of Leavenworth. He was an infant when his parents settled in Linn County, Kans., where he remained until the war, and was then sent to school at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1863 the family joined his father at Helena, Ark., and afterward followed the army in its movements in that region. In 1865 he came with his parents to Leavenworth, where he was educated in the public and high schools. In 1876 he entered Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1880. The study of medicine he began under his father and afterward carried on in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1882, with the degree of M. D. Returning to Leavenworth, he began the practice which he has since conducted, his location being in the Manufacturers' Bank building. For seven years he was secretary of the board of health of this city. He assisted in organizing the Leavenworth Hospital Association, which is one of the finest in the state. He has since been secretary of the association and a member of the hospital staff. Fraternally he is connected with Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., at Leavenworth, and is also connected with the Sons of Veterans. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Leavenworth. His marriage took place in Princeton, Ky., and united him with Miss Nina Garrett, who was born in Kentucky. They have one child now living, Anna Louise.

MICHAEL KIRMEYER, who was one of the early settlers of Leavenworth, and is still living in this city, was born in Munich, Bavaria, February 23, 1826. He spent his boyhood years upon a farm owned by his father, who was an extensive farmer and stockman, and made a specialty of raising race horses. When thirteen years of age he began to learn the butcher's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of two years, and later followed the business until, in accordance with the laws of his country, he entered the army. His entire period of service in the army covered six years.

In 1857 Mr. Kirmeyer came over to our country on the "Little Conquerer" with his brother Joseph, and the two proceeded at once to Leavenworth, where they opened a butcher shop. After a year our subject purchased his brother's interest, and for two years continued alone, after which he engaged in the manufacture of soda and ginger ale for eighteen months alone and later with John Brandon as a partner. From that business he gradually drifted into the brewer's trade, and continued in the latter until 1888, when the prohibition laws caused him to close out and retire to private life. He is a member of

the Turner society and a charter member of the Leavenworth Lodge, I. O. O. F. During war times he voted with the Republicans, being in sympathy with their policy as to the abolition of slavery; but of more recent years he has affiliated with the Democrats.

November 24, 1858, he married Miss Niederweiser, who was born in Ausburg, Germany, in 1834. They became the parents of ten children, but four died at an early age. The others are named as follows: Agnes, who is married and lives in Leavenworth; Michael, Jr., a traveling salesman; John H., deputy district clerk, residing in this city; Joseph, who is a photographer by occupation and is now in Memphis, Tenn.; Dolly A. and Bertha M., who are with their parents.

WILLIAM G. FULLER, who is engaged in contracting and building in Leavenworth, was born in Taylor County, Iowa, in 1858, a son of Oak P. and Elizabeth (Hicks) Fuller. His father was a member of a pioneer family of Ohio and was born in that state, where his father, Gabriel Fuller, was killed when he was a lad of ten years. When a young man, in 1856, he removed to Iowa and there became interested in farming, while at the same time he also did considerable business as a carpenter and builder. For seven years he made his home in Bedford and from there removed to Mahaska. In 1881 he established his home in Ottawa County, Kans., where he has since resided upon a farm. He is a Democrat in politics and actively interested in public affairs. To his marriage thirteen children were born, nine of whom are living.

In his youth the subject of this sketch learned the trade of miller and millwright, which he followed for a short time, and afterward, for several years, engaged in railroad work in Missouri. In 1880 he went to western Kansas and took up a claim to government land in Pratt County, where he began farming. After two years he came to Leavenworth, where he began carpentering and also engaged in railroad work. While employed on railroads, he was in Missouri, Texas, Indian Territory and Kansas. He assisted in erecting a large depot for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in Dallas, Tex. In other places he also built depots for the same road, and in 1893 built the Missouri Pacific depot in Leavenworth.

Besides his railroad contracts, Mr. Fuller has erected buildings for the government at Fort Leavenworth. He has also had contracts for some of the finest business blocks, churches and private residences in the city. The nature of his work is such that it invariably proves satisfactory. People competent to judge in the matter believe him to be one of the most expert contractors in the city. His work keeps him so engrossed that he has no leisure for public affairs or official positions, and, aside from voting the Democratic ticket he takes no part in politics. He is interested in mining in Arizona and is a stockholder in the Arizona Gold Mining and Milling Company. He and his family are active members of the Baptist Church and he is one of the deacons of the congregation. His marriage, which took place in 1881, united him with Christina, daughter of James W. Bedwell, who came from Missouri to Kansas in 1866 and is still living in Leavenworth, where he has followed the blacksmith's trade for years. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are the parents of six children.

AUGUST SCHANZE, who is one of the successful business men of Leavenworth, was born in Schwartzenberg kies Meltzing, fifteen miles from Cassel, Kur-Hessen, Germany, July 30, 1840, a son of John and Elizabeth (Bachman) Schanze, natives of the same place as himself. He was the youngest of four children, of whom his sister died in Michigan; one brother, John, lives in Kansas City; and the other, Martin, is in Texas. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the wagon-maker's trade in his native village, and for two and one-half years served as an apprentice. In 1856 he left Bremen on a sailing-vessel that reached New York after a voyage of thirty-seven days, and from New York he went to Chicago, where he secured work at his trade. In the spring of 1858 he came to

Kansas, joining his brother, John, who had settled at Sumner the preceding year and had been engaged in making wagons for Russell, the freighter. In the fall of 1858 he voted for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free state. He experienced many of the perils and hardships of border warfare, when the whole country was in a state of excitement and none knew what a day might bring forth. He was a member of the Turn Verein, a society of forty members, organized into a company, for whom the blowing of a horn was a signal to assemble.

From 1859 to 1861 Mr. Schanze carried on a shop in Winthrop, Mo. At the opening of the war he came to Leavenworth and enlisted in the service of the government. He was assigned to the army of the Potomac and was sent to Hagerstown, Md., thence to Frederick, the same state, from there to Washington, D. C., and Virginia, where he was assigned to work in the army shop. He was connected with the repair department of the army and was present at the battle of Bull Run (2d) and other important engagements. Still in the government employ he returned to Leavenworth in 1863, and was later ordered to Helena, Ark., as a mechanic. On account of illness he did not remain long in Helena. In 1865 he was sent to Denver, where he was employed in the government shop for fourteen months.

On his return to Leavenworth Mr. Schanze started a shop on the corner of Fourth and Cherokee streets, where he engaged in the manufacture and repair of wagons and carriages. From 1873 to 1883 he was in the government employ at Fort Leavenworth, but during the latter year he resumed business for himself at No. 608 Cherokee street, where he has a three-story and basement building, 48x125 feet in dimensions, built of brick, and stocked with a full line of hardware, agricultural implements, wind mills, pumps, seeds, etc. He is still engaged in the manufacture of wagons and buggies, with which work his long years of successful experience have made him thoroughly familiar. Since 1889 he has handled farm and garden seeds of all kinds, and has also made a specialty of builders' hardware. Besides his business block he is the owner of four residences which he erected, and has other valuable property in the city.

In Leavenworth, in 1867, occurred the marriage of Mr. Schanze to Miss Kate Schaffer, who was born in Prussia, and at one year of age was brought to America by her parents, who settled in Kansas in 1854. She is a sister of Jacob Schaffer, the champion billiard player of the world. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Schanze are Jacob, a graduate of the commercial college, and now bookkeeper for his father, and John, who also assists in the store. Mr. Schanze is a member of the Turn Verein, and is past officer of the Odd Fellows' lodge, which he has represented in the grand lodge, also is past officer in the encampment. In politics he is a Republican.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG. There are no citizens of Leavenworth who have taken a deeper interest in the development of its resources and the extension of its influence in commerce and agriculture than have the pioneers of the city. Coming here in the early days, they have been potent factors in all worthy enterprises. Not only have they striven for personal success, but, with admirable public spirit, they have endeavored to promote all beneficial causes. Among these early settlers is Mr. Armstrong, who came to Kansas during 1857, and, identifying himself with the free-state movement, gave that cause his ardent support during the trying days previous to and during the Civil war. From the time of his settlement to the present he has supported measures for the benefit of the people. During the first years of his residence here he assisted on government surveys, in which way he gained a practical knowledge of the state, the condition of its lands and their prospective value to the settlers.

The family of which Mr. Armstrong is a member has been identified with Scotch history as far back as the genealogy can be traced. He was born in Scotland, October 23, 1832, and grew to manhood upon the farm owned by his father, Robert Armstrong, Sr. With a desire to avail

himself of the advantages offered by the new world, he determined to cross the ocean to America. It was in 1853 that he emigrated from his native land and cast his fortunes in with the people of the United States. Landing in New York, he proceeded to Illinois, and for four years he engaged in tilling the soil there, meantime saving his earnings in order that he might invest in farm property for himself. From Illinois he came to Kansas at the time the tide of emigration was turning toward Kansas, and on arriving here he entered claims in Marshall and Nemaha Counties. From that time to this he has made agriculture his occupation, and has made a specialty of stock-raising.

Realizing the advantages to be derived from a good education, Mr. Armstrong has always been a friend of the public school system and has done all within his power to promote the standard of scholarship. Other movements, too, that are for the public good and will conserve the prosperity and happiness of the people receive his co-operation and support. He has been so fortunate in his undertakings that he has acquired large possessions, including a stock farm of seven hundred and seventy acres in Marshall County, a large tract in Ottawa County, also his residence at No. 1806 Shawnee street, Leavenworth. He and his wife have four children: Agnes, Rose, Camelie and Leonie.

REV. JAMES M. PAYNE, Protestant chaplain at the National Military Home in Leavenworth, was born in Parke County, Ind., April 1, 1843, a son of Gustavus and Mary (Nevins) Payne. When he was four years of age his parents became pioneer settlers of Hancock County, Ill., from which a short time before the Mormons had been driven out. In the common schools of those days and that locality his education was obtained. When he was eighteen years of age the Civil war broke out, and, fired with a patriotic zeal, he at once enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company G, Second Illinois Cavalry, which was assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps under John A. McClellan. Among the battles in which he took part were those at Vicksburg, Jackson and Champion Hill, Miss., as well as others that had a part in deciding the fate of the war. His entire period of service was four years, five months and twelve days, and during all that time he was not once wounded, but his brothers, William and Henry, are both buried in southern soil, having fallen as martyrs to the Union cause.

At the close of the war Mr. Payne came to Kansas, where he engaged in farming in Miami County. Five years later he was converted and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At once he became actively interested in the work of the church and after four years he dedicated his life to the ministry. His first pastorate was at Osawatomie, where he was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Later he had a charge at Galena, Kans., for five years; and while serving his fifth year as pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Fort Scott, he was appointed, June 28, 1898, Protestant chaplain of the National Military Home, and he has since given his attention to the conscientious and efficient discharge of his duties. During the long period of his connection with the Methodist Episcopal ministry in Kansas he has done much to promote the success of this denomination and has proven himself a faithful and capable worker in this part of the Lord's vineyard. Through his entire life his acts have been in harmony with his professions. In his long and honorable career, no word of reproach has ever been uttered against him. He has maintained the respect of his acquaintances and the warm regard of his associates. By his marriage, in 1864, to Miss Mary A. Cantwell, of Illinois, he has one son, Dr. E. B. Payne, of Galena, Kans.

JAMES H. WEIMER, a farmer and stock-raiser of Marion Township, Douglas County, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1850. He is a descendant of Joseph Weimer, a native of Germany, who emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling near Harrisburg. He was one of the organizers of the Dunkard Church in that locality. At the great age of one hundred and eleven years he died in Darke County, Ohio. His son Michael,

who was born in Pennsylvania, took up land in Randolph County, Ind., where Union City now stands. Afterward he made his home in Preble County, Ohio, where he carried on a grist mill and engaged successfully in farming for many years. For some time he served as a deacon in the Dunkard Church, in which organization he was active.

Daniel, son of Michael Weimer, and father of our subject, was born in Darke County, Ohio, and resided there until 1866, when he moved to Jackson County, Mo. In 1871 he came to Kansas, settling in Palmyra Township, Douglas County, where he spent the remainder of his life. A skilled mechanic, he followed the trades of carpenter and painter, which he had learned in Dayton, Ohio, and in which he was considered an expert. Like his forefathers, he worshiped with the Dunkards and took an active part in their labors. He died in 1879, at fifty-six years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Alexander, was born in Ohio and died in Kansas in 1895, at sixty-three years of age. They were the parents of four children: James H.; Sarah E., who is the wife of E. B. Kincaid; Noah S. and Maggie A., both of whom live in Palmyra Township.

When our subject was a little less than sixteen years of age he went with his parents to Missouri, and in 1871, when they came to Kansas, he settled in northern Missouri, on the border of Iowa. However, the following year he settled on a rented farm in Palmyra Township, Douglas County, and this place he operated until, by carefully saving his earnings, he was able to buy a home of his own. In 1884 he bought the place where he has since engaged in farming and dealing in stock, making a specialty of raising Hereford cattle. The success that he has attained proves him to be a man of energy and perseverance. Everything connected with agriculture is of interest to him and, at the organization of the Grange, he became identified with it. He is a stockholder in a grain business at Overbrook, Kans.

In the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen Mr. Weimer has held the highest offices. The Democratic party always receives his support, for its principles represent his ideas as to national government. During his connection with the school board he served as its clerk. For six years he was a constable in Marion Township. November 20, 1879, he married Clemmie, daughter of John and Barbara (Anderson) Bailey. They have six children: Guy, Lutie, Ethel, Jay, Earl and Mabel.

N. O. CLOUGH. It is scarcely possible for the present generation to gain an adequate conception of the hardships endured by the pioneers of Kansas. Those who settled here in the early days were led to do so, less in hope of worldly advancement, than in defense of a principle. From the north and east men came to assist in the movement looking toward the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free state. Among those who took an active part in the border warfare and who assisted in the organization of the Union party was Mr. Clough, of Leavenworth. So prominent was he in the anti-slavery movement that it is said of him that he was the most deeply loved, and the most deeply hated, man in the entire region. He was opposed to the extension of slavery, but did not favor interfering with it in states where it was already established; however, when the crisis came he stood stanchly on the side of President Lincoln, whom he knew personally and admired greatly, and favored the emancipation of the slaves.

The great-grandfather of our subject, John Clough, was born in Massachusetts in 1719, was twice married, reared a large family, and died in 1798. His son, Ebenezer, was born in Boston, April 8, 1767, and in that city engaged in manufacturing wall paper. At the time of his death he was eighty-one years of age. Of the thirteen children born to his marriage with Catherine Frothingham, the fourth child and third son was William, who was born in Boston, June 23, 1797. While a mere lad he served in the war of 1812, leaving school to enter the army, and assisting in building the forts in Boston harbor. About 1816 he graduated from Harvard, after which he went to Virginia and taught school. On his return to

Boston he was principal of the Mayhew public school, also a Latin school in the city. In 1833 he settled in St. Charles County, Mo., where he improved and operated a farm. After the death of his wife he made his home with his two sons at Parkville, Platte County, Mo. and he died in Leavenworth, Kans., August 10, 1866.

During his residence in Virginia, William Clough married Mary Ann Orrick, who was born in Berkeley County in 1797. She was a daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Pendleton) Orrick, natives of Virginia, the former a planter, justice of the peace and sheriff of Berkeley County. The four children of William and Mary Ann Clough were E. N. O., William McNeil, Mary Catherine and James S. Of these, William McNeil Clough, who was born in Boston, was married at Parkville, Mo., May 31, 1855, to Mrs. Mary Ann (Scott) Embrey. He was admitted to the bar in Missouri and practiced law in Parkville with his older brother, whom, in 1862, he joined in Leavenworth. His death occurred in this city January 26, 1883. The only daughter was born in St. Charles County, Mo., in December, 1835, and died there in July, 1845. The youngest child, James S., was born in St. Charles County, January 14, 1841, and died there in July, 1844.

At Aldrich, near Berryville, Va., the subject of this sketch was born on Saturday, May 28, 1825. In July of the same year he was taken to Boston by his parents, and, while en-route, passed through New York City at the time of General Lafayette's memorial visit. The illustrious Frenchman took the infant in his lap at Bunker's hotel, but unfortunately the child slept through all the honors. After a short time in Boston, the family went back to Virginia, but in 1828 returned to Boston, and thence in 1833 went to St. Charles County, Mo., where the boy was educated in his father's boarding school at Avondale. From the age of seventeen he assisted his father in teaching, and at twenty he was employed as teacher in the fourth ward school in St. Louis, after which he taught in a private school in the same city. Meantime he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in Boonville, Mo., October 20, 1853; at Wyandotte, Kans., June 6, 1859; to the supreme court of Kansas, at Topeka, January 12, 1871; and to the supreme court of the United States, at Washington, D. C., January 21, 1874.

During the Mexican war Mr. Clough enlisted May 24, 1847, in Company D, Second Missouri Volunteers, of which he served as orderly sergeant, continuing until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Independence, Mo., October 10, 1848. From 1853 to 1857 he practiced law in Columbia, Mo. Afterward he located at Parkville, Mo. From 1853 to 1861 he rode the circuit, practicing in Kansas, principally in Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Topeka. During 1861 he removed his office to Leavenworth, where he continued the practice of law. While in Platte County he was in a hotbed of secession and his sympathy with the Union made him unpopular, in fact, imperiled his life. He and his family were obliged to go armed. At a meeting in Parkville he assisted in organizing the Union party for the enforcement of all laws. No one would consent to open the meeting for the purpose of organization; he was called on and at once boldly expressed his opinions, at the same time declaring that he was armed and it would be best for those who wished to attack him to refrain from doing so, if they valued their lives. He was listened to quietly and afterward presented the resolutions framed by the Union party, which were later published throughout the entire country.

When Sumter was fired on Mr. Clough assisted in raising a large body of soldiers for the Union. These he enlisted on the regular enlistment papers, but afterward received orders to send the men to Washington to be placed in the regular army, and this he did, but at the same time refused to enlist, as ordered, as an orderly under General Elliott. He found too much politics in the army and would not muster into the service, although he served in different capacities and was recognized by the rank of colonel. His service was principally in Missouri and the west. In St. Louis, Mo., November 9, 1848, Bishop Hawks performed the ceremony which united in marriage Mr. Clough and Rebecca M. Seltzer, who was born in Lebanon County, Pa., and was a

grand-daughter of General Wiser, who served in the Revolutionary war. Seven children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Clough. The eldest, Mary Rebecca, is the wife of Martin L. Bulkley, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Leavenworth. Emma Frances is the wife of James E. Hall, of Leavenworth. Margaret Alice is the widow of M. Montville, Jr., of Leavenworth. William, of Kansas City, is sergeant-at-arms of the upper house of the city government. Minnie Orrick and Ebenezer died in childhood. Charles Prescott Allen is manager of a coal and coke business in Kansas City. The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Clough, November 9, 1898, was appropriately celebrated, and brought to them the congratulations and best wishes of hosts of friends.

In the organization of the Mexican War Veterans' Association Mr. Clough took an active part, and he has since been vice-president for Kansas. Politically he was an old-line Whig during the existence of that party and has since been a Republican. For thirty years he held the office of United States commissioner, and for several terms he served as justice of the peace. During the existence of the Union League he was its grand secretary. He and his family are members of the Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL P. MOORE, treasurer of Douglas County, has been connected with his present office, either as treasurer, deputy or clerk, for twenty out of the past twenty-two years. In 1878 he secured a clerkship in the office under Oliver Barber, and under Paul R. Brooks served as deputy. The next treasurer was Colonel Moore, who was opposed to Mr. Moore in politics; consequently the latter resigned, and, going to Kansas City, was for two years a clerk with the Lombard Investment Company, returning once to assist Colonel Moore during a pressure of business. When J. C. Walton succeeded Colonel Moore our subject was appointed deputy treasurer in October, 1888, and served for four years under him, then for a similar period under A. L. Cox. In the fall of 1895 he was the Republican nominee for the office, to which he was elected by a majority of almost one thousand. In 1897 he was re-elected by about twelve hundred majority, his term to expire in October, 1900.

The father of our subject, Hugh Moore, was born in Belfast, Ireland, October 5, 1804, the youngest child and only son of William Moore the twelfth. He served an apprenticeship with Robert Burns in Newton Ords, under whom he gained a thorough knowledge of the hat business. At the conclusion of his time he went to Scotland, secured employment and induced his mother and sisters to sell the property in Ireland and join him in Scotland. He was married at Paisley, seven miles from Glasgow, January 1, 1827, to Miss Catherine Moffet. April 9, 1832, he left Glasgow and crossed the ocean to Montreal, where he remained for three years. In February, 1835, he moved to New York, via Lake Champlain and the Hudson, the journey being made in mid-winter in sleighs. He engaged in the hat business on Hudson street, New York City. His first wife died March 20, 1838, and the following year he married Eleanor Robinson, who was born in Switzerland, settled in New York state in girlhood, and is now, at eighty-six years, living in Los Angeles, Cal.

In 1841 Hugh Moore settled in Cincinnati, where he was first foreman in a hat store, but in 1843 built a factory on Pearl street and continued manufacturing there until July 1, 1852. He then sold and began steamboating. In 1853 he built the steamer "Union," a side-wheeler, at a cost of $4,000, and was employed by the government in carrying blankets, etc., to the Indians and soldiers. After seven years he sold the vessel for $13,000. When the war broke out he was employed by the government on the steamer "St. Charles" in carrying military stores to the frontier. At the close of the war he retired, and until 1870 made his home on Mount Adams, Cincinnati, where he had built a fine residence and store in 1845. In 1870 he settled in Lawrence, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. Of his family, William Moore is a machinist in Cincinnati; Robert R. is connected with the gas and electric light company in Los Angeles, Cal.; Al-

bert died August 13, 1887, at the age of forty-one years; Annie is the wife of S. G. McConnell, of Los Angeles; and Arabella married John Barber, of Lawrence. Robert and Albert served in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war.

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 13, 1858, the subject of this sketch was twelve years of age when the family settled in Lawrence, and three years later he began to work as a clerk in this city. Having spent so much of his life in Douglas County, he is well known among the people, whose confidence he has won by his integrity, intelligence and devotion to official duties. Active in the Republican party, he has been a delegate to various conventions and has served on the county committee. He belongs to Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M.; Lawrence Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.; De Molay Commandery No. 4, K. T.; Modern Woodmen and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The marriage of Mr. Moore, in July, 1890, united him with Gula E., daughter of John Henley, a member of the Society of Friends, who came from Indiana to Kansas and engaged in farming near Hesper, Douglas County, but finally returned to Westfield, Ind., where he died. Mrs. Moore was born in Indianapolis, and received her education in the University of Kansas, remaining in Douglas County until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Moore occupy the residence which he built at No. 1025 Kentucky street, Lawrence.

REUBEN S. EDMINSTER. Near the eastern boundary of Stranger Township, Leavenworth County, lies the farm owned and occupied by Mr. Edminster, who is one of the prosperous farmers of his neighborhood. At one time he owned four hundred and forty acres in this county, but his gift of land to his sons diminished his personal holdings considerably, although he still retains enough land to engage his attention and remunerate his efforts. All that he accumulated was by his unaided exertions. He started for himself without means and assisted in caring for his younger brothers and sisters until they were able to become self-supporting. He also gave his children good educational advantages and fitted them for positions of usefulness and honor.

A son of Henry and Mary (Barnes) Edminster, our subject was born in Tompkins County, N.Y., July 8, 1822. The family dates back in this country to three brothers who emigrated from England. His grandfather, Henry Edminster, a native of Massachusetts, and a farmer by occupation, died in New York state when eighty-two years of age. The father was seventeen years of age when the family removed from Massachusetts, and the active years of his life were spent in New York, where he died at fifty-seven years. In politics he was a Whig, but not active. His wife was about sixty at the time of her death. Of their eleven children seven are still living. Our subject was early obliged to gain his own livelihood. His first employment was as a farmhand. At thirty-three years he removed west to Bureau County, Ill., where he bought a farm and remained until 1873. He then sold his place and came to Kansas, buying three hundred acres of partly improved land, where he resided for years. Afterward he rented the farm and bought one hundred and twenty acres comprising his present homestead.

July 6, 1844, Mr. Edminster married Miss Adelia M. McCullough, who was born in Connecticut. Of their nine children two died in infancy. The following are living: Mary Jane, who married Owen L. Dunbar, a farmer in Stranger Township; Howard, a farmer in Illinois; Austin, a farmer in Stranger Township; Mrs. John Griswell, of Iowa; Mandana, who married Professor Ramsey, a teacher in a Massachusetts high school; Herbert, who cultivates a farm in Stranger Township; and Charles, who owns a part of his father's old homestead.

In politics a stanch Republican, Mr. Edminster has been active in township and county affairs, and has held various local offices. For fifty-six years he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during that time he has aided in building a number of churches and assisted in organizing the Glenwood congregation. The various church offices, such as class-leader,

steward and trustee, he has filled with efficiency, and he has also been active in Sunday-school work, and in early life served as superintendent.

JAMES COURSEY, a retired farmer and business man residing in Leavenworth, and one of the pioneers of Kansas, was born in Bangor, Me., in 1828, a son of James and Hannah Coursey. When he was a child his parents moved to New Orleans, La., and he attended school in that city. After a short time the family went to Chicago, and there lived from 1838 to 1841. From there he went to Stephenson County, and later to Jo Daviess County, Ill. The mining excitement in California led him to go to the Pacific coast in 1850, and there he engaged in farming and mining, being successful in both. Seven years were spent in the far west. On his return to the east he took up land in Johnson County, Kans., and also purchased land in Leavenworth County. Since then he has added to his property until he now has two hundred and forty acres in one tract and one hundred and sixty in the other. Improving the property in Johnson County, he made his home on it for four years, and then sold and came to Leavenworth County.

While he engaged in general farming, Mr. Coursey's specialty was fruit-growing and dairying. He also carried on a live-stock business, having about one hundred and twenty-five head. The products of his dairy were sold mostly in Leavenworth, although frequently he made shipments to Kansas City. The business was conducted under his personal supervision and proved the source of a fine income. In October, 1897, he sold all of his stock and has since rented his farms. He started the Leavenworth Dairy and Creamery Company in Leavenworth, but has turned the business over to his sons, and is now living retired, enjoying, in the twilight of his life, the fruits of his early labors.

Politically Mr. Coursey is a Democrat. He was a warm admirer of Horace Greeley, whom he supported for the presidency. In religion he is identified with the Roman Catholic Church. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias. He erected a couple of residences in Leavenworth, but these he has since sold. In 1857 he married Mary Murphy, of Illinois. They became the parents of six children, of whom five are living, viz.: Edward, a miner in Colorado; Mary, wife of Charles Barrett; James, who is engaged in the creamery business; Harry, who is assistant superintendent of the electric railroad; and Charles, who is interested in the creamery with his older brother.

FRANCIS M. KELLER, who is engaged in general farm pursuits in Leavenworth County, owns a farm of eighty acres in Tonganoxie Township and devotes himself to its cultivation. He is a native of Indiana, born near Brownstown, Jackson County, March 4, 1833, a son of George and Sarah (Cox) Keller, natives respectively of Lancaster County, Pa., and Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was born in Germany and shortly after coming to this country served in the American army during the Revolutionary war. When George Keller was ten years of age he settled with his parents in the then wilderness of Indiana. He was reared on a farm in Harrison County. In young manhood he removed to Jackson County, Ind., where he spent the remainder of his life upon a farm, dying at the age of sixty-six. He took an interest in politics and identified himself with the Democratic party. His wife was seventy-three years of age at the time of her death. She was a woman of sincere Christian belief, of noble character, and a faithful member of the Baptist Church.

Of seven sons, the subject of this sketch alone survives. His boyhood years were spent in Indiana, where he received a common school education. In October, 1870, he came to Leavenworth County and bought the farm where he has since made his home. Starting out with nothing, he has always worked with energy and perseverance, and has become the owner of a nicely improved farm. He is a friend of the public school system and takes a warm interest in the promotion of educational interests in his district. For

several years he served as a member of the school board. While he has never sought office nor cared for political prominence, he has been active in the Democratic party and one of its local leaders. By his marriage to Arminda Berry, of Indiana, he has seven children: George A., John A., Sarah, Emma, Ida L., Esther and Elizabeth.

JAMES M. PHENICIE. A resident of Kansas since the close of the Civil war, Mr. Phenicie has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, and through the energetic and business-like manner in which he has conducted his affairs he has become the owner of nine hundred and sixty acres of fine land, devoted to haying, general farming and stock-raising. Through industry and integrity he has gained a competence. He has not sought official positions, preferring the part of a private citizen, whose duties he has at all times striven to fill. However, he has been called to serve in local posts of trust and responsibility. For several years he held office as township trustee and from 1884 to 1899 he served as county commissioner, during which time he was for a number of years chairman of the board.

Mr. Phenicie was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1840, a son of George W. and Mary N. (Houck) Phenicie, and a descendant of pioneers of Franklin County, Pa. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, engaged in farming in Indiana for years, but in 1885 came to Kansas, where he died at eighty years of age. His wife was eighty-three at the time of her death. Of their twelve children all but two are living, and four of the family, James M., William C., George W. and Emma J., reside in Leavenworth County. Our subject was reared on a farm in Indiana. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, in which he served until the battle of Chickamauga. He and his brother, William C., were captured by the Confederates there and were confined in prison at Danville and later as Andersonville. He was finally exchanged and rejoined his regiment. At the close of the war he returned to Indiana. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth County. Two years later he formed a partnership with his brother, William C., with whom he remained for five years, but since then has been alone. He is a stockholder and director in the Tonganoxie State Bank. As a Republican he is interested in local and general elections. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 190, A. F. & A. M., and Tonganoxie Lodge, K. of P.

In 1871 Mr. Phenicie was united in marriage with Miss Georgia Fraser, who died in 1896. The children born of their union are as follows: Jessie, who is married; Mary K., who is a school-teacher in this township; Roscoe A., Ruth E. and Grace H.

CAPT. JAMES W. GILGES, who is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war, was born in Rome, Adams County, Ohio, November 8, 1842, a son of William and Ellen (Woodworth) Gilges; and a grandson, on his father's side, of John Gilges, a resident of Ohio and later of Lexington, Ky.; also a grandson of Richard Woodworth, a native of Maryland, a soldier in the war of 1812 and for years a farmer in Ohio. William Gilges was born in Brown County, Ohio, but was reared in Lexington, Ky. In early manhood he settled in Adams County, Ohio, and in 1847 established his home in Cedarville, Stephenson County, Ill., where he remained eleven years. In 1858 he came to Kansas and settled near Lawrence, in Douglas County, where he bought and improved a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres. For years a Whig, on the organization of the Republican party he entered its ranks in Illinois and always afterward identified himself with its principles. In religion he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in 1893, when he was eighty-three years of age, and two months afterward his wife, who was eighty-two, also passed away. They were the parents of ten children, of whom seven are living, James W. being the fourth in order of birth. Several of the sons participated in the Civil war. Wheeler, who now lives in Agricola, Kans., was a member

of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry. John, who served throughout the entire war in Company E, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, afterward enlisted in the Eighteenth Kansas to fight the Indians on the frontier, and, while thus serving, died of cholera in 1867. Laban, now a large stock-raiser and land-owner in Osage County, Kans., was a member of Company B, Twelfth Kansas Infantry.

While a member of the sophomore class of Baldwin University, in 1862, the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, and was mustered into service at Fort Lincoln. He was assigned to the Seventh army corps and ordered to the front in Missouri, Arkansas and on the Red River. In February, 1864, he was commissioned by President Lincoln, at Fort Smith, Ark., first lieutenant of Company E, Eleventh United States Volunteers. April 8, 1865, he was promoted to be captain, upon the consolidation of the Eleventh, One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth regiments into one regiment, under the name of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Veterans. After a competitive examination he was commissioned captain of Company G by President Lincoln. He took part in the engagements at Prairie de Anne and Saline River, Ark., and a desperate encounter with the enemy ten miles west of Fort Smith, where, out of two hundred and fifty men, thirty privates and two officers were lost. There was another hard fight at Dardanelle, Ark. During the last six months of his service he was judge-advocate on General Shaler's staff at Duval's Bluff, Ark. At that place he was mustered out April 9, 1866.

After his retirement from the army Captain Gilges gave his attention to railroad contracting. While connected with that business he came to Leavenworth in 1871. Five years later he entered the railway mail service as mail clerk between Kansas City and Denver, Colo. After seven years in that position he became mailing clerk in the postoffice at Leavenworth, and this position, together with that of superintendent of carriers, he has since held. October 15, 1898, D. R. Anthony, Jr., appointed him assistant postmaster, a position for which his long connection and thorough familiarity with the office admirably qualifies him.

While serving in the army, in 1865, Captain Gilges married Miss Leonora Rhyne, who was born at Fort Smith, Ark., a daughter of Miles Rhyne, one of the pioneers of Arkansas. The four children born of the union are as follows: Carrie E., wife of George E. De Wolf, of Kansas City, Kans.; James W., Jr., a graduate of the Leavenworth high school, and now postal clerk on the Kansas and Wellington route; Robert, who is with the Leavenworth Street Railway Company; and Roscoe C., a student in the high school here. In politics Captain Gilges is a stanch Republican. Interested in all that pertains to the old days of army service he holds membership in Custer Post and in the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion; was also one of the organizers of the Twelfth Kansas Veterans' Association, of which he has been president since 1895.

MAJ. THOMAS B. ELDRIDGE. During the days of border warfare in Kansas Major Eldridge was one of the conspicuous figures in the free-state party. He was born in Southampton, Mass., August 7, 1826, the fifth among the eight children of Lyman and Phoebe (Winchell) Eldridge, members of old families of Massachusetts. When sixteen years of age our subject started in business for himself at Chicopee, Mass., and later carried on a boot and shoe business at Greenfield, then at Waterbury, Mass. At the time of the Kansas free-state excitement he and two of his brothers were among the first to respond to the call for emigrants. Coming to Lawrence they kept the Free State hotel, owned by the Emigrant Aid Society. The first dinner in the hotel was ordered by Jones and his gang, who, when through eating, bombarded the house, and where the cannon failed in its effect, they kindled flames, inflicting a total loss. On rebuilding the new hotel was called the Eldridge house, and this was burned down by Quantrell August 21, 1863. At that time Mr. Eldridge had gone east for goods, purchasing his

fall stock of general merchandise and clothing. The gang, entering the store, exchanged their old garments for new suits and killed his nephew, James Eldridge, and a clerk, after having promised them freedom and life. When they left they fired the building, but citizens saved the place from destruction; the barn, however, was burned and the horses stolen.

After the raid Major Eldridge built a store on the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets, the building now owned by Dick Brothers. He also erected at No. 1683 Tennessee street a residence known as the Thatcher home, which was then the finest mansion in the city, and is still beautiful and worthy of admiration. During the war he engaged in staff duty for a time with the rank of major, and raised two companies for service. Illness caused him to be honorably discharged from the service. For the same reason, in 1865, he sold out his business and gave his attention to the recuperation of his health. He then built the Broadway hotel in Kansas City, which he conducted for three years, and afterward sold to Mr. Coates, by whom its name was changed. Going to Coffeyville, Kans., he engaged in the banking business from 1871 to 1877, and also, with his brother, built the Eldridge house there, but after a time retired from business and settled upon a farm near Coffeyville. His next position was that of claim agent and tax commissioner for the old Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, and Fort Scott & Gulf (now Santa Fe) roads, in which capacity he was engaged at the time of his death, December 3, 1882. He died at his home in Lawrence, having returned to this city in 1881. While in Coffeyville he served as mayor for one term. In 1873 he was elected to the legislature, where he rendered able service, and in 1878 he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor of Kansas. He was made a Mason at Coffeyville. In religion an Episcopalian, he was for years vestryman of his church and assisted in building houses of worship in Lawrence and Coffeyville.

At Mount Pleasant, Iowa, January 27, 1857, Major Eldridge married Miss Lida Wharton Tiffany, who was born in Fredericksburg, Va., a daughter of Joseph and Amy (Berry) Wharton, natives of Virginia. Her father, who was a planter and slave owner, was a strong Confederate and in thorough sympathy with the south during the war. He moved west to Iowa, from there to Missouri, and became one of the largest and wealthiest farmers of Platte County. Finally he moved to Kansas, and died in Burlington, this state, in 1880. His wife died when Mrs. Eldridge was less than one year of age, and she was then taken into the home of Palmer C. Tiffany, who was a member of a New England family from Southbridge, Mass., of early Puritan stock. Mr. Tiffany was an early settler of Iowa, settling in Mount Pleasant in 1839 and engaging as a hotelkeeper there. He is still living, in the enjoyment of excellent health for one of ninety years. His wife died in 1896. They having no children of their own, cared with the deepest tenderness for their adopted daughter, whom they would not consent to give up, nor would she consent to leave them. She was educated in Howe's Seminary at Mount Pleasant and is a refined and cultured lady, whose friends are as numerous as her acquaintances. Since her husband's death she has continued to reside in Lawrence, and gives her attention to the management of her property in this city. In her family there were four daughters, but one of them, Della Morse, died in Lawrence in 1893. Jennie B. graduated from Bethany College at Topeka, Kans., and is the wife of Thomas Scurr, of Coffeyville; Hattie G. married William T. Sinclair, of Lawrence; and Victoria A., who is a graduate of the high school, is the wife of Logan Dick, of Douglas County.

JAMES KILGORE, who resided in Leavenworth from boyhood until his death and who was for years an active business man of this city, was born in Portland, Me., April 8, 1846, a son of Alpheus and Lucia W. (Swain) Kilgore, and a grandson of Capt. John Swain, an officer in the war of 1812. His father, who was born in Saco, Me., March 9, 1819, learned the cooper's trade in youth, and this occupation he followed in his eastern home. From there he removed to

Wisconsin, but a few years later, in 1857, he settled in the then new town of Leavenworth, where he engaged in contracting and the house-moving business. His wife, who was born in Saco, June 27, 1821, is now living in Kansas City. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, of whom James was third in order of birth.

At an early age the subject of this sketch engaged in teaming and the transfer business in Leavenworth. He did all the teaming and hauling for the Great Western Stove Company and the Great Western Manufacturing Company, and this business has, since his death, been continued by his widow, who employs a foreman and five teams to do the transferring. He rebuilt the house at No. 419 Linn street, where his family still live, and he also erected four houses across the street. Twice he crossed the plains to Denver, being employed in freighting. He was a splendid manager, with executive ability and great energy, and laid the foundations of a large and prosperous business. Had his life been spared, he would undoubtedly have become wealthy; as it was, when he died, December 9, 1889, he left his affairs in good shape, so that his widow could continue them successfully. He was a generous and liberal man, honest and kind, and had many friends in his home town.

On New Year's day of 1876, in Leavenworth, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kilgore to Miss Laura A. Prather, who was born in Davis County, Iowa, a daughter of James H. and Louisa (Donovan) Prather, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee. Her father, whose parents removed from Virginia to Kentucky in an early day, was reared in Kentucky and from there migrated to Davis County, Iowa, where he improved farm land. About 1858 he settled in Leavenworth, where he took contracts for house-moving; he also engaged in freighting to different forts. He is now retired from active business cares, and still resides in Leavenworth. Of his nine children now living, Laura A. was one of the youngest; the oldest was John A. Prather, a soldier in a Kentucky regiment during the Civil war. Mrs. Kilgore received a good education and was carefully trained for the responsibilities of life. In religion she is connected with the Christian Church, whose doctrines she supports and to whose maintenance she is a liberal contributor. Possessing superior business ability, she has continued the management of the business left by her husband, and besides the transfer business, also carries on a store at No. 710 South Fifth street, where she keeps a stock of books, stationery, toys, dishes, etc. The property left by her husband has been improved under her oversight; she rebuilt the residence she occupies, as well as two others. While necessarily giving considerable attention to business matters, she has never neglected her home, but has given to her family loving care and the most careful training. Her seven children are Mrs. Angela Mace, of Kansas City; Isabella; John S., who is with the Great Western Manufacturing Company; Susie, Alpheus, Nellie and Fred.

CHARLES GREEN CASEBIER. In the list of representative business men of Leavenworth County a prominent position is held by the subject of this article, who is one of the influential men of Tonganoxie Township. He was born near Winterset, Iowa, April 5, 1853, a son of Samuel B. Casebier, and brother of John Geary Casebier, represented elsewhere in this work. When he was three years of age his family came to Kansas and his education was obtained in public schools here and in the Kansas State University at Lawrence. After the completion of his studies he taught school in Leavenworth County for three years. He then began the manufacture of sorghum, of which he is the heaviest shipper in this section, having shipped, in 1898, forty car-loads, which is about three-fourths of the entire shipment from this locality. On his farm he erected a factory, in which he makes from one hundred to one hundred and fifty barrels of sorghum per annum. When an organization was formed among the farmers here for the purpose of mutual assistance he was the buyer, but when the association disbanded he continued on his own account. His shipments are made mostly from Neely. The mill which he owns was

erected in 1893 and is operated by steam power. It has a capacity of about seven barrels daily. The products of the mill are shipped to Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and he also supplies the wholesale firms of Leavenworth.

Besides his interest in the sorghum industry Mr. Casebier is also engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has fine pasture lands and generally feeds from seventy-five to one hundred head of cattle each winter, the most of the stock being Shorthorn cattle. His original purchase of eighty acres has been increased to one hundred and ten acres in the home place and one hundred and fifty acres in a farm northwest of town. Of the latter place, one hundred acres were not even fenced at the time of purchase, and all of the improvements have been made under his personal oversight. When he came to the farm where he now lives he built a house of two rooms, but he now owns and occupies a comfortable ten-room residence.

In politics Mr. Casebier was formerly a Democrat, but now votes with the Republican party. He is a believer in expansion and supports the present (McKinley) administration in its policy. He has served as justice of the peace, but does not care for office, preferring to devote himself to his business affairs. He is a member of the Fraternal Aid Society. May 20, 1879, he married Miss Sarah Bell. They became the parents of six children, five of whom are living, namely: Samuel O., Charles E., John Arthur, George M. and Allen Lee.

JOHN C. FELLER. The history of every community is made up, so far as its most interesting features are concerned, of events in the lives of its prominent citizens. For years the life of Mr. Feller has been closely identified with the business interests of Leavenworth. He is one of the city's oldest business men. When he first came here, in 1858, the town was small, and its resources undeveloped. He has lived to see the present large and important city become a power in the commerce of the west, and his own efforts have aided in securing this result.

Mr. Feller was born in Oberlaningen oberaut Kirkheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, July 2, 1832, a son of Jacob Feller, a paper manufacturer. In the family of ten children six attained mature years and emigrated to America and three are living, one sister being in Philadelphia and another in Leavenworth. The oldest of the family, John C., was reared in his native province, and attended the local schools until fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the glazier's trade. After serving his time he worked as a journeyman in Germany and Switzerland. In 1853 he came to America, desiring to escape military oppression and hoping to better his fortunes. Leaving Bremen on the sailer "Adonis," he arrived in New York after a voyage of fifty-six days. He was accompanied by a sister. Proceeding to Philadelphia, he was employed at the cabinet-maker's trade there until 1858, the year of his removal to the west. For a year he was engaged in building houses in Leavenworth, using in his work the native timber.

During the gold excitement of Pike's Peak, in 1859, Mr. Feller started west across the plains with an ox-team and followed the old government route west. On the way he decided to change his intended destination and, with the others of his party, traveled along the road laid out by John C. Fremont to Salt Lake City, thence via the Truckee route to California, where they arrived in September, after a journey of six months. In Sacramento Mr. Feller secured employment on a farm, but in the spring of 1860 he returned as far as Nevada, where he worked on a farm. In the fall of 1864 he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln for president. During the same year he returned to Philadelphia via San Francisco and Panama. In 1865 he was married in Philadelphia to Miss Louise Schieber, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America at the age of sixteen years.

After his marriage Mr. Feller returned to Leavenworth, where for a year he engaged in the manufacture of furniture. His next venture was the starting of a grocery on Shawnee street. In March, 1869, he located on the site where he now conducts business, No. 900 South Broadway. Here he built a brick block of three stories,

50x75 feet in dimensions; also an adjoining store, 20x60, for his pork-packing and meat business. He also owns a slaughter-house, barns and warehouse, and conducts a very important wholesale and retail business. Besides groceries and meats he has also on sale feed and grain. In 1890 his son, Harry C., was admitted into partnership, and five years later the second son, Louis C., became a member of the firm, the title of which has since been J. C. Feller & Sons. In addition to the Broadway stores he owns considerable vacant property and a substantial residence. He is interested in the Merchants' Oil Tank Company and a large stockholder in the Citizens' Mutual Building & Loan Association. He has able assistants in his sons, Harry C. and Louis C., both of whom are graduates of the commercial college here and are young men of exceptionally fine business qualifications. The older son, Harry C., is married and has two sons, John and Louis.

The political affiliations of Mr. Feller are with the Republican party. He is a member of the Delaware Tribe of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. He and his family are faithful members of the Lutheran Church, and stand high in the regard of their acquaintances in their home town.

JOSEPH A. WOEBER. Among the earlier residents of Leavenworth mention belongs to Mr. Woeber, who for years was one of the influential and prosperous business men of the city. It was in 1867 that he came here and bought and improved property. Starting a wholesale grocery business on Delaware street he gradually built up a valuable trade, which extended through this entire section of country. In the brick block that he erected he carried on his business for years, meantime gaining a wide reputation for integrity and honesty. It was the universal testimony of those who had dealings with him that he was a man of irreproachable honesty and integrity, and no one stood higher than he, both among retailers and among manufacturers and shippers. He continued at the head of his wholesale business until his death, February 10, 1888, after which he was succeeded by a son of his sister, Joseph V. Stoltz, whom he had reared, and who still carries on the business.

Mr. Woeber was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Bavaria, Germany, May 23, 1820, one of three children (two sons and one daughter), whose father, Joseph Woeber, a farmer, brought the family to America and settled in Alabama, thence removed to Louisville, Ky., where he died. When a boy our subject gained his first idea of the grocery business by clerking in a store in Louisville, and after a time he became a partner of his former employer, the two carrying on a large business as grocers and rectifiers. His health became impaired through constant attention to business and he finally sold out and took a trip to Europe, where he spent six months. The visit to his old home, while pleasant, did not benefit his health, and he soon after his return to Louisville started for California. He bought property in San Francisco and remained in the west for eight years. He engaged in business at Nappa, Cal., where the Spaniards and Indians called him the most honest man they had ever met. It was in that town that he was robbed one night of $6,000, a very heavy loss and one that he could ill afford, but it did not discourage him in the least.

From California Mr. Woeber returned to Louisville, where he engaged in business for a time. The climate, however, did not agree with him, and he sold out and came to Leavenworth in 1867. Afterward he was identified with the growth of the city, where he bought and improved property and gained a high place as an honorable and capable business man. In politics he was a Democrat. He assisted in the building of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, of which he was an earnest member and to which his wife belongs.

In Louisville, Ky., in January, 1851, Mr. Woeber married Miss Anna Muchman, who was born in Bavaria March 23, 1823. Her father was a brewer, distiller and baker, also owned a farm, engaged in the cattle business and was a town official. As a citizen he stood very high in his home town. In 1840 he brought his family to America and settled first in Indiana, thence going to Louisville, where he died at fifty-five

years. His wife died in 1842. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom Mrs. Woeber and a brother are living. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Woeber consists of five daughters and one son, of whom the three eldest daughters are married.

JOSEPH BLACK, deceased, was a pioneer and for many years a resident of Peoria Township, Franklin County. His father, Frederick, was the son of a German named Schwartz who emigrated to Virginia, and changed his name from its German form to its English meaning. To the same stock belonged Samuel Black, the great jurist. The subject of this sketch was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1813 and in 1825 accompanied his parents to Breckenridge County, Ky., where he married Mary V. Moorman in 1835. From Kentucky he removed to Missouri in 1850, settling in Cass County and remaining there for seven years. April 1, 1857, he arrived in Franklin County and settled on a claim five miles south of the present site of Wellsville, in what was then Franklin (now Peoria) Township, entering upon a farmer's life amid the frontier scenes of the then unsettled west. He endured all the hardships of the days when Kansas was the seat of constant warfare between the pro-slavery and free-state men, and when danger lurked constantly in the air. In the midst of perils he remained faithful to the Union and the old flag.

In 1839 Joseph Black and his wife became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and with that denomination they were afterward identified. The lady whom he married in 1835 was a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Samuel Moorman, who removed from Tennessee to Kentucky and, dying, left a large estate, including eleven slaves which were inherited by Mrs. Black. Being opposed to slavery, she at once freed the slaves. She died in 1872. Of her twelve children ten attained mature years, namely: Mrs. Sarah Kirkham, who died in Ottawa; Susan, who died on the home farm; James W., who served in the Missouri state militia during the Civil war, and died in Ottawa; John H., who died at twenty-three years; Peter F., a large farmer in Woodson County, Kans.; Mrs. Mary A. Adams, in Ottawa; Joseph Thomas; Mrs. Laura Evans, on the home farm; Lucy I. and Lizzie, who died in girlhood.

After the death of his first wife, Joseph Black married Mrs. May Johnson, who is still living. He passed away on his home farm January 9, 1889, leaving the memory of an honorable life filled with deeds of kindly helpfulness to those less fortunate than himself.

JOSEPH THOMAS BLACK, assistant chief of the fire department of Ottawa, is a well-known business man of this city, where he is engaged in contracting and building, with shop and office at No. 423 South Walnut street. He was born in Hardinsburg, Ky., May 4, 1846, and was four years of age at the time the family settled in Cass County, Mo. April 1, 1857, he accompanied his parents to Kansas, and the subsequent days of his boyhood were spent on his father's claim, which he assisted in improving. Schools were few and poor and the work at home was heavy, for which reasons he had few advantages, but of such as he had he availed himself to the utmost. He was a member of Company E, Kansas state militia, under Colonel Pennock, and was called to the front at the time of Price's raid, taking part in the battles of the Blue and Westport, and aiding in driving Price out of the state. For three days and nights, when in pursuit of the Confederates, he and other men in the regiment had nothing to eat except such corn as they could find in the fields they passed through. In the advance on Westport he was one of fifteen volunteers from his company (his brother James being one of the others) who acted as a body guard to General Lane and Colonel Moonlight, and in the advance one of these men was killed.

Under the instruction of his father, who was a general mechanic, our subject early became familiar with carpentering. In 1870 he began to take contracts for buildings in Wellsville and other parts of Franklin County. Three years

later he settled in Ottawa, and here he has since engaged in contracting and building, having occupied his present location since 1882. Among the contracts he has had may be mentioned those for the residences of Lyman Reed, Judge Benson, E. M. Sheldon, Professor Ball and H. C. Branson of Ottawa. He has been connected with the erection of every business block in the city, notable among these being the Bank of Ottawa, J. D. Chamberlain's block, the Harrison building, etc. He was the architect and builder of the bank building and Woodson hotel at Yates Center, a large double store at Weir and numerous residences in various parts of his county and adjacent counties.

Since 1882 Mr. Black has been connected with the fire department. For fourteen years he was foreman of the hook and ladder department, and since then he has acted as assistant chief. In 1896 he was a delegate to the state Republican convention, which chose a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis. He is a member of Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M.; past officer in the Knights of Honor, representative to the grand lodge and assistant grand dictator of Kansas; past officer in the Knights and Ladies of Security; past officer in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and a member of the Western Knights Protective Association. Since 1889 he has served as a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in whose Sunday-school he has been a teacher for fifteen years and has also held the position of librarian. He and his wife had no children of their own, but adopted a daughter, Mary, who is now the wife of R. C. Stewart.

GEORGE F. NEALLEY, M. D., of Lansing, Leavenworth County, was born in Cook County, Ill., in 1842, a son of Ezra R. and Mary (Butterfield) Nealley. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Nealley, descended from ancestors who settled in New Hampshire prior to 1776 and took part in the Revolutionary war. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church and was religiously opposed to war, but when he was drafted into the war of 1812 went to the front with his regiment; however, when on the battlefield he fired his gun into the air, feeling that to kill another, even in battle, would leave upon his soul the stain of murder.

Lyman Butterfield, the doctor's maternal grandfather, moved from New York to Chicago in 1824 and afterward took part in engagements with the Indians on the frontier. Being well acquainted with the country he acted as government scout for the troops. At one time he went to Naperville to secure relief for Fort Dearborn. He was accompanied by two men, but he alone returned, the others having been killed by savages. After the war was over he took up land north of the river in what is now the northern part of Chicago, and there he owned eighty acres. About 1830–32 he was proprietor of the Green Tree hotel, one of the first taverns in Chicago. Afterward he gave his attention largely to trapping and hunting and had on his large farm a herd of deer. His death occurred on his home place about 1847.

Born in Rockingham County, N. H., in 1812, Ezra R. Nealley moved west to Chicago in 1832, and became one of the first settlers of that city. For some years he carried on a cooper shop there. Later he moved twelve miles north and took up a claim to government land, where he began raising fruit and also engaged in the nursery business. He was active in local affairs and served as commissioner of Cook County. A stanch Abolitionist in principle, he was often accused of running an underground railroad. He died at his homestead in 1887, aged seventy-four. His widow is still living at the old place, twelve miles north of Chicago. They were the parents of six children, viz.: George F., Albert L., Laura, Mattie, Jennie and Helena. The education of our subject was acquired principally in Northwestern University, of which he was one of the first students. He was very fond of hunting and often hunted deer on the present site of Fort Sheridan and Evanston. For a few years he taught school, but at the same time continued his studies. At the age of twenty he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, in which he served until the sur-

render of Vicksburg, and was then discharged on account of disability. Returning to the university he assisted in raising a company of infantry, of which Professor Lynn became captain and he was sergeant, continuing in that company until the close of the war. Among the battles in which he took part were those of Vicksburg and Arkansas Post.

At the close of the war he returned to the university, from which he graduated in 1867. He then began studying medicine, entering the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated in 1870. During his college course he was intimately associated with Dr. N. S. Davis, president and founder of the college, and in his last year there he was appointed house surgeon of Mercy Hospital. After graduating he began to practice in Chicago, having his office at No. 299 West Randolph street, and remained there until the great fire burned him out. He was a trustee in the Tabernacle Church and on the night of the fire opened that church to house and feed the sufferers of the fire. For a week he continued in this work. He then accepted the superintendency of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, district No. 2, in which capacity he continued until January 1, 1871. At that time he was given charge of the medical department on the north side and located at his old office, establishing a dispensary, which received an endowment of $15,000.

On account of failing health Dr. Nealley left Chicago in 1878. Going to western Kansas he founded the town of Collyer, in Trego County, where he engaged in the lumber business, also carried on a ranch and bought and sold cattle and sheep. Through his influence a progressive village was built up. He was elected the first representative from the county to the state legislature. While there he also acted as examining surgeons for pensions. In 1883 he was appointed surgeon to the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing. April 1 of that year he entered upon the duties of this position, and for ten years and one month he continued in the same capacity, retiring May 1, 1893. For one year he conducted the "Elnora," a brick hotel which he had built, and afterward he established a drug business, in which, in connection with his practice, he has since engaged. In politics a Republican he has always supported the principles of that party. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, Nine Mile Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M., and the Grand Army Post at Lansing, of which he was commander for some time. October 1, 1872, he married Elizabeth Stickney, of Montgomery, Ga., by whom he had two children, Jessie (who died in childhood) and Lynn. The latter assists Dr. Nealley in the drug store.

SYLVESTER E. HUMPHREYS. One of the leading and well-known business men of Leavenworth is the subject of this article, who is proprietor and owner of the E. J. Humphreys & Sons' drug store, on the corner of Third and Delaware streets. The business was established and for some years conducted by his father, who was a man of superior ability and easily ranked among the prominent pioneers of the city. Since his death it has been owned and conducted by his oldest son, who has maintained the high standard established by his father and has conducted the business systematically and successfully.

During the residence of his parents in Peoria, Ill., the subject of this sketch was born February 1, 1850. He was six years of age when the family first came to Kansas. His education was obtained in public schools and was supplemented by private reading and study. When twenty years of age he began to clerk in his father's drug store, where he became familiar with all the details of the business. On the death of his father the store fell to him as his share of the estate, and he has since given his attention to its management. Through his integrity of character and the reliable manner in which he conducts every business enterprise he has won the confidence of the business men of Leavenworth. He has an excellent trade and retains the same customers from year to year.

As a citizen Mr. Humphreys takes an intel-

ligent interest in affairs pertaining to the welfare of his city and county. His co-operation and sympathy are given to movements looking toward the development of his city's resources and the extension of the commercial interests of the place. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias in Leavenworth, and at one time he was prominent in the state work of this order. He is married and has three children.

MORGAN JONES, deceased, who was an early settler of Douglas County, was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, September 4, 1819, and was the son of a farmer in that shire. Becoming familiar with agricultural pursuits at an early age he made farming his occupation during many of the later years of his life. In 1846 he crossed the ocean, landing in New York and proceeding from there to Cincinnati, where he learned the boiler-maker's trade. This occupation he followed in that city and in Pomeroy, Ohio, until 1858, when he came to Kansas and settled in Willow Springs Township, Douglas County. For three years he cultivated a rented farm. Next he moved to Wakarusa Township, where he spent three years as a renter. During this time he purchased eighty acres, now a part of the homestead of two hundred and forty acres. To this place he removed in 1864 and here he continued to reside until his death. An active, public-spirited man, he was always foremost in enterprises for the upbuilding of this section of Kansas, and gained a position among the honorable citizens and efficient farmers of his county.

May 14, 1847, Mr. Jones married Miss Elizabeth Griffith, who was born in Wales October 1, 1826, and came to America on the same ship that brought Mr. Jones to these shores. Eight children were born to their union, namely: Joseph, deceased; Robert M., a prominent farmer of Wakarusa Township; Jane M., deceased; John M., who in connection with Thomas C. has the management of the home farm; Margaret, deceased; Elizabeth A., wife of J. W. Dunn, of Clinton Township, Douglas County; Thomas C.; and Morgan R., deceased. The sons who have the management of the homestead are among the most progressive young farmers of the county. Being men of good business ability, they have not only maintained the excellent condition of the farm as left by their father, but have even enhanced its value by their improvements made from year to year.

During the war our subject was connected with the state militia, and served in Captain Dickinson's company at the time of the Price raid. For years he was a member of the school board, in which position he did much to promote the welfare of educational interests in his district. In religious views he was in sympathy with the Congregational Church, and for years was one of its active workers. The Republican party represented his political principles and its candidates received his support. For his integrity and upright character he was known and esteemed throughout his county, and his death was mourned by his entire circle of acquaintances.

FREDERICK ODE. Not a few of the farmers of Leavenworth County came to our country from Germany, hoping to gain greater success here than would be possible in their native land. To this class belongs Mr. Ode, who, on settling in Easton Township, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of farm land. Since then he has bought an eighty-acre tract, so that he now owns two hundred and forty acres. He has made a specialty of raising Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs, and is interested in the breeding of high-grade stock. The land is mostly in corn and grass, and is kept in excellent condition.

Born in Germany in 1849, the boyhood years of Mr. Ode were passed in the usual manner of German youths. At the age of nineteen he entered the German army and for one year he served as hospital steward in the Franco-Prussian war. Afterward he went to London, where he was employed in a sugar factory. In 1873 he crossed the ocean and settled in America. For two years

he worked as a farm hand in Platte County, Mo., during which time he saved $400. He then returned to Germany and brought his parents back with him. Afterward, for thirteen years he rented farm land in Platte County and was so successful that he saved about $5,000. With this money he came to Leavenworth County and bought the farm which he now occupies. His first wife, whom he married in 1877, died the following year. His second marriage took place in 1881 and united him with Lizzie Bente, a sister of Henry Bente. They have two sons, William and Henry.

A Lutheran in religion, Mr. Ode took an active part in the building of the church of this denomination near his home, being chairman of the building committee and the largest contributor to the building fund. In politics he is independent, voting for the best man. He is prominent among the German-American residents of Easton Township, and has many friends among the people of his locality.

FERDINANDO MILLER. Lying on the north bank of the Marais des Cygnes, in Greenwood Township, Franklin County, is the farm owned and occupied by Mr. Miller, who purchased sixty acres of the property in 1866 and afterward, by the purchase of an adjoining tract, increased the size of his farm to one hundred and thirty acres. He has been energetically engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and at the same time has devoted some attention to the carpenter's trade. When he came to Kansas in 1860 and settled down on the Sac and Fox Indian reservation, he took a contract from the government for the building of houses for the Indians, and did considerable work along this line up to the time of the treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians. Under contract with the government he erected several houses in Franklin and Osage Counties.

Mr. Miller was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1834, a son of John W. and Julia Ann Miller. His father, who was a son of Robert Miller and a descendant of a pioneer family of Kentucky, was born in Hardin County, and continued to reside there until 1866, when he removed to Indiana. His active life was devoted to the carpenter's trade. He died in Indiana when seventy-four years of age. His wife, who was a native of Tennessee, died in Indiana when sixty-eight years old. They were the parents of five children, all but one of whom are still living. Ann is the wife of John Cox, of White County, Ind.; William makes his home in Michigan; and Josephine is the wife of Hans Woodward.

When a boy our subject attended the schools of Louisville, Ky. He served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade in Kentucky, and later was employed as a journeyman in that state. In 1855 he went to Marathon County, Wis., where he secured employment at carpentering. From there, in 1860, he came to Kansas and has since made his home in Franklin County. During war times he experienced all the excitement and danger incident to life in a state that was the scene of bloodshed and strife. At the time of the Quantrell raid, and also when Price invaded Kansas, he joined with others in pursuit of the raiders, but did not succeed in overtaking them. As a Republican he has been warmly interested in national progress and problems, and, while he has never sought local offices, his interest in education has led him to take an active part in school matters.

In 1855 Mr. Miller married Miss Melinda Lutton, a sister of R. C. Lutton, of Franklin County. They are the parents of four children, namely: Charles and T. F., who are in California; John; and Frank, who manages the old homestead and superintends its general farm and stock interests.

JOHN F. WEAVER, the pioneer of that part of the Kaw Valley known as the Weaver bottom, and one of the leading men of Eudora Township, Douglas County, resides in Baldwin. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, on the last day of 1848, a descendant of remote German ancestry who settled in Washington County, Pa., in an early day. He is a son of Henry and Nancy (Hill) Weaver, natives of Washington County, the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. The

family of which he was the youngest consisted of seven children, of whom those beside himself now living are as follows: Jonathan, who lives in Kansas; James, of Ohio; Frank L., who makes his home in Salina, Kans.; and Frances A., wife of E. J. Wherry.

About 1845 Henry Weaver removed to Ohio, where he took up land and resided for twenty years. In 1865 he came to Kansas, becoming the second white settler in the Kaw Valley, where he took up five hundred acres of Shawnee Indian land. From time to time he added to his possessions, and when he died he was the owner of thirteen hundred acres. The entire property was heavily timbered at the time of purchase and required considerable clearing before it was in a condition for cultivation. Without doubt he was the most extensive farmer in the county. Besides general farming he engaged in feeding stock. During the existence of the Whig party he voted for its candidates and afterward identified himself with the Republicans. Though a constant worker for his party, he never sought office for himself. Educational and religious movements felt the quickening impulse of his assistance. He was a public-spirited and benevolent man, and an earnest worker in the Christian Church. In the organization and establishment of the Christian College in Lincoln County, Kans., he took a prominent part, and for some time afterward he served as a director of the same. He died February 2, 1893, at eighty-one years of age. His wife passed away in 1878 on their Kansas homestead.

When seventeen years of age our subject accompanied his parents to Kansas, where he taught during the winter months from 1866 to 1869, the intervening summers being given to farm work. From 1876 to 1878 he made his home in Saline County, Kans., where he engaged in breaking prairie land. On his return to Douglas County he began farming for himself. His first purchase comprised one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has since added until he is now the owner of six hundred acres in the Kaw Valley. In addition to raising potatoes, farm produce and stock, for years he has operated a stone crusher, which, in 1898, he moved to Lecompton, where stone ballast is being furnished for railroads and bridges, the business being conducted under his name. In 1892 he obtained from the Santa Fe Railroad the location of a station on his farm and this was named in his honor. During the same year he opened a general store near his residence, and here he carried a full line of general merchandise until he disposed of the stock in 1899. He was also station agent for the Santa Fe at Weaver from 1891 to 1899 and for the same time held the office of postmaster, serving under both Republican and Democratic administrations.

Not the least of Mr. Weaver's activities has been his connection with the potato industry. He was the first promoter of potato raising in this valley, and has engaged extensively in the industry. A charter member of the Potato Growers' and Co-operative Dealers' Association, he has been a director in the same. He received a patent on a potato sorter, many of which he sold to people of the county, thereby doing much to reduce the manual labor of the growers. It was due entirely to his efforts that a schoolhouse was built in his district, and he has been very helpful in promoting the interests of the schools. For twenty-one successive years he was a member of the school board, in which he served as treasurer until 1899. Prior to 1892 he was a worker in the Republican party, but he then became a Populist. In the fall of 1898 he was a candidate for representative and, although this district is largely Republican, he was defeated by only eight votes, reducing the usual Republican majority more than four hundred votes. The temperance movement has in him an ardent supporter and he is one of the trustees of the Temperance tabernacle. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Eudora and Halcyon Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., at Lawrence. He is one of the trustees and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which his family also attend. December 31, 1877, he married Australia C., daughter of William Speaks, of Salina, Kans. They have had seven children, of whom the third, Cornelius, is deceased. Those living are William H., Jennie V.,

Homer and Hallie (twins), Lucile May and Helen Winnifred. September 1, 1899, Mr. Weaver removed to Baldwin for the purpose of giving his children the advantages of education in the high school and Baker University.

SHERMAN W. RANDALL owns three hundred and twenty acres in Douglas County and is numbered among the leading farmers of Palmyra Township. In addition to the raising of cereals such as are adapted to the soil he has given some attention to the stock business and has also successfully engaged in dairying and in the raising of large and small fruits. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., August 6, 1845, a son of William S. and Polly (Youngs) Randall, natives respectively of Trenton Falls, N. Y., and Ohio. His father, who was a farmer and also a wagon manufacturer, spent the greater part of his life in New York, although for a time he also resided in Pennsylvania. In 1879 he came to Kansas, purchased a city home in Lawrence and a farm in Willow Springs Township, Douglas County. He died in Lawrence in March, 1881, at the age of fifty-nine years. His wife, who is now seventy-seven years of age, is still living in Lawrence. His father, a native of France, emigrated to the United States in 1826, and settled at Trenton Falls, N. Y., where he followed the millwright's trade and built the works at that place; he married Ruby Sherman, who was born on the Genesee Indian reservation in New England.

In early life our subject worked as a wagonmaker, butcher and stonemason. At twenty-five years of age he began to sell a patent glove pattern, in which business he continued for five years, traveling in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Michigan. In 1876, through a trade, he became the owner of his present farm of three hundred and twenty acres, and in the spring of 1878 he removed from Pennsylvania to this place, at once beginning its improvement. He has devoted himself very closely to his work, and has never identified himself with politics, although he has always supported Democratic principles.

December 29, 1880, Mr. Randall married Miss Sarah L. Walker, who was born in Charleston, S. C., August 1, 1848, a daughter of Charles M. and Jeannette (Miller) Walker, and a granddaughter of Robert H. Miller, who belonged to an old southern family. Her father died in 1862 and her mother three years later came to Kansas and settled near Lawrence, where she resided until her marriage. The three children born of their union are Maggie J., Walker S. and Della J., all at home.

JAMES C. SINCLAIR. Starting in business life as he did without means, Mr. Sinclair has by his force of character and perseverance risen to a position of influence among the people of Wellsville, Franklin County. He deservedly ranks as one of the best citizens of his town and as one who, by his strict sense of honor, has won the position for himself. In 1882 he erected the store building in which he has since carried on a large hardware business and, in addition, he is treasurer of the Wellsville Grain & Lumber Company, in the organization of which he assisted. He is also the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Sedgwick County. All of his property has been accumulated by his own efforts.

Mr. Sinclair was born in Fayette County, Pa., February 25, 1840, a son of Presley N. and Rebecca Sinclair. He traces his ancestry to Robert Sinclair, who came from Scotland to America in an early day. Samuel, son of Robert, was born in New York state, and his son, Robert, was a farmer in that state. The latter's son, Presley N., was born in McKeesport, Allegheny County, Pa., and was reared on a farm. When thirty-five years of age he removed to Fayette County, Pa., where he died upon a farm three years later. He was a member of the Church of God and in politics adhered to Whig principles. His wife, who was a member of the same denomination as himself, was a lady of gentle character and amiable disposition. She was spared to advanced years, dying August 4, 1899, when eighty-five years of age.

Of six children the subject of this sketch was fourth in order of birth. He remained at home

until the opening of the Civil war. August 19, 1861; he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served as a private for four years, re-enlisting at the expiration of three years and continuing in the army until the close of the war. Among his most important battles were those of Pea Ridge, Ark., Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Brownsville, Tex., and Fort Blakely, besides which he was in many skirmishes. After peace was declared he was retained in the service for a time, guarding railroads in Texas, and received an honorable discharge in May, 1866. Returning home he remained there until March, 1868, when he came to Kansas and settled in Franklin County. For three years he worked as a farm hand, after which he began buying and shipping cattle and hogs, and continued in the latter business until he opened his hardware store in Wellsville in 1882. He is a charter member of Lookout Post No. 96, G. A. R., of Wellsville, in which he has held all of the offices. He is also connected with Wellsville Lodge No. 135, in which he has filled the various chairs. He and his wife, who was formerly Agnes Williamson of this county, have a comfortable home in Wellsville and are honored wherever known.

JASPER S. RICE, who is best known as "Jepp" Rice, has been identified with the history of Leavenworth for many years. When he first came here, in 1856, Kansas was in the throes of its free-state struggles. People had come here from the east and the south, and already the work of developing a great commonwealth had been begun. The way was being pioneered for the prosperity of an oncoming generation. In the growth of Leavenworth and the prosperity of Kansas he has been deeply interested and has been a large contributor, his business energy and judgment having contributed to the progress of his locality.

The father of Mr. Rice was Col. George W. Rice, a native of Vermont, who in 1841 removed with his family to Michigan and settled in Kalamazoo, where he engaged in farming. For several years he was sheriff of Kalamazoo County, and for one term he served as United States marshal. His death occurred in that county when he was sixty-six years of age. By his marriage to Bethsheba Spooner, who was born in Vermont and died in Michigan, five sons and one daughter were born who lived to maturity. Of these William K. is engaged in the hotel business in Texas; J. B., who was a railroad man, died in St. Paul; Bushrod F., who was an attorney in New York, died in that city; Charles makes his home in Kalamazoo. The oldest of the surviving sons is Jasper S., who was born in Woodstock, Windsor County, Vt., February 7, 1833, and was reared in Kalamazoo, where he attended the public schools. On starting out for himself he was employed as a clerk in his home town, later as express messenger on the Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids road for Wells, Fargo & Co., for two years, and for two years was clerk in a hotel. In 1856 he made a trip west to Omaha and Leavenworth, and the next year settled in this city, where he engaged in the hotel business, with several others buying the old Planters' hotel. The hotel was carried on successfully until the war came on. Mr. Rice, being proprietor, was in touch not only with the business itself, but also with affairs in general.

The hotel became so popular, and the number of travelers through Leavenworth increased to such an extent that it was necessary to increase the accommodations of the building. An addition of about fifty rooms was built, which gave the hotel one hundred and forty rooms. From 1864 to 1866 Mr. Rice was not connected with the business, his attention being given to freighting across the plains to Denver and the frontier posts. In 1866 he again became a partner in the hotel, with which he was connected until 1877. He then started in the cattle business near Wallace, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and was also engaged in carrying on restaurants along the line of that road, being a partner of Fred Harvey, under the name of Harvey & Rice. The firm had eating houses at Lawrence, Wallace and Hugo, and on the Santa Fe at Topeka, conducting these until 1882, when they sold out. About that time Mr. Rice became interested, as a di-

rector, in the Leavenworth Cattle Company, which had its ranch and range in Routt County, Colo., and owned about fifteen thousand head of cattle. The company carried on a large and successful business, which, however, it has now about closed out.

In Linden, Genesee County, N. Y., Mr. Rice married Miss Maria C. Smith, daughter of Thomas G. Smith and sister of L. T. Smith. One child was born of their union, Helen, who graduated from the seminary in Elmira, N. Y., and is now the wife of Frank Phelps, of Leavenworth. In politics Mr. Rice has never allied himself with any party, and he has never held any office except that of councilman for one term. He is a member of the Sons of Malta. At one time he served as paymaster of the first Kansas Militia, with the rank of major.

CHARLES H. BOYD, a general contractor and builder, is one of the rising young business men of Leavenworth. In his special line of contracting he has built up a large business and has become known for the reliability and honesty displayed in every transaction. He has had contracts for the erection of many of the important buildings and substantial residences of his city. He had charge of the rebuilding of the old Continental, now known as the Imperial, and the building of the City hotel. The changing of the fronts and the remodeling of Cherokee street were done under his supervision. Recently he completed a store building on the corner of Shoemaker avenue and Quincy street. He has his shop at No. 422 South Fifth street, at the north end of the bridge. The residence which he owns and occupies, at No. 931 Spruce street, was built under his supervision, and he also owns a residence on Grand avenue and Quincy street.

Mr. Boyd was born in Leavenworth, July 9, 1862, the oldest of six children of A. R. and Mattie E. (Adams) Boyd, of this city. When fifteen years of age he began to learn the miller's trade in Lisle's mill, but after two years he was obliged to leave on account of his health being injured by the dust. He then served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade, at which he afterward continued, being employed as foreman for three contractors in Leavenworth for a period of ten years. In 1886 he began to take contracts for himself. From 1887 to 1890 he was engaged in contracting in Wichita, as a member of the firm of Case & Boyd. On his return to Leavenworth he resumed contracting and building here, and has since had charge of about one-half of the city contracting. With the exception of the three years in Wichita and eighteen months in New Mexico (when he was hardwood finisher at the Las Vegas Hot Springs), he has spent his entire life in Leavenworth, and is therefore well acquainted in the city, having many friends among its business men.

In Alton, Ill., Mr. Boyd married Miss Annie Snyder, who was born in Louisiana, and by whom he has two children living, Sadie and Laura. In national politics he is a Democrat, and in local elections votes for those he believes best qualified to represent the people, irrespective of political ties. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor.

JOSEPH E. WALTER, who is living retired in Leavenworth, was born in Pennsylvania, May 14, 1828, a son of Andrew and Nancy (Smith) Walter, the latter a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, the former a fifer in the war of 1812. In after years the fife which he had used on the battlefield and by the camp fire was one of his most prized relics and many an evening he spent playing upon it the old war tunes. In politics he was a Democrat.

Owing to his mother's death when he was a small child the subject of this sketch was early obliged to start out for himself. He learned the miller's trade, at which he worked in various places. With the money thus earned he paid for text books and carried on the studies of the common schools. During the war with Mexico he enlisted in the army as a member of the Second Regiment Dragoons, which he accompanied to Texas. From the ranks he was promoted to be

second sergeant soon after joining the army. After the close of the war with Mexico he continued in service, and fought a number of battles with the Indians. With the exception of a year spent at home, on sick furlough, he remained in the army until 1853, during which year he resigned his commission and came to Kansas. During the Civil war he re-entered the army, and was employed by the government as wagon-master of a train going to Colorado, New Mexico and other western territories.

During the earlier years of his residence in Kansas Mr. Walter engaged in farming at Island City and owned the island on which he lived. In 1865 he removed to Leavenworth County and settled in High Prairie Township, where he operated a farm. Later he also had charge of the government farm for twelve years. For two years he served as chief of police in Leavenworth, after which he traveled for some years in the interests of Fred Harvey's railroad restaurants. He is now living in retirement from business cares, although he still finds sufficient to occupy his time in the management of his personal interests. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Honor. September, 1, 1853, Mr. Walter married Miss Sarah Tash, of Baltimore, who died January 16, 1892.

P. PHILLIPS, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Lawrence and is also a justice of the peace in this city, was born in Rochester, N. Y., November 17, 1825, a son of John A. and Anna (Williams) Phillips. He was one of three children, of whom he and his sister Delia A., of Leroy, N. Y., are the survivors. His father, a native of Keene, N. H., born in 1793, was four years of age when his parents removed to Rochester, N. Y., and there he grew to manhood, married and embarked in farming. During his entire active life he conducted a farm near that city, where he died in 1882. His wife was born in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1803, and died at Rochester in 1874.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, John Phillips, was born in Keene, N. H., and was a farmer. He descended from ancestors who came from Wales to America about 1720, and settled at Roxbury, Mass. The maternal grandfather, Davenport Williams, was born in Connecticut, to which state his ancestors had come in a very early day from England. He was a man of upright character and a strict Presbyterian. In the common schools and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary our subject acquired his education. Having determined to cast in his fortunes with the west, in 1857 he joined a company of two hundred families known as the Geneva colony, which arrived in Allen County, Kans., April 1 of that year, and took up one hundred quarter sections of land there. He remained there until the fall of 1863, when he returned east, and there, on the 19th of October, he married Helen S. Beebee, a native of Lima, N. Y. Immediately after his marriage he brought his wife to Kansas and began housekeeping in Allen County.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Phillips settled in Lawrence, and directly afterward he laid out the South Park farm (now the center of the city of Lawrence). This farm he conducted for fifteen years as a nursery and fruit farm, after which it was turned over to the city. Until recent years Mr. Phillips has engaged in the nursery business, and has also been interested in fruit-growing and farming. Now, however, he gives his attention to the real-estate business, although he continues to make his home on a fruit farm just outside the city limits. He and his wife became the parents of five children, namely: John L., deceased; Charles W., who manages a fruit farm owned by his father; Eddie E. and Randall, deceased; and Anna M., who since the death of her mother, January 5, 1899, has kept house for her father. The family are connected with the Congregational Church, in all the good works of which Mrs. Phillips took a warm interest.

Fraternally Mr. Phillips is a member of Pacific Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M., of Humboldt, Kans. In politics he is an advocate of the Prohibition party, with a leaning toward Republicanism. Since 1889 he has held office as justice of the peace, which position he has filled to the

satisfaction of all. Among the energetic and respected business man of Lawrence he holds a prominent place.

CHRISTIAN RODENBURG, deceased, was born in Nassau, Germany, September 10, 1832, the only son of John Rodenburg, a farmer of Germany. When fifteen years of age he took passage at Hamburg for the United States and after a voyage of six weeks on a sailing vessel arrived in New York, whence he proceeded to Albany. There he learned the trades of machinist, engineer, sawyer and saw-filer. Afterward he was employed as second engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi river steamers, from Louisville to New Orleans. His next position was that of machinist in car shops at Columbus, Ohio. In 1854 he settled in DesMoines, Iowa. Two years later he came to Kansas, becoming a pioneer farmer of Leavenworth County and buying a tract of land in Easton Township. There he engaged in farm pursuits until 1869, when he sold the place and removed to a farm near Lansing, Delaware Township. He had but begun the improvement of that property when he died, in 1870. In religion he was connected with the Evangelical Church, and in politics was a Republican.

While in Columbus Mr. Rodenburg married Anna Schmale, who was born in Hanover, Germany, October 18, 1832, a daughter of Christian Schmale. Her father, who was a member of an old family of Hanover, followed the shoemaker's trade until his death, at fifty-three years; he had married Charlotte Alborn, a native of Hanover, who accompanied her children to America and died in Leavenworth County when eighty-one years of age. The four children who came to the United States are still living, three sisters being in Leavenworth, while a brother, Fred, lives in Rock Island, Ill. In 1852 Miss Schmale came to America, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel that spent thirty-two days on the waters between Bremen and New York. After about six months in New York she went to Columbus, Ohio, where she met and married Mr. Rodenburg. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Leavenworth. In her family there are three children, namely: Christian, a farmer in Delaware Township; Henry L.; and Mrs. Hughes, of Leavenworth.

HENRY L. RODENBURG, an enterprising and successful business man of Leavenworth, was born in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, May 16, 1857, a son of Christian and Anna (Schmale) Rodenburg. He was educated in private schools in Leavenworth, which he attended for two years. At sixteen years of age he left the home farm and went to Rock Island, Ill., where he served an apprenticeship of three years to the carriage-blacksmiths' trade, and afterward continued for two years as a journeyman. Meantime he attended a night school and a business college, thus broadening the somewhat limited education he had obtained at home. He spent a short time at work in Davenport and Muscatine, Iowa, and then visited in Leavenworth for three months, after which he worked at his trade in Kansas City, Mo., for two years, being foreman of his department. From that city he returned to Leavenworth, where for nine months he was foreman for the Kansas Wagon Manufacturing Company, of which Alexander Caldwell was president.

In 1882 Mr. Rodenburg started in business on the corner of Spruce street and Fifth avenue, where he rented a small frame building and opened a grocery. Three years later he bought the corner and erected a three-story brick block, with a frontage of forty feet, a depth of seventy-four feet, and a rear breadth of ninety feet. This entire building he occupies with his stock of goods, which he sells both at wholesale and retail. His residence adjoins his store at No. 706 Spruce street, and besides his store and house he owns other residence properties in the city. In 1897 he started in the wholesale commission business at No. 511 Cherokee street. In the fall of 1898 the Leavenworth Fruit and Commission Company was incorporated, with himself as president and principal stockholder. Prior to this he had engaged in packing and handling apples in connection with his grocery business,

but wishing to separate the two, he organized the commission company, which has since shipped about thirty thousand barrels of apples annually, besides packing a variety of other fruits.

Fraternally Mr. Rodenburg is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Tent of the Maccabees, and formerly was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he has always voted the Republican ticket. His marriage, which took place in Leavenworth, united him with Miss Mary Lambert, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Jacob Lambert, now of California. The two children born of this union are Walter and Hortense. Mrs. Rodenburg is a member of the Lutheran Church, which the family also attend.

WILLIAM W. WALTER, M. D., of Leavenworth, was born at Island City, Riley County, Kans., in 1860, and was the youngest of three children and the only son of Joseph E. and Sarah (Tash) Walter. His education was acquired principally in Leavenworth County, where his father settled at the close of the Civil war. In 1879 he graduated from the Leavenworth high school, and afterward turned his attention to the study of medicine, which he carried on for a year under private preceptorship. In 1880 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1883. Returning to his home town, he began the general practice of his profession, and during the years that have since elapsed he has become known as an accurate and skillful physician, who justly occupies a high place among his professional co-workers and in the confidence of the public as well. Besides his private practice he holds the position of local surgeon for the Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railroads; also a member of the medical staff of Cushing Hospital, and professor of obstetrics in Cushing Training School. For ten years he served as a member of the board of health, for six years was a member of the school board, and for some time acted in the capacity of first surgeon at the Soldiers' Home. His office is in the Manufacturers National Bank building.

Interested in everything bearing upon his profession, directly or indirectly, Dr. Walter keeps abreast with every development in therapeutics, and by thoughtful study of current medical literature and by experience and observation he has gained a broad professional knowledge that places him at the head of the medical fraternity in his city. He is a member of the Leavenworth County, State and Eastern District Medical Societies, in the work of each of which he takes an interest. Politically he affiliates with the Democrats. He is identified with the Episcopal Church, in which he now holds the office of junior warden.

A. R. BOYD, who is living retired in Leavenworth, was born near Indianapolis, Ind., the son of J. R. Boyd, a Scotchman, who settled upon a farm in Indiana. When he was a boy he served an apprenticeship of seven years as engineer, machinist and millwright. Previous to his apprenticeship he ran away from home, fired with a boy's desire to become a sailor, and for two years he sailed the high seas, once being shipwrecked on an island, where, after nearly starving, he was picked up by a boat and brought back to the United States. On the completion of his apprenticeship he became an engineer on a railroad. In 1844 he came to Fort Leavenworth. For three years he was employed as an engineer on the boat that ran between the fort and Weston, Mo. Later he freighted across the plains to Salt Lake City, being for a year employed as a mule driver, next becoming wagon boss, and after two years being transfered to the work of shoer. For five years he was employed by the government in these various positions. From 1851 to 1853 he engaged in farming in Leavenworth County. Next he went to Platte County, Mo., where he was overseer for Clinton Cockrell, of Platte City. At the opening of the war he was commissioned lieutenant of a company in the First Kansas Infantry, in which he served for a time. Afterward he engaged in

burning lime and in farming in High Prairie Township. During 1863 he operated a saw mill for the government at Manhattan.

After farming in Neosho County, Kans., for several years, in 1869 Mr. Boyd returned to Leavenworth County and for seven years he carried on a farm in High Prairie Township. He then removed to the city of Leavenworth, where for eleven years he was engineer in a mill owned by Kelly & Lisle; later was employed in another mill for three years. Of recent years he has lived in retirement from business duties. His wife, who is also living, was Mattie E. Adams, a native of Kentucky, whence she accompanied her father, James Adams, to Leavenworth County, in early days. For many years Mr. Adams owned a farm in High Prairie Township, which he operated, besides carrying on work as a huckster.

OTTO SCHMECKEL has engaged in the grocery business at his present location in Leavenworth since 1877. During that year he opened a store in a small frame building at No. 514 Fifth avenue, and embarked in business for himself. From the first he met with success. After four years he had saved enough to enable him to secure more adequate accommodations for his enlarged trade. He bought two corner lots and erected a two-story brick building, 24x140 feet in dimensions, where he has since carried on a general grocery business, having a large trade among the people of that part of the city. He is the owner of a rock quarry, comprising forty-five acres on Ohio street beyond Fourteenth, where he has successfully quarried lime building stone, the finest of its kind quarried here.

Mr. Schmeckel was born in Prussia, Germany, February 12, 1860. His father, who was the youngest son of a wealthy German of a noble family, became a government official, holding a position similar to that of county clerk in this country. At the time of his death he was thirty-seven years of age. His wife, accompanied by her youngest son, Otto, came to the United States in 1871, and settled in Leavenworth, where she died in 1893.

When a boy our subject attended the common schools in Colmar, Germany. With his mother he came via steamer to America in 1871, and at once settled in Leavenworth, where for a year he clerked in a book store. Later he engaged as a clerk for his brother, Gustav, in the latter's grocery, and after eighteen months there became connected with another grocer in this city. His next position was with Joseph A. Woeber, the wholesale grocer, with whom he remained until he resigned to engage in business for himself. He has given his attention very closely to business matters and has not taken any part, aside from voting the Democratic ticket, in public or political affairs. He was married, in Leavenworth, to Miss Annie Rodenhaus, who was born in this city, and is a daughter of Jacob Rodenhaus. They are the parents of three children, Gertie, Carrie and Otto, Jr.

INDEX

A

Aaron, John.....697
Aaron, John A.....700
Abdelal, Maj. A. G., M. D..416
Abernathy, S. W. 570
Adams, John..... 22
Adams, John Q..... 38
Adams, John Q.....539
Aitchison, John R.....509
Akers, Jonathan.....225
Alder, John William.....531
Alexander, John C.....639
Alford, Lieut. A. C.....729
Alford, D. S.....728
Allen, Dr. A. A.....279
Allendorph, Charles W....215
Anderson, A. J., M. D.....519
Anderson, David H.....496
Anderson, George A.....522
Anderson, Mrs. Hanora....516
Andrews, Capt. S. H.....510
Anthony, Col. D. R.....145
Anthony, D. R., Jr.....269
Anthony, Hon. G. T.....195
Anthony, Henry.....408
Apitz, Charles.....528
Appleton, G. C.....568
Armstrong, Beatty.....501
Armstrong, Robert.....817
Armstrong, William H....515
Arthur, Chester A..... 98
Ashby, Charles A.....435
Ashby, Hon. William F....731
Atchison, David.....718
Atkinson, Rev. Robert.....377
Atwood, John H.....621
Avenarius, Charles F.....666
Averill, Narcisse N.....602

B

Babcock, Hon. C. W.....354
Baker, Col. J. J.....333
Baker, John W.....593
Baker, Thomas N.. 603
Baldwin, Andrew S.....578
Baldwin, Eben.....323
Baldwin, Lafayette P.....315
Bales, Elbert.....489
Barker, Hon. George J.....314
Barley, Isaiah N.....400
Barnes, Delos N.....451
Barthel, Alfred B.....805
Bass, Hon. W. B 535
Bauer, P. H.....761
Baum, John.....688
Beddow, James H.....784
Beeler, Otto C.....744
Bell, John P.....811
Bell, 'Olin.....389
Berger, August.....644
Berger, Henry.....747
Berry, Peter.....740
Beurmann, Louis.....607
Biart, E. E. H.....738
Biebusch, Henry.....537
Biederman, John A.....776
Bigsby, Ambrose.....327
Birney, William L., M. D..648
Bishoff, Hon. C. N., M. D..599
Black, Joseph.....830
Black, Joseph T.....830
Blackman, W. I. R..... ..790
Blochberger, Herman.....770
Boling, R. L., M. D.....764
Boling, Hon. T. G. V.....764
Bollin, John.....767
Bonebrake, Hon. J. H.....346
Bosworth, Charles.....563
Boughton, Joseph S.....405
Bowen, Isaac.....752
Bowersock, Hon. J. D.....132
Boyd, A. R.....841
Boyd, Charles H.....838
Brandon, John..... 756
Branson, Henry C.....589
Breese, Henry G.....762
Brewer, Hon. David J.....591
Brewer, Eugene.....596
Brock, J. W., M. D. 758
Bromelsick, William.....397
Brooks, Hon. Paul R.....293
Brown, Felix C.....533
Brown, William W.....407
Bruce, Robert M.....423
Brune, S. Edward.....396
Buchanan, James..... 74
Bunn, John W.....413
Burr, Henry S.....797
Bush, Jacob..... 601
Butell, Adolphus D.... 446
Byers, James L.....693
Byington, Dwight..... 205
Byington, Mrs. Emily J....206
Byrd, Mac C.....635

C

Caldwell, Hon. Alex.....155
Caldwell, Hon. E. F.....225
Calhoun, Hon. J. C.....768
Callahan, Alfred.....778
Callahan, H. B., M. D.....777
Campbell, Maj. R. C.....655
Carmean, Samuel H.....236
Carney, Edwin L.....783
Carney, Hon. Thomas.....126
Carpenter, C. R., M. D.....815
Carpenter, Capt. Robert...276
Carpenter, W. B., M. D....814
Carr, E. T.....788
Carr, Manford H.....795
Carter, William R.....257
Casebier, Charles G.....827
Casebier, John G.....809
Chambers, Nelson A 360
Chandler, Nelson M.....572
Chapin, Charles H.....569
Charlton, Judge John.....192
Churchill, Col. S. J..... .. 200
Clark, John Z. 653
Clark, Malcolm.....246
Clarke, Nicholas S.....230
Cleveland, S. Grover.....102
Clough, E. N. O.....819
Cochran, Samuel.....765
Colman, Osgood A.....259
Conard, John M.....671
Conger, Charles L.....328
Conley, Michael.....576
Coombs, Edward E.....775
Cordley, Rev. Richard, D.D.136
Corlett, William.....771
Cory, John M.....801
Coursey, James.....823
Cowdery, C. L., M. D.....288
Cox, Edmund H.....620
Cox, Hon. Joseph J.....256
Cradit, Capt. N. C.....608
Cramer, John.....546
Crancer, John W.....284
Crane, Charles D.....345
Crane, Henry D.....588
Cranston, J. Alexander....781
Crawford, Levi Russell....316
Cummings, Patrick.....237
Cunningham, Joseph B....264
Cutler, Charles C..... .544

D

Dassler, C. F. W.....411
Davenport, J. A., Jr.....556
Davenport, J. A., Sr.....555
Davis, George H.....401
Davis, Winslow.....507
DeFord, H. S., M. D.....585
Deichmann, Frederick.....538
Denholm, George A.....619
Denholm, William.....618
Denton, Oliver.....375
Dickey, Samuel R.....387
Dicks, Capt. Henry B.....406
Diestelhorst, Henry T.....570
Dodsworth, Samuel.....435
Dolphin, Miss Mary E.....428
Donnelly, James.....540
Donovan, Benjamin J.....393
Donovan, Martin B.....394
Doolittle, Reuben R.....517
Downey, Very Rev. T. J...250
Dreisbach, Joseph H.....444
Duffee, Lloyd.....495
Duffin, John.....427
Dyer, John M.....514
Dyer, Thomas.....492

E

Eaton, Burdine..... 803
Eaton, Calvin F.....502
Edminster, Reuben S.....822
Edmond, Hon. John D....223
Edmonds, Hon. M. W.....501
Edwards, Benjamin F.....662
Edwards, Maj. C. L.....465
Edwards, Julius S.....431
Eggleston, A. P.....437
Elder, Aldamar P.....561
Elder, Hon. P. P.....278
Eldridge, E. W., M. D.....567
Eldridge, Maj. T. B.....825
Elwell, Mrs. Mary G.....418
Emery, Charles C.....527
Emery, Hon. James S.....233
Engle, Solomon.....716
Evans, David..... 477
Everhardy, Peter.....445
Ewing, Charles W., M. D..548

F

Farnsworth, Oliver J.....313
Faucett, John F.....436
Faulkner, John K.....778
Faulkner, William K.....787
Feller, John C.....828
Ferguson, Robert M.....522
Ferris, Judge John.....480
Fevurly, William.....438
Few, Samuel F., M. D.....415
Fillmore, Millard..... 66
Finley, William S.....411
Fischer, Capt. Julius.....478
Fisher, Hon. George A.....394
Fitzpatrick, Michael T.....248
FitzWilliam, Hon. F. P....284
FitzWilliam, Frank P.....280

Fletcher, Josiah S.....237
Flinner, John.....446
Flintjer, Arnold.....441
Flora, Chauncey.....432
Flora, Reazin V.....448
Flory, Cyrus W.....558
Fogle, Daniel.....600
Foulkrod, Rev. J. W.....328
Fraser, William W.....286
Freienmuth, William.....442
Fritzel, John.....646
Fuller, William G.....816

G

Gardner, William.....507
Garfield, James A.....94
Garrett, Robert.....447
Gates, August.....456
Gaw, James W.....710
Gentry, Nicholas.....343
Getchell, Capt. Thomas....676
Getker, Anton.....494
Gilges, Capt. J. W.....824
Gill, William H.....488
Gillham, John H.....511
Gilmore, John.....491
Glathart, Jeremiah H....532
Glenn, Alexander G.....534
Goddard, C. C., M. D.....425
Godding, George F.....508
Gorrill, Robert W.....800
Gould, Hon. G. R.....141
Graeber, G. A.....179
Grant, Ulysses S.....86
Gray, James.....264
Grebe, Maj. M. R. W.....637
Green, William R.....229
Greene, Hon. H. M.....148
Greenlee, M. D.....188
Greever, Charles F.....483
Greever, John B.....706
Griesa, Adolph C.....228
Griesa, Augustus H.....266
Griesa, Theodore.....229
Griffin, Albert.....260
Grist, Norris M.....636
Groener, Rev. R. B.....239
Grovenor, Gurdon.....258
Grover, Hon. Joel.....197
Guenther, Rev. Louis.....459
Gustafson, Joel.....803

H

Hackbusch, H. C. F.....356
Hallaux, John B.....782
Hamblin, George W.....677
Harding, Anson C.....686
Harding, William D.....794
Harris, Hon. J. P.....168
Harris, Hon. William A....213
Harrison, Benjamin.....106
Harrison, Hon. J. H.....669
Harrison, Joseph H.....178
Harrison, Thomas W.....672
Harrison, William Henry.. 50
Hartman, Frederick W....433
Hartnett, Joseph J.....687
Harvey, Moses C.....238
Haskell, Hon. D. C.....139
Haskell, Col. J. G.....166
Hastings, Samuel M.....685
Havens, Paul E.....295
Hawn, Judge Laurens.....682
Hawn, Frederick.....681
Hayes, Rutherford B..... 90
Hays, Martin P.....575
Heaston, Daniel F.....642
Heimann, Father Albert...460
Henderson, Howard W....605
Henderson, John A.....644
Hensley, Abel.....651
Herning, John Albert.....218
Herr, Francis C., M. D....645
Herries, David.....476
Herries, John.....426
Hesse, William G.....427
Hester, Solomon A.....704
Hetrick, Frank O.....307
Hetrick, Rev. Isaac.....307
Higgins, Charles W.....779
Hill, Rev. C. Rowland.....711
Hill, D. Mark.....249
Hill, James A.....781
Hindman, John C.....457
Hindman, Lorenzo W.....453
Hines, Thomas J.....412
Hitzemann, John.....460
Honnold, Amos G.....191
Hoover, Isaac L.....190
Horne, John B.....715
Houston, Samuel A.....515
Howard, Hon. W. C.....169
Hudelson, N. V.....724
Huesgen, J. P.....707
Hughes, Isaac F.....490
Hughes, William.....172
Hummel, Capt. J. L.....719
Humphreys, Edgar J.....702
Humphreys, Sylvester E...832
Hund, John M.....370
Hund, Leo.....726
Hund, Wendlin.....373
Hunt, Col. F. E.....156
Hunt, Hon. McCown.....605
Hunter, Martin M.....737
Hurd, Hon. T. A.....690
Hutson, Harry T.....545

I

Ide, Judge Harvey W.....254
Igel, Capt. Richard L.....227
Ingle, Charles W.....472
Insley, Joseph B.....808

J

Jackson, Andrew..... 42
Jackson, William.....590
Jacobs, J. H.....519
Jameson, Edward.....235
Jansen, Henry.....141
Jardon, Augustus M.....475
Jardon, Francis X.....383
Jefferson, Thomas..... 26
Jenkins, Francis M.....417
Jennings, Capt. A. J.....240
Jewett, M. M.....217
Johns, John H.....178
Johnson, Andrew..... 82
Johnson, August.....713
Johnson, Capt. Thomas L.181
Jones, Maj. D. C., M. D....202
Jones, Morgan.....833
Jordan, William W.....727

K

Kahn, William.....469
Kaiser, George F.....725
Kaiser, Peter.....725
Kaufmann, George W.....171
Keck, Ethan B.....611
Keller, Francis M.....823
Keller, Fred W.....613
Kelly, Vincent A.....810
Kelly, Washington D.....626
Kibbe, William E.....742
Kier, Robert A.....551
Kilgore, James.....826
Kimmel, Rev. J. W.....807
Kindred, John W.....547
Kindred, L. P.....458
King, Albert H.....582
Kingsley, Richard H.....615
Kirk, Alexander.....641
Kirmeyer, Michael.....815
Kittredge, Miss H. D.....712
Kittredge, Miss M. C.....712
Klinkenberg, Rufus.....247
Knapp, Lewis F.....654
Knapp, Thomas H.....686
Knipe, Hubert.....658
Knollman, Henry.....707
Koch, Herman.....793
Koohler, Harry W.....705
Krezdorn, Mrs. Afra.....689
Kripp, August L.....679
Kroll, August.....376
Kuster, Jacob.....732
Kyle, Andrew T.....369

L

Lahue, Marshall G.....247
Lamb, John F.....732
Lamber, J. B.....813
Lambert, William.....397
Laming, J. Caulton.....684
Laming, Whitsed, Jr.....682
Lane, Gen. James H.....130
Lane, James A., M. D.... 243
Langworthy, S. B., M. D...379
Laptad, Peter.....580
Lawrence, Capt. G. W.....745
Leahy, Daniel..... 633
Leavenworth Anglers Association.....606
Leeds, Absalom.....730
Legate, Judge J. F.....675
Leibey, Mrs. Nancy A. G..421
Leibey, James, M. D.....421
Leis, George.....749
Lemon, Stephen E.....741
Leonard, W. Y., M. D.....123
Lewis, Alexander..... 613
Lewis, P. M., M. D.....556
Linck, George H. 652
Lincoln, Abraham..... 78
Lindley, William M.....587
Lindsey, James P.....617
Lingard, Amos L.....375
Lingard, James.....374
Lister, Edmund.....365
Littell, David W.....461
Lloyd, John.....757
Loar, John W.....654
Love, Hon. Alexander.....619
Lowe, Capt. P. G.....697
Lowe, Hon. P. G.....694
Lowe, Wilson G. S.....696
Ludington, Hon. R. W.....631
Luther, Caleb M.....577

M

McCarthy, Michael.....709
McClanahan, John G.....586
McClelland, C. B.....583
McCormick, John.....656
McCormick, J. M., M. D...766
McCune, Adam D.....774
McCune, William O.....775
McCurry, John.....762
McDonald, James.....612
McElheny, Wilson.....678
McFarland, Charles W.....581
McFarland, Robert S.....610
McFarland, Thomas.....763
McFarlane, John.....747
McGill, George E.....670
McIntire, L. O.....769
McKee, Hon. John.....265
McKeever, Patrick..... 813
McKinley, William.....110
McNary, Capt. O. C.....579
McNaughton, Samuel J....629
Macomb, John N.....296
Madison, James..... 30
Maffet, George W.....785
Magers, John H.....776
Maier, Gottlieb.....703
Manwaring, Henry.....584
Markart, Frank G.....720
Marsh, Joseph.....723
Martin, W. D., M. D.....220
Mason, Mrs. E. H.....760
Mason, Maj. L. P.....760
Mason, Zina A.....684
Mayer, William.....810
Medill, Hon. Sherman.... 303
Meeker, Silas B.....407
Mehl, Louis C.....471
Merchant, Nelson.....388
Mero, Oliver.....577
Merritt, Edward B.....340
Metz, Henry.....628
Meyers, Stance L.....652
Miller, Ferdinando.....834
Mills, LaFayette.....399
Mintier, Robert J.....634
Moherman, William H.....734
Monroe, James..... 34
Moonlight, Col. Thomas...142
Moore, Benjamin B.....283
Moore, Charles O.....283
Moore, Col. H. L.....273
Moore, Hon. H. Miles.....123
Moore, Samuel P.....821
Morgan, Gilbert H.....795
Morgan, Jonathan F.....789

Moys, William.....780
Mundey, David E.....330
Munk, Capt. Edward 767
Murlin, Lemuel H., D.D...199
Murphy, Edward E.....267
Murray, Rev. James.....554

N

Nadelhoffer, William.....772
Naeher, Stephan.....393
Neal, Jordan... 796
Nealley, G. F., M. D.....831
Nelson, Andrew P.....464
Nelson, John.....746
Nettleton, Lamar H.. ...710
Newsome, Joseph..... 617
Nightingale, William..... 753
Noss, Hiram.....743

O

Oakes, Capt. Henry A.....622
Oatman, Adolphus G.....616
Oatman, H. C., M. D.....150
Ode, Fred..... 833
Oldroyd, Charles W.....338
Olds, Rev. Frank B.....601
Olin, Walter H..... 334
Olson, O. G.... ... .703
Orsbourn, William M.....798

P

Parcels, John W.....170
Pardee, William A.....476
Parker, Dillwyn.....204
Parnell, Andrew J., Jr.....700
Parnell, Andrew J., Sr. ...699
Patterson, William..... 441
Payne, Rev. J. M..... 818
Peairs, Hervey B. 708
Pearson, Robert H.....339
Penny, Prof. George B.....180
Petherbridge, J. C.....161
Pettibone, Capt. Milton....255
Phenicie, James M.....824
Phillips, E. D. F., M. D....680
Phillips, J. M., M. D.....357
Phillips, P. P.....839
Pierce, Franklin... ... 70
Pilla, Charles.....253
Planz, Jacob.....434
Poitrey, Joseph.....512
Polk, James K..... 58
Pontious, Frederick B.....754
Pontius, Arthur C.....788
Porter, John A..... 367
Porter, William A.....545
Powell, Alfred B.....536
Prang, Henry C.....518
Przybylowicz, M. A.....526

R

Rabinovitz, Harry.....520
Randall, Sherman W.....836
Rankin, Col. John K. 385
Ransom, James H..... 310
Rathbone, J. Cass.....529
Ray, Marcelmus B.....473
Raymond, Joseph M..... 275
Reed, Fitch.....390
Reedy, Michael.....424
Rees, Edwin T.....402
Reid, Lyman.... 318
Reynolds, Maj. Clarkson..442
Reynolds, Samuel.....462
Rhea, Henry W.....380
Rice, Jasper S..... 837
Richardson, George C.....289
Richardson, Jason P.....159
Ridgway, Charles H..... 403
Riggs, Hon. Samuel A.....185
Roberts, Gen. J. N. 138
Robertson, John W.....465
Robbins, Judge C. L.....324
Robinson, Hon. C., M. D..121
Robinson, Mrs. Sara T. D..121
Rodenburg, Christian 840
Rodenburg, Henry L.....840
Rodenhaus, Jacob.....667
Rodgers, Henry H.....329
Rothenberger, Jacob H....487
Ruder, Fred.. 562
Ruediger, Theodore H.... 398
Russell, Mrs. Clarinda L...359
Russell, Gen. Edward.....128
Ryan, Jepp..... 207
Ryan, Matthew, Jr 263
Ryan, Hon. Matthew, Sr..151
Ryan, Thomas C.....365

S

St. John, Marcena.....308
Sams, Frederick, M. D.....726
Sanders, Meshack..... ... 596
Saunders, Prof. R. S.....721
Savage, Forrest.....773
Schaake, Christian.....597
Schanze, August..... 816
Schmeckel, Otto.....842
Schnebly, J. G., M. D.....404
Schneider, E. H. F.....594
Schulte, F. C..... 660
Schwagler, Jacob..... 783
Schwartz, Andrew.....528
Scott, John W.....337
Sears, Gen. W. H.....353
Seidel, Herman.....677
Selig, August L.....571
Servatus, Mrs. Delia F.....525
Servatus, William.....525
Seufert, George Adam.....559
Seufert, Lewis.....530
Seymour, George W.....491
Shannon, Hugh.....455
Sharpe, Alvin V.....557
Sharpe, Amasa T.. 325
Shaw, Alexander.....604
Shearer, James Bruce.....625
Shearer, Lawrence P.....625
Sheldon, Edwin M.....309
Shepherd, William... 495
Shinn, Albert C..... 664
Shiras, William M.....463
Shively, Edward.....574
Shively, Joseph M.....755
Short, Harold C.....364
Short, Oliver F.....363
Simmons, C. J., M. D.....553
Simmons, James C.....559
Simmons, Hon. N., M. D..551
Sinclair, James C.....836
Singer, Samuel..... 608
Skourup, N. H.....366
Slater, Alfred H.....285
Small, William.....270
Smith, Frank P.....549
Smith, Hon. Horace J.....165
Smith, Mrs. Lurenda B....345
Smith, Leonard T.....647
Smith, Malcom F.....344
Smith, Hon. Martin.....209
Snow, Francis H., LL. D...175
Snyder, Elmore W..... 186
Snyder, George W.....290
Sparr, Ripley W.... 158
Spencer, Charles C.....456
Spencer, William F.....355
Spratley, John W.....203
Spurgeon, William.....560
Stannard, F. H.....374
Stayman, Dr. Joseph.....493
Steele, Judge L. S.....564
Stephens, Richard.....334
Sternbergh, Hon. T. J.....146
Stevens, Capt. J. T.....208
Stevens, Nelson O.....140
Stiggleman, Martin L. ...614
Stine, Louis C.....347
Stinebaugh, George D.....358
Stokely, P. D..... 454
Stonebraker, Samuel A....474
Stratton, John L.....304
Strong, Charles B.....592
Stump, John B.....550
Sullivan, Rev. John M.....566
Swift, Walter F. 512
Swisher, Robert. 498

T

Tawney, Horatio.....479
Taylor, Judge F. K.....806
Taylor, John F.....722
Taylor, Mrs L. H., D.D.S..717
Taylor, Thomas T.....585
Taylor, Zachary..... 62
Tefft, Clark..... 543
Thomas, Barclay.....733
Thomas, F. M., M. D.....245
Thomas, M. Shaw, M. D...244
Thomas, Theodore C.....246
Thomas, W. Edwin.....792
Thompson, L. M.....573
Thornbury, J. R., M. D. .368
Tisdale, Henry.....738
Todd, William N..... .497
Trackwell, Benjamin F....643
Trackwell, LeRoy.... 500
Tucker, Hon. C. H.....661
Tucker, Rev. Dexter.....595
Tudhope, John.....565
Turner, James L.....526
Tyler, Freeman.....336
Tyler, John..... 54

U

Ummethun, George.....521
Underwood, Junius.....547
Usher, Hon. John P.....135

V

Van Buren, Martin..... 46
Van Neste, H. G.....657
Van Voorhis, Lansing.....663

W

Wade, Hon. A. B.....659
Walter, Joseph E.....838
Walter, W. W., M. D.....841
Warring, J. W., M. D.....799
Washburn, George P. 482
Washington, George..... 18
Watts, Hon. J. C.....812
Weaver, John F..... 834
Weeks, P. H.....583
Weelborg, Frederick.....535
Weimer, James H.....818
Wells, George.....499
Welsh, Hon. H. P.....735
Westheffer, Eli.....634
Wherry, Eli J.....669
Whetstone, John H.....701
White, Alva E. B. 759
Wiggin, Dudley H.....660
Wilber, Clark.....350
Wilke, Adam L.....793
Williams, William H.....318
Williams, William R.....665
Williams, W. Stanley.....496
Willis, Arthur.....470
Wilson, Allen L.....640
Wilson, William C..... ...804
Winkelman, Jacob.....646
Winter, Milton R.....802
Woeber, Joseph A.....829
Wohlfrom, Marion A.....800
Wolf, Charles F.....306
Wolfsperger, G. J.....363
Wood, Edwin S., M. D. ...350
Wood, Robert L., M. D... 349
Wood, Rev. W. R.....383
Woodlief, Hon. W. H.....319
Woodruff, W. G., M. D....626
Wosser, Richard J.....698
Wright, A. H., M. D.....326
Wright, John W.....609
Wright, Mark S.....543
Wulfekuhler, F. W.....537
Wulfekuhler, H. W 269
Wulfkuhle, August... 598

Y

Yewdall, Joseph.....630
Yohe, A. F., M. D..... .715
Yohe, William S.....713

Z

Ziesenis, August.....575

